639

European Turkey Mission
1900 – 1909
Vol. III

A – C

Baird, Miss Agnes M.	1 - 5
Baird, Rev. John W.	6 - 114
Bond, Rev. Lewis	115 - 246
Clarke, Mrs Elizabeth C.	247 - 251
Clarke, Rev. James F.	252 - 386
Clarke Rev. William P.	387 - 442
Cole, Miss Harriet L.	443 - 456
Cooper, Rev. William C.	457 - 459
Currie, Miss Edith V.	460 - 465

Rec'd MAY 23 1905
Ans'd JUN 22 1905

Samokov
Bulgaria.
May 15. 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Annual Meeting which met in Sofia two weeks ago, voted to allow me to take a leave of absence for the coming school year 1905-1906.

As I am closing the seventh year of work in connection with the Girls' Boarding School in this town and feel the need of rest and change, I beg the Prudential Committee to grant me the permission to be free to take a furlough.

Yours truly,
Agnes M. Baird.

Agnes M. David

Samokov. Bul. May 15, 1905.

Extract from a letter from Miss Agnes M.Baird, addressed to Miss Wingate, dated, Box 383,Osceola,Iowa. Jan. 16, 1906.

There is one thing that I feel I must know before spring, and it is of this that I wish to write to you this morning. My year of rest in this country began last September and according to the regulations of the Board my vacation will end this coming summer and I am expected back in Samokov for the beginning of the school year in September. Even before I came to the U.S. I had a great desire to improve my time by studying in the line of Pedagogy and Psychology and so I had planned to enter last fall some institution for that purpose, but instead of that, I was obliged to go to a hospital and since then to live a quiet, free life in order that I may get back my health and strength. So I have practically spent half of my time in the U.S. in caring for my body but have not had much time and opportunity for study. I am rejoicing in good health and returning strength now but do not feel ready to begin study before April. I am timid about being alone on the icy walks and exposing myself to cold and a rushing life so that I do not think of undertaking any regular work before spring. When that time comes I am intending (D.V.) to take up a course of study in educational methods. But I know that I will need more time than the four months (from April to August) and so the purpose of my letter is to ask you to present to the Executive Committee of the Board my petition that I may be granted another year in this country from August 1906 to August 1907 so that I may have the opportunity to devote myself to study and I further ask that my salary may be continued during this extended time.

There are several reasons why I need further study. One reasons is that I have taught seven years in the highest classes in the Samokov school. I began full work the fourth day after my arrival in the country, being fortunate more than most missionaries in knowing the language.

I feel the need now of knowing newer methods and as the school is growing, I must grow likewise.

Another reason is that last year we added another year to the course of study, because we have to keep up with the standard of scholarship in the Bulgarian national schools. We now have seven "classes" instead of six. You have been informed, I believe, that we are raising the course in order that our graduates can be prepared to take the government examinations and then receive the certificate enabling them to teach in our mission primary schools without any trouble from the government inspectors. We have had more than one fight with inspectors who have annoyed us and closed our primary schools, even though the teacher was our graduate of the six year course. And so our school in Samokov is and is to be a normal and high school combined we have had to add higher normal studies and some one must be ready to teach them.

Still another reason is that the Bulgarian Government is demanding all the time better educated teachers in our school in order that our diploma may be recognized, which recognition we are trying to secure. My position in the school, looking at it from outside, makes it almost imperative that I spend at least a year in connection with some university where I can get up-to-date ideas of education, so that our graduates can get a better chance of passing the government examination even though we never get the recognition.

We do not especially care for it for the Girls' School, though we should find it advantageous in many ways, and so are taking measures toward it. What we do care is that our graduates should be fully equal to any examinations they may be called upon to pass. (It seems more necessary that our Boys' School should be recognized because of their chance to enter into government employ.)

My place in the school Miss Haskell can continue to supply one

year longer, in case you grant me another year. Of course I do not know whether this is a precedent or not, and whether the Board can afford to allow me another year here. But should the Board answer me in the affirmative, I will be very thankful and will endeavor to use this privilege so that the school may be benefited by it.

I should like a reply as soon as it is convenient for you, so that I may plan for the coming months and inform the Mission in time for the Annual Meeting which is usually held in the spring.

With kind regards to all the ladies,

Yours in the blessed work,

(Signed) Agnes M. Baird.

Letter from Agnes M. Baird to Miss Hungate

Osceola-Iowa. Jan. 16-1906.

Miss Agnes M. Baird. 35

5728 Ellis Ave.
Chicago Ill.
Jan 21. 1907.

Rec'd Jan. 23.

Dr. E. E. Strong
Congregational House
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

In the absence of Dr. Barton, I was told to write and inform you that I intended to return to my work in Bulgaria this coming summer. So I would like to know if there are any preliminary steps to be taken to that effect in an

official way.

I am not positive that our European Turkey Mission extended an invitation for my return at its last Annual Meeting (April 1906) though I have an uncertain idea that it did.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours sincerely,

Agnes M. Baird.

MAY 18 1907 Ans'd JUN 6 1907 4

5728 Ellis Ave. Chicago Ill.
May 16. 1907.

Dr. E. E. Strong,
Congregational House,
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

Enclosed you will find a medical certificate, which according to your letter of January 25th you desired I should send you, in order to secure the permission from the

Prudential Committee for my return to Bulgaria.

I desire to leave this country the last week in July and I hope I may be allowed to take up the work I left there two years ago.

I am thankful to say that I am in excellent health.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes M. Baird.

Miss Agnes M. Baird's
Chicago, May 16. '07

5

JUN 5 - 1907 ANS'D JUN 6 1907

5728 Ellis Ave. Chicago. Ill.
June 3rd 1907.

Dr. E. E. Strong
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,
Since I have received no word from you of the action of the Prudential Committee concerning my return to Bulgaria, may I kindly remind you of the fact - I desire to sail the latter part of July in case the

the Committee grant the permission.

The crowds of Americans going to Europe I presume necessitates my securing a passage as soon as possible.

Hoping to hear from you soon -

Yours very sincerely,

(Miss) Agnes M. Baird.

Miss Agnes M. Baird
Chicago, June 3, 1907.

JAN 18 1900
JAN 29 1900

Salonica Jan. 3rd 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston:—
Dear Dr. Barton:—

Enclosed please find a brief report of this station for the last 3 months. In a month or two the yearly statistics will be gathered in and then the growth of the year 1899 will appear. Dr. House & Mr. Haskell left yesterday morning for the Razlog region (Banesko &c) to hold revival meetings. May the Lord make them the means of a great revival among the churches & communities. They intend to be absent a month or more.

Tho' I am bothered by my trouble rather more than usual I am not sick. I work as hard as ever but at home. I have been and am taking lessons in Turkish. You may laugh at a man of my gray hairs tackling Turkish but I think I'll get the upper hand of it after several months. Of course I could ~~before~~ "jabber" in it years ago. The language may come very handy sometimes especially in dealings with government officials and I may find occasions to preach in it to Armenians or Turks.

I hope to do some touring in Feb. or March, but on account of the coarse food of the villages not agreeing with me I must confine my visits mostly to larger places till I recover from my present weakness. Yours sincerely,

J. H. Baird.

MAR 8 1900 7
MAY 10 1900

Rev. James F. Barton D.D.,
Boston.

Salonica Feb. 22nd, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

While there is little that is new or strange in this field we can say that there seems to be progress in our work. The Protestants of Mehomia are a branch of Banetko church and have been from the first As Banetko is 5+ miles away and the Mehomia friends have their own school, chapel, preacher &c - separate from Banetko except in name - they wish now to be organized into a separate church, - a move which we strongly favor. They may want to ordain their present preacher. We are now corresponding as to a suitable time for a conference or council in Mehomia to consider that question as also the ordination of one or two of our other preachers as evangelists. At present there is in all Macedonia but one ordained native Protestant and he is located in a corner of our field, Rev. A. Christoff of Banetko. We married 3 Prot. couples since Nov 1st and Dr. House who went last Saturday to Strumitza and region has 3 more anxiously awaiting his arrival. We've been beset with requests to "come one hour sooner." It isn't well for us to gallop off for weddings nor the best thing to tell them they must wait our convenience. Then there are & will be baptisms, receiving members at regular seasons, & communion. There ought to be a wise native clergyman in each district to attend to such matters, which will be more numerous as the months and years go by.

As far as we hear the religious state of most of the communities is encouraging. Dr. House will report you, doubtless, as to his present

tour which seems to prove an important one. We hear that last Sunday he received 3 new members in Strumitsa. There they must have a new place of worship as the present will not hold the regular attendants. Dr. H., I suppose, is holding special meetings this week in the Strumitsa villages of Monastirovo & Koleshino, possibly also in Murtino.

I note what you say in your letter of Jan. 30th about the hand-book's being revised. I see no objection to the rent plan provided it be as much applied to single ladies as to others. There's no reason why ~~Rev.~~ W. P. Clarke should have ~~paid~~ his rent free, (he has not I believe). nor that Miss Maltbie and my daughter should be charged no rent (as I believe they ~~did~~ were not) though having the same salary as Mr. Clarke. Here Dr. House pays for the rent of the mission house just as Mr. Haskell & I pay for the houses (not belonging to the Board) which we occupy.

The country is nominally quiet tho from some things which I hear I conclude that some political agitation is going on. I do not think it will result in any overt acts, as in my opinion any attempt at insurrection would prove a miserable farce.

There seems to be a good deal of building going on in this city. The work on the harbor, too, is being pushed, and signs point to growth in commercial matters. About 60-70 steamers call here every month and 110-130 sailing vessels, tho most of the latter are small.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Feb. 20, 1900

MAR 22 1900

Dear Dr. Barlow: — Salonica, March 9. 1900.

Mr. Haskell is having one of Job's comforters and asks me to mail his report. I enclose 3 cigarette paper circulars which you may use as you see fit. We struck off a number in Bulgarian & send them to the various places where we have work and ask them not only to take courage but to take note of their failures both in benevolence and in spirituality. If after having a "smoke" over one of them have any suggestions to make we shall be glad to hear them — I am planning to go on a short tour starting tomorrow. So far this year the number of new members - communicants rec'd on confession is 43, - the number reported for the whole year 1899. We expect to break the record this year, - 57 is the highest were reached yet. We may ordain 1-3 native preachers & organize a church or two. Yours,

J. H. Baird

Rev. J. H. Baird - with enclosure
Salonica, Turkey
March 9, 1900

MAY 10 1900

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston.

Salonica Apr. 10, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton: —

Along with the rest of this station I got one of the circular warnings not to get into debt lately sent out by Dr. Daniels. No one questions the principal on which it rests but the putting the rules into actual practice isn't so simple a matter as one might think. If the missionaries find their work in the station and the helpers stay in one place where they are accessible the matter is very simple. If however, as in this station, the missionaries are on the go and absent a month or more at a time and have colporteurs and preachers temporarily visiting places where money cannot be sent and letters rarely go it is an altogether different matter. The missionary must lay in a home supply of food &c and take money along for trav. exp. for helpers and for contingent needs. That puts him in debt on the books which debt he can avoid by staying at home. Colporteurs can't travel without advance funds any more than new missionaries can come from America. I don't see how I, as treas. of this station, can keep the letter of the law. I do and shall try to keep people out of debt or if they jump into debt to gradually get them out of it.

In company with Miss Stone I lately visited the region N. by W. of here, Uskub Tetovo (Kalkandelen) Mitrovitsa (at the end of the R. R) and Prishtina where in 1389 the battle of Kosovo broke the Servian government. Sultan Murad was slain there also the Servian King. Uskub is making slow progress. I found the preacher sick abed. Tetovo has an encouraging look. Some followers have gone back & new ones have appeared. In Mitrovitsa we found a brother who is enduring great opposition from his wife. Others seemed quite open to the

truth so that I have strong hopes of seeing a permanent work there in a year or two. The women are greatly opposed to our work. In that semi civilized place they assert themselves and would receive no Prot into their homes.

In Prishtina all was hopeful. 2 were rec'd to communion. Others may be expected soon I think. The region around Prishtina & Mitrovitza is inhabited mostly by the wild fierce Albanians – all Moslems here – and Servian speaking Christians, some belonging to the Roman Catholics, ~~and~~ but most to the Orthodox (i.e. Greek) church. We manage to understand them & they us, tho' not perfectly. There is a great and growing need for a Servian speaking preacher. There are now followers in 4 towns. That work may yet reach up into Bosnia where the same dialect is spoken, and may in the future call for a Servian speaking missionary. There are now 16 or 17 Servian speaking communicants and as there is none of this pernicious political agitation prevalent in the Bulgarian portion of our field the Gospel will, I think, prosper as nowhere else.

Annual Meeting will soon be here. We hope ere that however to see a church organized and some new members rec'd elsewhere.

My health has improved and I got along quite well this tour.

What can be done for this large city is a problem. Bulgarian tho coming in rapidly is still a subsidiary language. A strong Y. M. C. A. here would find a fine field if it could work in Heb. Spanish & in Greek. Along with our other work we can not take it up as touring takes up much of our time.

We hope for some pointers as to the amount our Mission can have for 1901 on which to build our estimates. They are aids.

With joy in the work
Your fellow laborer
J. H. Baird.

Rev. J. H. Baird
Salonica
Apr. 10, 1900

JUN 25 1900
AUG 24 1900

Salonica, 9th June, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of May 10 came just as I was about to leave for a tour. I went to Strumitza, Murtino, Monastiro, Velusa Radovish and Raklish. About Easter time while two of the three preachers in that region were away attending the council at Mehomia for the organization of a church & the ordination of a pastor a furious storm of Sabbatarianism swept over part of the field. It started with the disaffected of Radovish who were hunting for some plausible heresy. There it didn't affect others seriously as they knew that "inad" was the cause of it. At Strumitza however for two or three weeks it shook the faith of some. One at least was wholly carried away with it. The villages were little affected by it. Now the storm seems to have spent its fury.

I found people much depressed at the prospects for harvest. This has been an unprecedentedly wet rainy year. On the plain much grain has been drowned out. Plowing for maize has been almost impossible & many fields will remain unplanted. Opium that usually pays very well is likely to be a failure from lack of heat & sunshine and the flourishing silk raising of that region, just now on, is seriously threatened by a wide spread blight, from excessive moisture, on the mulberry leaves.

Spiritually, the places named are in fair condition except Velusa that never has been as we should like to see it and Radovish where a clique seem to have as their motto "rule or ruin". The wife of the preacher there has recently died from eating poisonous mushrooms. The husband recovered.

While I was annoyed by my trouble yet by taking astringents I got along after a fashion. At our annual meeting something was

Rev. J. H. Barton

said about my going to Samokov as teacher a year or years hence but no action looking toward that was taken. In the uncertainty I think it the wisest course to work as though I am to spend my life here. Though a Salonica missionary's life calls for a good deal of touring and is often very fatiguing to the flesh I am willing to do all I can. I enjoyed the year I was in Samokov because the work though hard was regular. Here it comes in billows. I do not like the prospect of being moved often from one work to another.

I imagine that the weak lungs of Mr. W. P. Clarke is the main cause of his being kept in the school there. I noticed that in cold or raw weather his relations do not wish him to go on even a 3 days tour and arrange matters so that others go in his place. Dr. Kingsbury knows more about the state of his lungs than I do. Fear that the touring of this station, exposing him to cold, rain & storm would be too hard for him is, I suppose, one reason why his coming here is opposed by the majority. Though many of the native friends wish to have his place in the C. & T. S. taken by some other missionary I doubt such a change being made for a long time. If he had work in the city I have no question that the climate of either Philippopolis or Salonica would be better for him than the cold damp climate of Samokov which can hardly be favorable to weak lungs or to people liable to rheumatism.

Mrs House is suffering from intermittent fever but the others are well.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Please read the enclosed letter to Mr. Wiggin and then pass it on to him

J. H. B.

Rev. J. M. Baird,
Salonica, June 9
1900

JUL 21 19
AUG 24 19

Salonica 7th July. 1900

Dear Dr. Barton:-

A copy of your letter to Mr Bond the Sec. of our mission has just come to hand. You refer to Dr Haskell's letter to the Prudential as not mentioning the amt asked for "rent" for the current year on property at Samokov & Salonica. Do you not mean "taxes repairs and insurance" and not "rent". If so you will find the sums definitely stated in the Estimates sent in. Salonica asked for exp on property for 1899 2685 pias, for 1900 2300 pias for 1901 2500 pias.

The transfer of Board's property at Samokov & Monastir can best be explained by the members of those stations. I made the motion and agitated it till it was adopted. The houses are & have been occupied and are still so by the W.B.M.I. teachers and for them squatter sovereignty is a sufficient title. The mens work has been burdened with the taxes & repairs and it is high time that squatter sovereignty should be responsible for taxes & repairs. The Board owns the property and so rightly has the say about the transfer on such terms as it may choose.

I opine that if the Contingent item "Samokov, Grant to purchase & repair house & lot for G.B.S. 50000 pias" is granted and the place bought then House No 1 will not be needed by the G.B.S.

As to Monastir they think that the G.B.S. building and House No 1 together are too small and so asked in the estimates "Enlarging Dormitories 2500" pias which I opposed as unnecessary. It means building another story on

the West wing of house No 1. That doesn't look like ever returning to the owner part of the Board.

Mrs Horne & children have gone to Samoken for the summer & Mrs. Baird & children to Monastir. Dr. Horne is off on a tour.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, July 7, 1900

12
AUG 17 1900
AUG 24 1900

Salonica 2nd Aug. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton: –

I am hoping to send my daughter Alice J. born Aug 4th 1888 and so now 12 years old to the College for Girls Scutari, Constantinople the coming school year. There is no satisfactory school here and as she easily adopts the bad manners of this Jewish city we wish to have her where she will have the companionship of a better class of girls and have the advantages of a good school.

I write now to ask if in case she goes to Con^ple the Board will allow for her the $120 allowed to children in America while at school.

All of the Houses are at present in Samokov. Mrs. Baird & the children are in Monastir for the summer months. Miss Stone intends to leave next week for Bulgaria. I do not plan to leave.

My health is fairly good tho' my old trouble frequently annoys me for 1–3 hours a day.

Weather has been steadily hot for two weeks or more, up to yesterday when a N.W. wind brought relief and with it a lot of dust that covers everything.

As many others all over the world we are waiting to learn definitely what has happened to our friends in China. May the Lord bring good out of this fearful calamity to missionary work.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Aug 2, 1900

OCT 2 1900

Salonica 13th Sep. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Aug. 25 came a few days ago, finding me in bed after an attack of bowel trouble. I am beginning to get out again but as yet I am weak. The warm weather may have predisposed me to the attack. I cannot lay it to any indiscretion in food. Most of the disease of this city are accompanied by gastric troubles,- why I do not know.

Unless I get stronger in this respect I shall not dare to tour. Possibly I may accompany my daughter to Constantinople, going by steamer. I wouldn't dare to go by train till I get considerably better. Here in the city my trouble is almost always over by 9 A.M. for that day and after that time I go about freely. It however is worse here than it was in Monastir, Bitlis or Samokov and no signs yet of any permanent improvement.

I was here all through the summer. Mrs. Baird & the children returned from Monastir Sept 4th & Dr. House & family from Samokov Sep 6th.

As to the cost of House No 1 at Monastir you can find with Mr. Higgins statements of such values. I remember sending in one yearly for several years. House No 1 at Samokov is different as it has an entrance in common with the house occupied by Dr. Kingsbury. The latter is but an extension of the former,- built on at the back. The hope is that the lot S. of the G.B.S.

2 1

will in time be purchased for the G.B.S.'s needs. If Dr. Clarke is in Boston, as we hear he may be soon, he can tell you all about House #1

I am very grateful to the Prud. Com. for the grant for my daughter Alice. When she actually reaches Con^ple I intend to report to you that she is there.

On account of a lawsuit Mr. Cilka cannot leave Monastir vilayet and so has given up his hope of going to Radovish & will work in Monastir field, most probably at Kortcha. Radovish church quarrels are not entirely healed. In the meantime Mr. Mornirroff stationed at Ukkub has given occasion to some scandal by behaving in too free a manner with a girl. A cranky Prot. got & stays "hoppin mad" at Mornirroff and also at us because, after examining into the matter & finding nothing of a criminal nature, we censured him (!!) instead of dismissing him.

Our field needs to be visited, but what can I do if cooler weather & physicians' efforts do not bring me more secure health?

There are reports of a rather larger number of deeds of violence than usual but the efforts of the Bulg. revolutionary committee may be responsible for much of that. That Committee has brought & will bring only trouble & useless suffering on Macedonia. Perhaps its vain efforts will cause Macedonians to think of a salvation unmixed with political aspirations.

Yours sincerely

J. H. T. Baird.

Salonica, Sept. 13, 1900

P. C.
OCT 12 1900
NOV 14 1900

Conf'le

Bible House, Sep. 26, 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I left Salonica a week ago to-day to bring my daughter Alice to the College for Girls in Scutari. She is there now as a student so that if you have not already done so you can authorize Mr. Higgin to credit me with the $120 voted for Alice in case she attends the College in Scutari.

Now a word about myself. I was recovering from an attack of dysentery when I left Salonica. Sea sickness brought on another attack that ended as we entered the harbor, but left me quite weak. From this I have recovered. I found here Dr. Carrington on his way to Marsovan and consulted him. His idea was that surgery was about the only cure. He said that in such cases of surgery the great difficulty is securing aseptic conditions; that each operation helped a little even though it was not successful. He thought that the imperfect condition of my sphincter was the cause of the unnatural mucosity of my bowels even though I was not conscious of the irritation. He suggested that I go to Marsovan & enter his hospital. He hoped that he could succeed in joining the severed ends of the sphincter tho' it might require several operations. On examination he said that the ends of the sphincter are <u>not</u> united and that he had seen worse cases than mine cured.

This trouble of mucous almost always acts from 6 – 9 A.M. In Samokov it existed but I could keep it in check. Since

~~since~~ leaving Samokov the trouble has increased. Drugs, astringents tho' giving some relief, on the whole aggravate the difficulty. Dr. C— says my not eating fruits or vegetables will be bad in the end.

Unless I can get some permanent relief touring will be, for me, either an impossibility or a perilous attempt. Any work before 9 A. M. can hardly be thought of, as things have been for some months.

If not asking too much of you would you please ask Dr. Pomeroy of Boston, who examined me two years ago, if there is enough of probability in what I here report Dr. Carrington as saying to warrant my undergoing one or more operations either at Marsovan or elsewhere and report to me his opinion.

If you wish you may write to Dr. Carrington about my case.

What would the Prud. Com. say to letting me try another operation or more at Marsovan? The only extra expenses aside from my salary, which would, I suppose, continue, would be my traveling expenses and the extra cost for board. I could go there at a time when I could be spared from station work.

I hope the Meeting of the Board at St. Louis will be a blessed one.

I plan to return to Salonica, leaving here next Saturday. While not robust my general health seems to be improving.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Baird.

Constantinople Sept. 25, 1900

OCT 15 1900
NOV 14 1900

Bible House, Constantinople,
Sep 29. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr Barton:-

The doctor of the British hospital not being in town I called on Dr Patterson who for years occupied that position. He made a thorough examination of the parts and his decided opinion is that my calarrh of the lower bowel is primarily caused by the cartilage at the extremity and that I better go to a hospital and have an operation. Drugs cannot he says reach the case. The irritation caused by the adventitious cartilage will continue until it is removed by a surgeon. He said the sooner it was attended to the better as at present I did not get enough nutrition from my food.

I expect to sail today for Salonica. If I can wait there till I hear from you about permission to go to Marsovan I will. If things look urgent I will make what arrangements I can so as to make it easier for Dr. House and start for Marsovan. In my present state touring is out of the question.

Yours sincerely
J. H. Baird.

Constantinople, Sept. 29, 1900

Salonica 7/20 Oct. 1900.

Dear Dr. & Barton:—

Yours of Oct. 4. came yesterday. I wrote you twice from Constantinople giving my summary of the opinions of Drs. Carrington & Patterson. I arrived here by steamer Oct. 1st after an absence of 12 days feeling some better than when I left, and since then I have gained considerable tho' not free from previous annoyance. Even when at home and taking care of my diet I cannot entirely checkmate my weakness. I could to quite an extent control it two years ago. Possibly by letting drugs alone and being very particular of my diet I can get back to or near to my status two years ago. The cause of the difficulty, taking the diagnoses of the two doctors as correct, still remains, and naturally will cause increased trouble.

Dr. Haskell privately advises me to go to London. A doctor here advises Vienna, others advise other places. I thought that Dr. Carrington in his hospital would be able to give more care to the healing of the wound than they do in some of the large hospitals.

From Con^ple I wrote to Dr. Carrington who had left 3-4 days before asking about what he thought of my going there but as yet have received no answer.

In case I go away Mr. Bond could come down for 3-4 weeks to aid Dr. House either in the city or by touring in the field.

Dr. House while away on a late tour was quite impressed by the great extent that politics has usurped the minds of the Bulgarians. The government must know that quantities of arms & ammunition

are being secretly collected. In some villages we hear that they even drill by night. The idea that they can stand against the Turkish soldiers aided by quite a large Turkish population is silly. Still it excites their imagination and intoxicates their judgment. It is very detrimental to our work and may result as it did in your old field.

This week a Moslem came to me secretly to tell me that he wished to become a Christian but secretly, even hinting that he was willing to be baptized. Whether he is a crank or one feeling for the way I cannot tell. He certainly had but a small knowledge of the main things in Christianity. Possibly he is after loaves & fishes.

We shall gladly welcome you on your visit to our Mission which I hope will not be far in the future.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. T. Baird.

Salonica, Oct 27, 1900

NOV 17 1900
NOV 24 1900

16

Salonica 3rd Nov. 1900

Dear Dr Barton:-

I have Dr. Daniels' letter of Oct. 18. and in a few days expect another reporting ~~an~~ action of the Prudential Com.

Since arriving from Constantinople (Oct 1st) my strength has returned and my trouble has caused less annoyance than at any time since last June. This is not saying that there is no need of one or more surgical operations. It merely means that if I get no worse I can postpone going to a hospital till say next summer or till Mr. Haskell returns. Whether I can do any touring remains to be seen. Possibly the return of cool weather is helping me. Cool weather while possibly helping somewhat does not entirely obviate it.

Though I wrote, while in Constantinople, to Dr. Carrington who had left a few days before for Marsovan, asking him to inform me if he was so situated that he could attend to my case or when he would be I have as yet received no answer. As it is possible he may not have all the conveniences or instruments necessary. I should like to have more definite knowledge that things were ready for me before starting for that place.

A week ago Mr. Peet & party were here for a few hours. I consulted Mr. Peet. He said he knew nothing definite about Dr. Carrington and his work He knew that Dr. Graham of Beirout was an excellent surgeon. Beirout was as easy to get to as Marsovan and suggested that I write there. As I am slightly acquainted with Dr. Graham and have met Dr. Poet, I wrote a few days ago briefly describing my trouble and asking if I could be received

on what terms and whether there was special time best fitted to such a case as mine.

Dr. Haskell advises me to go to London, others recommend Vienna, some say Constantinople. In the multitude of counselors, confusion.

Semi annual a/c must be attended to and as just at present there is no pressing call for surgical assistance I plan to stay here till the needs of the station are less than my personal needs. The main work of this station is touring and preaching - holding protracted meetings in the outstations. Two persons when well can hardly overtake the work to be done. Three men are needed - men who can tour.

You wrote some time ago suggesting that if I was so minded you would write to the mission pressing them to locate me in Samokov. Unless surgery relieves me greatly some such thing will be necessary. I enjoyed the year I was there and would have been glad to have remained. Mr. Thomson while profuse in his praises of the work I did there regularly voted against my staying in Samokov, - why I do not know. As he is director of the school I regarded it not prudent to try to force myself on him. I am sure it is not a case of "incompatibility" as he has several times referred to the smoothness with which we worked together. I suppose my going to Samokov virtually means the removal of Mr. W. P. Clarke to Salonica, which I think some of his friends consider inadvisable. This is the case in a nutshell.

I would be glad to have school work or other ~~necessary~~ profitable work not requiring absence from home and when An. Meeting comes must apply for it. If by that time you will write the mission I shall be pleased.

Sincerely Yours, J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Nov. 3, 1900

Salonica 7th Nov. 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Three days ago I got a letter from Mr. T. S. Carrington of Oct. 22 saying: - "Your note of Sept. 29th reached me by the last post. I was glad to hear from you but sorry you are no better. I shall be pleased to see you in Marsovan and do any thing I can for you. We are not quite ready yet to take any Americans in to the Hospital but will have some private rooms furnished and ready to be occupied about the 1st of January. I would ask you to come at once if it were not for the overcrowding of our Mission houses just at present, due to the arrival of two new families."

Letters seem to be a long time on the road to and from Marsovan. As there is no pressing need of an operation I had about decided to stay here till after getting off my semi annual a/c. This will allow Dr. House to tour. Possibly Mr. Bond may be able to give assistance when I am away

Since I last wrote you I have been slightly troubled, but enough to show me that I cannot go touring for a while at least.

Just after prayermeeting this evening our consular agent sent around a telegram "McKinley elected." This gladdened our hearts as well as showed us how near America is to us.

We are trying to get both the Strumitsa and the Murtino & Monospitovo churches to desire the ordination of their present preachers. That region ought to have an ordained pastor at least. They are three days journey from the Razlog region where there are 2 ordained pastors the only ordained Bulg. Prot. preachers in our field. Marriages have

to wait till a missionary can get there, and communion seasons are irregular. Of their own initiative they will not ask for a pastor. If we can succeed in persuading one of these churches to call a pastor we shall rejoice. I am informed that there are 8 children to be baptized in Murtino and it is not 6 months since I baptized two there.

For the last 3 days Mrs. Baird has been suffering from rheumatism in left shoulder. Miss Stone is on a tour & Dr. House is proposing to start in a day or two.

We have found no one as yet to take up the work in Uskub - work left by Mr. K. D. Monnizoff. All that region is left without a preacher.

We hear that there is a good deal of violence and bloodshed in out of the way places. The insurrectionary committee by sending bands of men into the mountains hope to stir up a muss. It is strange that the people cherish a hope that in this way they will gain their freedom. It will, by its failure, in time make some people see the vanity of "politics" who now think that "politika" is a "big thing". I think that when snow comes the country will settle down to quieter times.

8th If you have any preference for my attending one hospital rather than another, either on account of the expense or of the benefit to be derived please indicate it. There will probably be time for correspondence.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Nov. 7, 1900

Salonica 20th Nov. 1900

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your cablegram was received the 15th. Many thanks. Since going to Con^ple my health has been gaining steadily and I have some hopes of being able to make a tour to Strumitza region and make a trial. There's lots of touring to be done. Dr House is in the region of Uskub at present expecting to return in a week to look over accounts with the colporteurs. I hope I can get in a week or 10 days touring before time for Semi-annual. Miss Slone is off on a tour. I fear that leaving the station entirely to Dr House may be too much for him. I have nothing from Beirout yet.

Considerable agitation in these regions but travelling is comparatively safe. Yours

J. H. Baird.

JAN 1 1901
JAN 5 1901

Salonica 28th Nov. 1900

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Yours of Nov 14 rec'd this morning. The cablegram came the 15th. There has been nothing lost by the delay in answering my letter caused by your absence as I have continued to improve since returning from Constantinople. I hope I am nearly where I was when I left Samokov in 1899 and now propose to make a little trial by starting Nov. 30 on a tour to Strumitza and vicinity. As I am Station Treasurer and Semi-annual a/c must be made out early in Dec. I must be back by the evening of Dec. 10th. I know that my present improved health may not be permanent and that I ought to secure relief if possible. Of course one doesn't like to lie in a hospital nor does one who has experienced the loss of elasticity caused by taking anaesthetics hanker after a repetition of it. I am willing to undergo them when there is good reason to hope for valuable results. The summer season is not so full of work as the fall & winter and as Dr. House's health can hardly be said to be rugged he ought not to be left alone. Perhaps if I can do some touring this winter I better postpone surgical operations till next spring.

I wrote Dr. Graham of Beirout about my case. He passed the letter over to Dr. G. E. Post to answer. He writes: "From what you write of your case I doubt the possibility of restoring the sphincter so that it would work as before. If you think it worth while to come so far to be examined I would be happy to give you my opinion. If on examination I find that an operation gives promise of relieving you I will perform it."

At present I incline towards trying Dr. Carrington tho I am not fully

decided.

Dr House returned 2 days ago from a tour of which he doubtless will give you an account. Miss Stone hasn't returned yet from her tour.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Baird.

Nov. 25, 1902

Salonica, Turkey

30
JAN 1 1901
JAN 5 1901

Salonica Dec 17. 1900

Dear Sec'y Barton: –

On my return from a 13 days tour I pitched into accounts and this morning I gave them to Dr House to audit. I find that in the hurry of Thanksgiving I failed to post a letter to you of Nov 28th I now enclose it.

Weather was very rainy and mud & water were superabundant. At one wedding I think 3/4 of the crowd had neither shoes nor stockings on. A bevy of maidens from 12–20 years of age preceded the bride, each bare legged & with skirts well tucked up gaily waded through the mud & running water to the Protestant Chapel. Owing to bad weather I saw less of the people than usual. My health was quite good tho' I often felt that I was on the border of trouble.

In Monastir insurrectionary preparations disturb the work and as these mad caps go around at night and levy contributions on all supposed to have anything I am afraid that they have terrorized some of our people into "contributing" and that this will almost certainly diminish their gifts for preacher & school.

Possibly 2 or 3 of the church members encourage these mad caps but most of our people look with dismay on the movement. It is a hindrance to spirituality and may provoke some atrocities.

In Radovish matters seem to be going on encouragingly tho old controversies are not entirely healed.

Mrs Baird has not had good health the past 3 weeks, others well.

Yours sincerely

J. N. Baird

Salonica, Dec. 17, 1900

2/

JAN 28 1901
MAR 26 1901

Salonica Jan 11, 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed please find the report of this station for the last 3 months of 1900. There is not much new to report. If Dr House feels strong enough he may leave next week to hold meetings in Strumitsa or in one or two of the villages. I had a set back a week ago and in this cold stormy weather hardly dare to risk being away from home.

Traveling from here to Maserean in the middle of winter is quite an undertaking. If I leave Dr. House will be here alone and then can do little touring. If I am no worse I can look after the business of the station, do the preaching here and some other work. Every station of our Mission is insufficiently supplied. Mr E. B. Haskell is our youngest recruit, and it is quite a time since he joined the Mission.

You will see that Momiroff has not done much for missions tho he came with good recommendations. What he will do I do not know. We cannot think of employing him

At present Influenza is very prevalent. There is too considerable Typhoid fever and Small Pox too is more or less of an epidemic. The number of deaths in the city is very large just now. Weather cold - a cold N.W. wind prevailing. Americans all fairly well.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Jany 11, 1901

22

MAR 15 1901
MAR 26 1901

Salonica, March 1st, 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton: –

I am now planning to go to Vienna for surgical treatment, leaving here March 4th. I decided in favor of Vienna because of the reputation of the surgeons, their greater experience in such cases and the probably better equipment of the hospital. The time and expense as well as the ease of traveling are in favor of Vienna tho the hospital expenses there will I fear be considerably greater. I have written to Dr A. W. Clark of Prague for any assistance he can give me by way of information and letters of introduction to any friends he may have in Vienna. At Marsovan Dr. Carrington may be called away to care for another missionary or be so overwhelmed with work that he could not give me the necessary attention.

My trouble while not perceptibly diminishing my strength shows no signs of righting itself. This is as good a time as I can get for looking after a cure as political matters are taking the precedence in mens minds. People are disturbed in their minds and tho little is said it is because the number of arrests quietly made of late has surprised people. Just what has been discovered is so far a secret. This insurrectionary movement is capable of any folly and seems to have no prospect of success. Late encounters - very bloody for the number of Bulgarians engaged - were blunders and would gladly have been avoided. Their policy must be to wait quietly till the weather makes living in the mountains practicable.

I will try to write you from Vienna – Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Mch 1, 1901

Mch 1, 1901

Rev. J. S. Baird

Hotel Müller, I. Graben 19,
Vienna March 8th 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,

MAR 26 1901

Dear Bro.:-

I did not leave Salonica till Mch. 5th and arrived here the evening of the 6th, 37⅓ hours' ride. Found here a letter from Rev. A. W. Clark of Prag and the next morning both of his helpers here, fine men I judge, called, and one of them took me to Rev Thomas Davidson of the Scotch church to make inquiries about hospitals and surgeons. He hoped that a friend of his, Dr. Lees, who has been taking special studies here would call last night to give me advice & information. He did not but will call this evening. This morning I called on Rev. R. Möller, the M. E. missionary here, & he, after consulting some deaconess who knows the hospitals well, took me to the large general hospital, said to have the best reputation. Dr. Albrecht, who was specially recommended to me, examined me and said another operation would not benefit me. He recommended a lotion I had used with but little advantage last fall. This puts me at a loss what to do. If a good surgeon says it will not materially help me (the practical outcome of the two New York operations) I don't care to pay to suffer uselessly. I expect Mr. Davidson's friend in a few minutes

23

and after talking with him I may be able to come to a conclusion. Dr. Patterson and Dr. Carrington both gave me encouragement to hope for relief and now Dr. Albrecht discourages me.

March 9th 5 P.M.

Dr. Lees called yesterday evening and has been most kind in assisting me. He took me this afternoon to a surgeon of fine reputation and very wide practice, Dr. Ewald, who after examination said he could promise no successful operation. He thought he could aid me in retaining hard stools but could not promise aid in retaining soft ones. Others might promise more than he did but he didn't believe they could secure it. Dr. Lees, who interpreted for me, thought as I did that having the not encouraging opinion of two first class surgeons, the best in Vienna it would hardly pay to have an operation that at best might give but slight relief if it gave any. So I have concluded to return to Salonica and at next Annual Meeting of the mission ask for work better suited to my physical condition. I see no other course open to me.

Tomorrow I may visit and possibly speak to one of the gatherings of the Bohemian Protestants in this city.

Monday I may stay here at my own expense and Tuesday I plan to leave for Salonica.

Yours Sincerely
J. W. Baird.

24

APR 2 1901

Salonica 19 March, 1901

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Bro:-

I wrote you from Vienna that as the surgeons gave me no hope of a cure, only the possibility of a slight alleviation I decided to return to Salonica. I staid a day at my own expense to see the city. I had a pleasant journey and arrived in Salonica to find all about as usual.

The people now are awaiting the outcome of the public trial of some Bulgarian conspirators lately arrested. On the whole the government seems to be conducting matters in a civilized way and so far as I've heard has not maltreated any of the accused. The prisons however are greatly overcrowded. In the provinces things seem to be fairly quiet tho' doubtless there is still considerable agitation going on. Arrests made so far have been mostly from Salonica and from a strip of territory extending 60 miles N. by W. from this city. No arrests, so far as I know, from places commonly considered the region of the greatest Bulgarian patriotism. The greatest safeguard against attempted insurrection is the alleged desire of the Great Powers for peace and quiet.

I enclose addressed to Mr. Higgin a list of the expenses I encurred in going to Vienna this time. Please read it and pass it over to him.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Mch. 19, 1901

25

APR 20 1901

Salonica Apr. 5. 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Of late copies of two or three letters from you to our Mission have been sent us by Mr. Bond.

There is no doubt that Constantinople will cease to be a station of our Mission. What to do about Bulg. books & tracts, both bound and in sheets is the question you raise and imply that their storage in Constantinople will now require some expense. Up to the present such storage has not, I am sure, been paid for by any funds from our Mission. That our funds must now meet this exp is a new departure that will cost us something. Some of the publications, as commentaries and Bible Dictionaries will sell slowly but continually and the unbound sheets should be preserved. Others like Martin Luther or Five Arrows Against Infidelity have no prospect of ever being called for. Their sheets better be sold as waste paper.

As to a paper in place of the Gornitsa we all desire it but lack of funds makes its resumption very difficult especially as you say there is no hope of getting a special grant for it. Our work is growing and our funds not growing. This year owing to failure to secure Mr. Tsilka as preacher at Radovish and to Mr. Momiroff's leaving the work we shall have funds enough for native Agency in Salonica field. The number of outstations is increasing, the call is for better educated preachers i.e. dearer, and some of the preachers need larger salaries. These three calls greatly overbalance the growing ability of the people to support their present preachers. To this must we add new expenses for the Gornitsa? Very well if we can find additional means or if we can afford to cut down a similar amount in some other department. If not we are butting against mathematics. Samokov C. & T. D. cannot well have less than it now has. The evangelistic work in Samokov field cannot well give up much if any. Philippopolis field I am not well acquainted with but I fear that little can

be economized there. New work will, I think, call for as much in addition as is saved by greater measure of self support in the old work. Colportage cannot well be cut down in any field.

I have not noticed anything in your letters indicating approximately the time of Mr. Holway's sailing for this Mission. He will have a hearty welcome when he arrives tho as yet we have not settled his destination. I hardly think he will be asked to go to Albania as he would have to go to a new station and be alone. Somehow Dr. Clarke seems to think that he was specially called to Albania.

Salonica to be most profitably and economically worked needs three men. We are in danger of losing Rev. A. Hristoff, pastor of Bansko church. He wants to get out of Turkey. That will leave only 1 ordained native for all Macedonia where we have just about 600 communicants or nearly ½ of the Protestants of our Mission.

Lately we hear good news of religious interest in H. Todorak and in a new place, Doiran. Dr. House is away on a tour to Razlog region not to return till about the 16th

For aiding and abetting insurrection 14 persons were condemned a week ago. Many others are arrested and held for trial, – some say nearly 200 – and new arrests are being made as examination of those arrested secures additional information. So far the government holds all in a firm hand and cold or cool weather assists him. I hope that those engaged in subversive plots may soon see that they are both untimely and destined to complete failure. So far I hear of no Protestants suffering. Times are very hard and trade very dull.

Enclosed please find a letter to Rev. Mr. Holway which after perusing you may forward to him.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Baird.

Salonica

Aug 5/1901

MAY 31 1901

Baird 26

Rev. James L. Barton D.D. Sec'y,
Boston.

Salonica May 15th 1901

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Apr. 8th was duly received. The absence of one or two members of the station prevented, till lately, the consideration of the questions on which you wish information. They will be taken up in the order in which they were asked.

Native Helpers

This is our great need. Suitable men are not to be found easily. The attractions of Bulgaria are greater than those of Macedonia

Ustrub, the seat of the Kosovo Vilayet, is an important city at the junction of two railways, and has been without a preacher since Oct. The former preacher proved unworthy and left the work in a weak condition. Whatever money our friends there can raise for several years to come will be needed to pay for rent of a preaching place or to buy and build a chapel.

Drama, in sight of ancient Philippi, needs a preacher. For five years they have grown without any expense to the mission and with lay preaching. They have yet to buy a chapel and for some time to come can pay little towards a preachers salary. The preacher should know Greek as well as Bulgarian.

Prishtina, tho having had a preacher only for a short time and at long intervals, has had a steadily growing work. Near that place are two towns where there are one or two followers. There is no chapel building yet. Prishtina is an important center for the opening Servian work.

Kelkeleh at one time had a preacher. One living here or at Doiran can look after the work in both places and also visit Todorak where there is a chapel

and where there has been a good work. Protestants from here have gone to Drama and other places, - lost to the locality but not to the work in Macedonia.

Salonica needs a native preacher to visit the Bulgarians and work up an interest among them as a foreigner cannot; also to preach when missionaries are otherwise occupied and to do part of the errands that must be attended to.

Tetovo (Kalkandelen) has been visited by a preacher. Owing to persecution the work has not grown much of late. Now things look hopeful. It is too far away (8 hours W) from Uskub & the work in Uskub is too important for both places to be cared for by one man.

Veles (Kuprulü) is largely Bulgarian. There are some who seem almost persuaded tho none have become decided followers. For this place and for Kafadartsi, where there are a few followers, tho little or no growth, we want a good man.

The sums necessary for these preachers you will find on another sheet.

Education.

So far we have had a fair supply of funds from the Woman's Boards to aid in maintaining primary schools. For these we do not now ask additional aid.

A Station Class where for a short time some approved candidates for the ministry, who cannot take a course in Samokov School, can receive special instruction is called for. Rent and partial support of pupils are the items provided for by the estimate.

For an Industrial School for Protestant youth, who do not wish to take the Samokov School course, which we hope to start in the future, we have put down a sum.

A Bible Woman's Summer school is very desirable and for this we put an estimate.

As Samokov & Monastir are educational centers we suppose they will ask for what they need for pupils from our fields as well as from their own fields.

Buildings.

Our policy has been not to ask aid from the Board for buildings for chapels or for primary schools save in some strategical places for which there is a special need. The native brethren are expected to provide these.

We put in our list a sum (estimate) for a residence for the use of Miss Stone. Rent is dear and suitable houses near the Mission House not always to be had. In not many years the sums paid for rent will equal the original cost of the place.

Literature.

The Mission press is at Samokov and that station may give you the desired information, tho the question is for the whole Mission to answer.

A small religious paper is greatly needed for Macedonia. That will call not only for an additional missionary but also for governmental permission &c.

Missionaries.

At least three able-bodied missionaries are needed to do the vast amount of touring that ought to be done in this large and growing field, especially as there are only two ordained native preachers in all Macedonia and they both are in the same distant corner of our field and away from good roads. Baptisms & weddings call for frequent visits of missionaries, and revival meetings need their aid. This city, too, offers a wide & rich field for their labors. We greatly need a third man from America.

New Station.

There is a large Bulgarian population in the Adrianople vilayet, and need of missionary work among them. A new station, at say Adrianople, would reach them - say on the E. to 75 miles from Constantinople, on the N. to the Bulg. boundary & on the W. to the Rhodope mountains or the boundary of the Salonica vilayet.

Settlement Work.

This city has need of something to meet the social and spiritual needs of the many young men without homes found here. Besides the missionaries of the Board there are here (1) Rev. Mr. Crabie, now 73 years old, and hard of hearing, a missionary of the Scottish Soc to the Jews who now preaches only in English, (2) a German pastor who works only for Germans and (3) an unordained Greek young man who preaches in Greek to a small congregation. There is no "Sailors rest", Y. M. C. A, nor similar society, nor has there ever been. For a building with rooms where young men ~~could~~ can find recreation, good books &c we put in an estimate of 2,000 liras. This if the building is erected on our present property. If on land to be purchased 1,000 liras additional will be needed.

Yours in behalf of Salonica station

J. H. Baird.

List of Sums Needed by Salonica Station as called for by Sec'y Barton's letter dated Apr. 8, 1901.

Native Helpers.

									pias
(1)	Uskub	has communicants	4	inhabitants	about	30,000	6000	yearly
(1)	Drama	" "	16	"	"	10,000	5000	"
(1)	Prishtina	" "	16	"	"	18,000	4800	"
(1)	Salonica	" "	12	"	"	140,000	6000	"
(2)	Kelketch	" "	6	"	"	12,000		
	Doiran	" "	0	"	"	9,000	4800	"
	Todorak	" "	12	"	"	1,200		
(3)	Tetovo (Turk. Kalkandelen)	"	1	"	"	16,000	4800	"
(3)	Velles (" Kuprili)	" "	0	"	"	22,000		
	Kafadartsi	" "	6	"	"	7,000	4800	"
							36,200	"

Education.

(2)	Station Class for lay preachers too old to take course in Samokov	5000	yearly
(2)	Industrial School	5000	"
(1)	Bible Woman's Summer School	2500	12,500 yearly

Buildings.

(2)	Residence for Miss Stone	50,000

Missionaries.

(1)	Married man, 3rd man for Salonica	sal.	25,000
(3)	New station in Adrianople vilayet 2 married men		48,000

(8) Settlement Work, Salonica building and equipment 200,000

Station. Answering Mail Inquiries

Salonica, May 15, 1901

European Turkey

No 42

21

All whom it concerns –

On and after receipt of this please address all mail matter sent to me to Samokov, Bulgaria.

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, Turkey, 23 May, 1901.

JUN 6 1901

Salonica May 10/23, 1901

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In order to help insure my letters and other postal matter sent to me I enclose some short notices which please hand to those to whom they are addressed. I find by experience that it takes a year nearly to get people informed as to my new address. If this will expedite matters it may save some delay of letters en route for me.

Dr. House & family boarded the steamer last Sat., sailing Sunday, and may reach Paris next Monday. Dr. H- has need of rest. I expect to leave here about June 26th for Samokov. Miss Stone left this morning for Todorak to attend the closing exercises of the school there.

Country safe so far as I can hear, tho in a few localities arrests for sedition are still made. Some trials seem to be going on - some freed & some sentenced heavily. A leading Bulg. bookseller here was as I hear sentenced lately to 101 years imprisonment. Protestants have not suffered save two cases of arrest by mistake. They were soon set at liberty. Prospects for a fair harvest are good so far. General outlook for our work good. Paucity of preachers one great drawback.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Baird.

Stationery, Printing, Forest Express

Rev E. E. Strong D.D.

Robinson, Mich. 23, 1904.

JUL 22 1901

Samokov July 8th 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

After the departure for Paris of Dr. House and family, May 17th I had little time except for necessary station work and for preparations to move to this place and so neglected writing to you. Mrs. Baird and I were very tired when we left Salonica, June 28th. Sunday June 30th we were in Sophia where I preached in the evening and July 1st we arrived here. We are quartered temporarily in the G.B.S. Our goods are expected this week tho they may be delayed.

In general things in the Salonica field were encouraging. Political ferment was much less and as the harvests are better than they were last year there was a fair prospect of the hard times easing up a little. Sabbatarianism that caused trouble seems to have vanished and the feud in the Radovish church we hope is past. Book sellers, tho circumscribed to some extent, have carried on their work tho owing to great scarcity of money their sales have been greatly diminished. The censor who stamps colporteurs books so that he may freely sell them declined to stamp any more till the present political agitation ceased.

There seems to be a good spiritual condition in all or nearly all the outstations of the Salonica field. Only in one place has the gov't interfered with our work. The pastor of the selfsupporting church in Banisko, Rev. A. Hristoff, finished last winter the Chautauquan course and in writing to that society a letter of thanks said "It has been mental light to me in this

Salonica Mon 23 1901.

dark corner of the Sick man's country." The letter was opened and this phrase noted. He was summoned before the court and for this sentence was condemned to six months' imprisonment. Ten days were allowed him to make an appeal. Many things indicated that the authorities wished to get rid of him as quietly as possible but somehow or other to get him out of that region; so, as he was not under bail, he crossed over into Bulgaria. He is here now tho expecting soon to take charge of the church in Yamboul. This leaves the Bansko church without a pastor. Rev. G. K. Sedloff is now the only ordained Bulgarian Protestant in Macedonia.

I suppose my work will be in the main that which Rev. W. P. Clarke has had, - teaching, the various secretaryships and the treasury of the station. Where we are to live - in a mission house or somewhere else, I cannot tell. Annual Meeting will probably take some action on that. Dr. Kingsbury's things hold possession of one house and Dr. J. F. Clarke's that of another. Whether the latter will want all of a large house or not I do not know. His absence in America we suppose by permission of the Prud. Com. without his even informing the Mission that he was going, not to say asking their approbation, looks irregular.

A copy of the long-wailed-for Handbook came today. I haven't had time yet to read it.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Baird.

Denver, July 8, 1901

AUG 30 1901

Samokov 17 Aug. 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I will be very thankful if the Board will continue its yearly grant for the education of three of my children between the ages of 13 & 19, viz

(1) Emma L., born Oct. 15, 1883, } Address 110 E. College St., Oberlin, O.
(2) Arthur R. " Mar. 19 1886 } " " " " " " "
(3) Alice J. " Aug 4 1888

The allowance for Emma & Arthur can be sent to them directly, and that for Alice to Mr. Peet to be used only if she attends, as she did last year, the American ~~School~~ College in Scutari.

The differences between the new handbook and the old one seem to me not to be always for the better. From what it says under "Missionaries" page 4 I conclude that married women count the same as single women or as men.

If now (see page 5, line 2 ff.) there is to be 1 delegate for 5 or less members Monastir station with a man, wife & 2 single women (4) would have only 1 delegate - presumably taking turns. This might lead to one year's delegate trying to reverse the policy of his predecessor; a thing not unheard of in missionary annals and a bad thing.

Just here a question is dawning: Shall not only the actual traveling expenses of the single lady delegates to & from Annual Meeting but the charges for their entertainment during the Meeting also be met by appropriations from Woman's Boards or shall the entertainment expenses for single lady delegates come out of the sum asked from the Board (men's)

So far the Board has provided entertainment for all who attend the Meeting. These are however days of change and of ladies paying their own bills.

Sec 5, page 8 of Handbook says ... "shall include the rent of all houses or missionary residences, hired from outside for occupancy"....

"Hired from outside" must mean "outside of Mission premises for missy use" Why the rent of a native house by a missionary for his own use <u>must</u> go into estimates and upon the station ledger I cant understand, nor why the rents of missy houses by missionaries should be put into the estimates along with salaries (page 9) and servant hire be left out. I have no objection to reporting the amount recd or to be recd for rent of missy property but not in connection with salary, as salary covers "all necessary living expenses, viz., for food, clothing, <u>House fund</u>, servants" &c (p 6)

P. 11, line 8. f. I am afraid will not be put into execution unless some one is definitly named executioner.

The significant omission of "Leave of absence must be obtained of the Prudential Committee on recommendation of the Mission" &c seems to indicate that henceforth the Missions are not to be given any voice in granting leave of absence, just as in the case of Dr. Clarke who under the former handbook got a secret permit and left the station. He had an abundance of time to consult the Mission and have it make arrangements for his work in his absence but did nothing of the sort. Now, there's no need of a missionary saying a word to any one in the mission about leaving for America till his trunks

are packed and he presents his authorization to the station Treas. and demands funds for traveling expenses instanter, as the carriage is waiting to take him to the wharf or to the station.

One thing struck me in reading the new Handbook, viz.: Very little is said about Station Treasurer's duties & much about Mission Treasurer's. The former knows the financial standing of each person in the station. This the Mission Treas. cannot know. Balance sheets can be manipulated and coming only once in 6 months are of little value two months after date. There are frequently enclosed accounts of running expenses sometimes to the credit of the missionary, and these, when presented affect the standing of the missionary.

Perhaps the Board has had several "head aches" over station treasurers & others and on the whole does the best possible with the material it has.

Just these days a good deal is being spent here on repairs including painting. Most of this was voted before I became treasurer. I am afraid that funds may be over run. Getting settled in a new house & getting the run of all accounts takes up my time. I am sec'y too of almost everything here.

One room in this house is used for storing the things of Rev. W. P. Clarke and two others for Dr. J. F. Clarke, so there isn't too much room for us. When is Dr. Clarke to return?

My daughter Agnes is in a sanitarium in Sophia for uterine troubles. How much relief & help she will actually get remains to be seen. The doctors give good promises. The rest of us are well. Had fresh strawberries (wild) as late as Aug. 12th at about 1½ cents per lb. - Very cool summer. When America had 100° or more we wore overcoats & lighted the stoves - Yours - J. W. Baird.

V Sramokov, Aug. 17, 1901.

SEP 5 1901

Salonica 22nd Aug. 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The ladies of the G.B.S. in laying their plans for the coming school year soon to open have concluded that they need the House No 5- the one Dr. Kingsbury occupied till he left for America more than three years ago. They used the lower story or at least two rooms for Kindergarten. Now they want two or three more rooms. As it is bringing in no rent- and has not the past three years they might as well have it as have it stand empty. In both cases, unless the W.B.M.S. will pay some rent for it, our House fund has taxes & repairs to bear for it. I believe I wrote you this before.

There is nothing in the hand book to inform one how much freight a person who has been 5 or more years on Mission ground is entitled when he leaves the Mission. The case may come up here tho it hasn't as yet. Should Dr. Kingsbury decide to stay in America he will want a part or all his things sent him. Not having special instructions I could only comply, sending the things to Mr. Higgin, and their bills, & let him settle with Dr. K— as best he can.

We hear almost nothing as to the probability of Dr. K's return this Fall. If he cannot do touring to some extent, I do not think that the Mission would approve of his return. You can see that- if you look up the votes & the letter to the Rooms.

All about as usual- Yours sincerely,

When does Dr. Clarke plan to return?

J. H. Baird.

V Cramorkor, Aug. 15, 1901.

25. 7 12 53

V. Salonica, Aug. 22, 1901

Boston, Sept. The American Board has received a letter undated ~~Samokov 9th Sept. 1901~~ giving full details of the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone by brigands. Dr Barton: Contents of the letter says:

We were greatly pained yesterday at noon to learn from a telegram from Dr. House that Miss Stone & Mrs Tsilka, the wife of the Albanian preacher were captured & carried off by a band of brigands on Sep. 3rd about 4 P.M. while on their way, with quite a company of friends, from Banetso to Djuma a. I went to the gov't here and informed them so that they might be on the look out for these outlaws should they attempt to bring their captives into Bulgaria.

Just before sunset two of our students from Banetso arrived. They were with Miss Stone when the brigands captured the party. From their accounts by the aid of questions I get the following.

The whole party - about 15-18, were suddenly stopped in a narrow valley and as soon as possible all were compelled to wade a river & ascend the wooded mountain side as fast as threats could make them for about an hour. Not all could be seen but 20 were counted at one time as I understand and it was the opinion that there must have been 40 of them, dressed like Turks & talking bad Turkish. They spoke occasionally good Bulgarian and were glad to find among the provisions carried by the party several okes of bacon & ham. They knew Miss Stone showing that they were mainly after her. She & Mrs Tsilka were taken on farther & seen no more. The remainder were relieved of money, watches &c and compelled to stay all night under strict guard. After sunrise the brigands who watched them went

Jamikoi, Sept. 24th.
Rec'd Sept. 27th.

up the mountain and the remainder of the party were free. Our two students passed through Djumaa and on across the border to save themselves from detention by the Turkish authorities. The teachers, Bible women & Mr Tsilka returned to Baneko. It seems that this detention of all the party kept the Turkish gov't from getting any knowledge of even the presence of brigands till about noon of the 4th and gave those outlaws a chance of hurrying their captives to a place far distant from the scene of their capture. A Turk, captured just before this party was, was taken up the mountain with them & beaten to death before their eyes.

Tho' I know nothing as to which direction the captives were taken I think it most likely that they will be brought to Bulgaria. 1st It is very probable that a large proportion of the brigands make Bulgaria their headquarters. 2nd When the Turkish troops get thawed out enough to chase the brigands these latter will naturally prefer Bulgarian civilization to Turkish rule. 3rd If they can get quietly across the border into Bulgaria they can peacfully secrete their victims and by keeping quiet live honorable lives till they get their share of the ransom.

What those two women will suffer can be imagined. May the Lord guard them.

School is just beginning - quite a fair number of students on hand.

A Bulgarian army officer came today, sent by the gov't to learn about these brigands. He said they had special instructions & that they would guard their border very closely.

Yours — J. W. Baird.

Samokov 14 Sep. 1901

Dear Dr. Barton:-

From a telegram from Dr. House of Salonica I learn they have no news of the whereabouts of the brigands holding Miss Stone & her companion. I have no news and the authorities here have none. I can't learn the name of a single one of the band. Their names - time of starting out - direction taken after making the capture - probable hiding place &c have been kept, as far as I can learn, a secret from all. One Bulg. paper says 20,000 Pounds are demanded and another 2,000 pounds but on what grounds I do not know. The above comes from Djumaa across the Turkish border but evidently is but a rumor, as Miss Stone's age is put at 25 & her residence Monastir. If any letter has come from Miss Stone Dr. House would learn of it sooner ~~& more~~ more definitely than we could.

Mrs. Tsilka's brother has been to Dubnitsa but returned this morning not being able to learn anything about the captives. Our colporteur has been ordered to go to Dubnitsa Monday next. He will be in places near the border and has instructions to do all he can to discover who the brigands are - where & how we can get into communication with captives. Delay is hard on captives & in time will be on brigands too. The latter probably are waiting till the authorities relax vigilance before they let it be known in what region they are. As yet I have no authority to pay any ransom. What is paid will be a price put on our heads & if large may make touring impossible in summer time - Yours - J. H. Baird.

Sandusky, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1861

Rec'd Feb. 22.

Samokov 17th Sep. 1901.

Dear Dr Barton:—

We have no news about Miss Stone or her companion in captivity,— nothing but shrewd guesses as to who the brigands are, where they went after 4 P.M. of Sep 3rd (the day of her capture) or whether any one has seen either brigand or captive since that time. Thrice I've seen short paragraphs in Bulg. papers,— one saying the brigands were deserters from the Turkish army and wanted 20000 Pounds ransom, another saying they were Turks + wanted 2000 " " + a third also saying they were Turkish deserters + demanded 5.000 Pounds Turkish ($22.000) These pretended to emanate from Djumaa in Turkish territory but are not believed. The common opinion is they are Bulgarians and that these paragraphs are meant to throw dust in people's eyes.

The Bulgarian officials seem to be alert and to expect that the brigands will eventually come to Bulgaria to hide.

I know of no offer to deliver the captives for money— no proposal as far as I can learn has as yet been made to any one

The latest word from Salonica is Sep. 13th "no news"

We have fallen on sorrowful days, every day almost bringing some sad news. The C. & T. S. has several more students than it had last year at this time. — I would write more but am too driven by work that is mostly new to me — Yours

J. H. Baird.

Samokov, Sept. 17, 1901

Please make a copy & Rev. M. E. Gates

Samokov 20th Sep. 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Knowing that all at the Cong^l House as well as hundreds of other friends are awaiting news from Miss Stone I will drop you a line telling you the little we know for certain and adding some things that we regard as nearly or quite certain.

The first news we got here since the capture was a telegram from a man we sent to get some clue to brigands,—who, where & when? He telegraphed Wed. "Doncho (is the chief) (and is in) Perim" (mountains) "hotly pursued". I at once took telegram to the sec'y of the governor who remarked "Then they will flee to Bulgaria". Yesterday Mr. Thomson was summoned by the sec'y who read him a telegram ~~recently~~ just received from the governor of Dubnitsa saying that the band that captured the American ladies had crossed into Bulgaria—into the Rilo Mountains—and that soldiers had been sent in pursuit. The governor of Samokov, a resolute man who some years ago killed a band of brigands a short distance from Samokov, said to me a few days ago "When they cross the border they will probably go to Rilo mountains or to Belovo forest. I am to meet the governor of Dubnitsa tomorrow in the Rilo mountains to agree on a plan of action when they cross the border". He, I believe, is now in the region of Rilo.

As to the whereabouts of the ladies we have no information from the date of their capture to the present. There's a rumor that they are in Bulgaria, secreted in a house somewhere near the Rilo mountains and guarded by four brigands, that Miss Stone is well & Mrs. Tsilka sick. That rumor I regard as very probable. My guess, not my knowledge, was & is that soon after capture they were taken to some house in Bulgaria, hut or other structure and have been ever since under strict guard

in some dark room or cellar. It is quite possible that they are in a city like Dubnitza or in a village house. I have known of several instances of captives being kept that way - part of the time blindfolded - even led blindfolded into the village and when ransomed led out of the place thus so they could not recognize either the place (village or city) the house or any of the people of the house who of course participated in their captivity. We have strong suspicions that the "Macedonian Committee" who pretend to be working for the deliverance of Macedonia has a hand in this kidnapping 1st to get money. By intimidation they have secured, as Rev. W. P. Clarke can explain to you, considerable money in the past and are always hungry for more. 2nd they wish to stir up America against Turkey & to prove that nobody in Turkey can be safe. They would embroil, if possible, Turkey & Bulgaria. The rumors of sums asked as ransom have been in the papers favorable to this Comitte and cast the kidnapping on a band of Turkish deserters altho we knew from the first that the brigands were Bulgarians from Bulgaria.

What can we do? 1st Pray. 2nd await some proposition for ransom - some letter written by Miss Stone to show she is alive. 3rd send out men to search for news - There are two now on that errand - The demand may be so high that we can't think even of reporting it to Con^ple. Delay is awful for the ladies but may become unendureable to the brigands. So far I have no authority to pay a dollar. As they were not captured in Bulgaria the Bulg. govt may not want to restrain the troops from pursuing the rascals and shooting them even if the captives are carried about with them which latter is not probable. Energetic measures sometimes result in the death of the captives, oftener in their deliverance. — Yours J. W. Baird.

Constantinople, Oct. 20. 1901
Recd Oct. 7

Samokov, Sep. 30th 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton: —

No news from or about Miss Stone since Wed. last — when as you may or must have learned a letter was given to Miss Haskell for Dr Haskell & one for Mr. Peet from Miss Stone dated Macedonia Sep. 20 and demanding a ransom of $110,000.00 to be paid in 18 days somewhere near Bansko. I didn't receive the letter as Dr Haskell started as soon as possible for Constple

The proof accumulates that the Bulg. "Committee" have much to do with this work — We hear that the Bulgarian troops are after brigands somewhere to the S. or S.W. of Philippopolis but which band it is we do not know, nor what they have accomplished. Probably a long & close hunt after these brigands may result in their modifying their excessively high demands.

Your letter of Sep 9th in spite of the explicit directions I sent (several copies) to the Rome was sent to Salonica. I hope this will not be done again as this delays matters. Again I ask you to request all your clerks to notice & remember that I am until further instructions located at Samokov.

All here are well but with the additional work caused by Miss Stone's capture are hardly over worked & must leave much undone — May God direct us & deliver Miss Stone. —

Yours — J. H. Baird,

(over)

Oct 7 –

By some oversight this was overlooked & not mailed

I am waiting for carriage to take me to Djumaa to get from Turkish authorities all possible proof of identity of Brigands – names – descriptions &c & probably shall pass by scene of captivity to Baneko – No farther word from or about brigands or Miss Stone since Sep 25 – Telegrams from Chas Stone only let brigands friends know that money is coming – We pity all her friends but we can do nothing – All we know is contained in the 2 letters and a few words spoken to Miss Haskell when letters were handed to her the night of Sep 24 or morning of 25th

Saturday the police were after some brigands to the E. of here some 15 miles – probably a division of the band but just how many I haven't learned nor what came of the hunt – probably nothing

Yours JWR

Hamsikoy, Sep. 30. 1907

Rec'd Oct. 23.

OCT 16 1901

Samokov Oct. 3rd 1901. 9 P.M.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just been called by telegram from March to go to Sophia to meet him & U.S. Consul General Dickeman at hotel Bulgarie tomorrow morning early - I suppose for consultation how to bring pressure on the Bulg. govt to compell squeeze all these Macedonian Committee organizations to deliver Miss Stone without ransom or to have the whole organization thing suppressed. Of course I can't tell yet what we will decide to do -

So far no news - I take it that there is considerable activity among the soldiers as I see signs of it; but the ramifications of this Secret Committee are so complex that they know what the govt intends to do before the officers start to do it. They have their system of messengers and have succeeded in so terrorizing people that that the latter fear to give information.

I think it is about settled that we cannot afford to pay a heavy ransom for any missionary, even tho' it be Miss Stone, as that would endanger all missionaries throughout Turkey and soon break up our work. I see no better way than pursuing the brigands as vigorously as possible by all the troops possible.

Today Miss Haskell rec'd a ~~letter~~ cablegram from Miss Stone's brother asking that we appeal to the band to deliver Miss Stone to her friends. 1st It seems to me as hopeless, even could we reach them, as appealing to a lot of sharks. 2nd With the exception of that letter brought to Miss Haskell we've had nothing from any of the band and haven't

had the slightest opportunity to send Miss Stone or her captors a single word. If we printed the appeal in some of the papers possibly it might get to their ears but not at once as they probably are in the mountains. It would encourage them to demand a larger ransom

One thing we are lame on and that is the names of those who compose the band. We learned 1st from the Turkish authorities and afterwards from other sources that the leader is a certain Doncho noted as a brigand & filibuster who was wounded in a skirmish near Bansko in the early summer & came secretly to Dubnitza & Sophia to get his wound healed. Of those with him we cannot learn the name of a single one of his followers tho' from the first I've sought information on this point and have sent men to Dubnitza to find out if possible some of their names, but in vain. I asked Dr. House to give me any names he could learn of but he gives me none. If we can get the names of the men we can make it too hot for them to stay in either Turkey or Bulgaria.

What will be the outcome of all this we cannot foretell. We know it may result in the death of the captives. It may be, as I have known cases of, that in fights with soldiers the captives may be rescued. It may be that the captives will be surrendered on condition of mitigated punishment. — May the Lord guide all to a happy conclusion. — Yours — J. H. Baird.

Do not let yourselves, or Miss Stone's family fear too much for her safety. We are working cautiously and wisely, and believe she is safe and will be safely set at liberty in due time. Geo. D. Marsh. - Sofia, Oct. 5.

Samokov, Oct. 8, 1901

OCT 16 1901

Sophia Oct 5th 1901.

Dear Dr Barton:-

Just 29 years ago this morning Mr. & Mrs. House Mr. Marsh & I were hurrying to get aboard the Steamer Australia to begin our missy careers.

Yesterday I had a long consultation with our Consul-General Dickinson. I am selected to go to both Djumaa Bala (upper Djumaa) & to Razlog to get all the information possessed by the Turkish government regarding the circumstances of the capture of Miss Stone but mainly to secure in as official a form as possible all possible proof connecting the Macedonian Committee - especially that Secret Committee division of it (composed mainly of vagabonds) with Miss Stone's abduction. This to be used by Mr. Dickinson to prove conclusively to the Bulgarian government that it is seriously complicated in the abduction of Miss Stone and also to secure the arrest & punishment of all members of the band and their confederates after the brigands disband and scatter here & there to get a living as honest(?) men. I now plan to return to day to Samokov & start on my errand Monday morning.

Rev. E. B. Haskell & family are expected on to day's train from Vienna to pass on to Samokov.

In haste Yours

J. W. Baird.

Please inform your clerks so that they will remember that my address is Samokov Bulgaria and not Salonica.

Sophia, Oct. 5, 1901

NOV 14 1901

Samokov, Nov. 1, 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

By the time this reaches Boston I trust you will have returned from your trip to India, reference to which I see in the papers from time to time.

I had a letter from Dr. Smith dated 23rd Sept. In it he expresses the desire they have to hear from or about Miss Stone and wants prompt tidings as often as there is anything to communicate.

We have been frustrated, as it seems, by publicity and the activity of many sympathizing friends in trying to find out something about ~~her~~ Miss Stone has made brigands very shy. Troops have been withheld from pursuing them, tho strenuous efforts have been made to prevent them from moving freely from place to place.

Why the brigands do not communicate with us by sending letters through the post I do not know. This is quite feasible and safe.

We are now attempting a new policy one feature of which is to give out no news to anyone, so I shall not tell you somethings I otherwise would.

It has been wet and nasty and this afternoon considerable snow has fallen. This may melt on the hills but hardly on the mountains.

Miss Stone's abduction has added to our work besides distracting our minds so we cannot do our regular work as we otherwise would.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Baird.

Please address me at Samokov and not Salonica.

Samokov, Nov. 1, 1901

Samokov Nov 12. 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith: –

Yours of 25th Oct came this morning. The "Stone affair" now seems to me likely to be prolonged. For some reason we here cannot keep in touch with the agent or agents of the brigands. The latter are shy and unlike other brigands seem very unwilling to let their identity be known and take great precautions against any supposed attempt to discover who they are. I have never heard of brigands who were half as particular in this respect and I have heard a good deal about the lives, habits and deeds of brigands in Macedonia. They contented themselves with keeping out of the hands of the police. This makes me conclude that many of the band are ordinarily "quiet and peaceable citizens", "people of standing in the community". I surmise that many of them are aiders & abettors of the Macedonian movement, and would not be surprised to see it proved that several belong to what are called the "Socialists" a sort of a party of Anarchists. They seem to have some "holy cause" greatly in need of funds.

The superintending of efforts to ransom Miss Stone is put, by the U. S. authorities, into the hands of our Consul-General, Mr. Dickenson, and as the funds are under his control we must do what we do with his approval. I regard him as a prudent man. Perhaps I would not be so prudent. I may be unwise but if things were under my direction I most probably should say to the soldiers "Attack the band whenever you can surprise them" That however, Miss Stone's American friends would not listen to and the brigands know that. They brigands seem to feel that

delay will secure for them better terms, - that they can tire us out. So far there has been but one conference with their agent whose terms we would not accept. The demand was not abated and he wished us to pay the money without seeing Miss Stone and trust to their honor to free her on Turkish territory in a few days. It is rumored that they plan to kill the women lest they recognize them and reveal things the brigands wish to keep secret forever.

If Miss Stone's health on being delivered warrants it I hope she will stay a few months in these parts to aid in securing the condemnation of those of the band whom we may be able to seize. If they are successful there will be hosts of other brigands to emulate their deeds.

If I am caught I hope my associates will set soldiers to find & shoot at sight my captors whatever the consequences done. Whatever money is given let it be to my wife & children - give the brigands lead.

We've had a touch of winter - our 2nd snow.

Things moving on. I didn't go to the dedication of Philippopoli church. Dr J. E. Clarke was there but hasn't reached here yet - gone to Sophia.

Yours — J. W. Baird

Rec'd Nov. 29

Samokov, Nov. 19. 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro:—

Your letter of Nov 5 came this morning. No wonder you and the other personal friends and relatives of Miss Stone are anxious to learn the news. You can hardly take in the situation. Getting into contact with the brigands is not the easy thing most people imagine. 1st Who are the brigands; i.e. what are their names? We suspect some persons but the great uncertainty as to the identity of these evil doers is something remarkable. The first letter rec'd here from Miss Stone (Sep. 25th) was handed through a window at about midnight to Miss Haskell. After a very few words the man left. No one but Miss H— saw him. To have put detectives on his track would have hindered negotiations and endangered the lives of the captives. The 2nd letter rec'd here, Oct. 25, was brought by a young man with whom Dr. Haskell & I haggled about 3/4 of an hour. As we refused to promise to give the whole of the sum demanded ($110,000) the outcome was that traveling expenses, for him to go and communicate with the band and get their lowest sum, were given him and he left. No one but Dr. Haskell & me saw him. What his name is or where he lives we do not know. We have not made any inquiries lest the spies that must be watching us report and the results be disastrous. Since then no communication of any kind has come from any of the band to us missionaries, as far as I am aware, tho' the agent we talked with promised to bring an answer in five days. Some bargaining possibly has been attempted in Sophia but of any particulars I am entirely ignorant and must content to remain so till the proper time comes to know and to act. It is quite possible any day now to receive

word that one or more of us must go to deliver the ransom and get the captives, possibly to meet them in some wild place in the mountains and that not without risk of our lives. There is so much uncertainty that no one can foresee what the next move will be.

The idea that by searching we can find the brigands is folly. They must come to our hook from out of the unknown depths.

I from the first have favored pursuing the brigands with all the police and military force available, but that was forbidden by orders from America. I have done what I could – almost nothing – to carry into execution.

My plan has a large amount of danger in it but it would solve the problem without much delay after the soldiers were on the track; – the present plan has in it a great amount of procrastination and not a little of anxiety and danger to the health of the captives. Now that the ladies are probably safely hidden the brigands can quietly await the time when we will be compelled to pay the sum demanded – to pay it where they shall dictate and at the time that is convenient for them and possibly to deliver the money on the promise that the ladies will be set at liberty a few days after the money is paid.

Whether they will be delivered at all, dead, sick or healthy cannot be foretold. We have insisted that they be delivered on or before payment not after. So far as I know no one of the important conditions has been accepted by the two parties, as the end may be in the far future. — May the Lord order all things for the best. — In haste

J. H. Laird.

Rev. J. H. Laird, Dromkeen, Co. Limerick

Samokov Nov. 27, 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Yours of Nov 14, 1901, is at hand. Evidently you feel hurt that we haven't written you all we knew about the developments of the "Stone Affair". If one has to secrete and promise to keep secret some of the proceedings with the honorable brigands is it honorable for others to try to worm them out of him? Mr Dickenson keeps from us some things and probably wisely. I learn today in the Congregationalist for Nov 16 what I have been surmising, that he had had a letter from Miss Stone and (what I did not know) that it was in English.

I have, in former letters, indicated where difficulty lies in part. viz:- the insisting that Miss Stone must not be endangered by soldiers or police; which amounts to this that all pressure must be and is removed. Naturally then they hold out - take their time quietly, till their demands as to amount and manner of delivery &c are complied with.

Now as to a few guesses, - surmises and not actual facts.

1st The brigands are in no hurry to secure the ransom. They are now well secreted and are no worse off than they would be were Miss Stone set free as they have to hide anyway in winter in cellars & out of the way places.

2nd They are safer with Miss Stone than if she were free. - no dodging police, no pursuit by soldiers, no arrests even for their accomplices.

3rd They are safer from betrayal, conscious or unconscious. The money is in safe hands and one can not steal it from the others, there is less likelihood of quarreling in the division, of one getting joyously drunk & telling some secret.

4th If they have a "holy cause" such as buying a lot of arms &c for revolutionary

activity in Macedonia it is best for them to keep quiet now, mature their plans, make their bargains and when May comes and summer permits them to act - pay for and get arms and take to the mountains.

5 Delay will secure all possible ransom, conditions of amnesty and all other possible advantages to brigands and their abettors, and lose nothing of importance to them.

6 It may be to the advantage of the lawless, brigand party in the Revolutionary Com. to delay Miss Stone's being liberated. There seems to be a great deal of quarreling between the two parties.

7 It gives them an excuse to hint, "Missionaries don't care for Miss Stone" "They don't try to set her free" "They want to keep part of the ransom for themselves", It gives correspondents a chance to criticize missionaries &c

Well we've got to endure it, & talking won't help it.

Dr. Haskell has absented himself for three weeks from all meetings or gatherings at night and quietly waited for the promised agent of the brigands to arrive for a conference but in vain.

I do not say Mr. Dickinson has made no mistakes. Any one acting in the dark as he had to and with superior orders that confined him would make mistakes. I see no reason to criticise him. He has sent men out to get into communication with brigands. Because he didn't trumpet it abroad some thought he didn't do anything. He had to restrain police so as to have an open road to him for any brigand agent. My opinion is the brigands are in no hurry to exchange Miss Stone for even the whole sum demanded, much less for a part.

Dr. Clarke has gone to Sophia for Thanksgiving. Sorry Miss Stone is not to be with us tomorrow. Still we are thankfull for other blessings

Yours — J. H. Baird.

Samokov, Nov. 27. 1901

Rec'd Dec 13

Samokov Nov 30, 1901.

Dear Doctor Smith:—

You must have heard, ere this reaches you, from the Salonica missionaries the report furnished the Vali Pasha as coming from his secret agent that (a) Mrs. Tsilka gave birth on Nov 21st to a child & then died and (b) that a few days later Miss Stone died of grief. (c) that the two are buried near the Alan Deré mill (saw mill?).

(a) is inherently probable as time for giving birth must be about now and after such hardships death would be expected. That (b) Miss Stone would die of grief in so short a time is very improbable as she is healthy and brave even tho worn by confinement. If she is dead I regard it as most probable that she died from violence of some kind and not a natural death. In case of death some sort of burial is very probable as the best means of covering up the whole affair. The place is in Bulgarian territory near the Turkish border and in the region where the band has (according to the information attainable) been in the past. The detectives of the Turks have several times located them in that region but the Bulgarians have reported that there was no trace of the band there. From other sources we know that early in October they were in that vicinity. Whether (b) is true or not we have no proof neither have we for place of burial. That is a mountain region, covered with fresh fallen snow. All that region is a thick pine forest. Discovering the graves when all there is frozen & covered with snow even if we knew ~~they were~~ within 20 rods where they were would be very difficult just

Samokov, Nov. 27. 1901

now.

Thinking there might be something in the rumor I offered to go with a man who knows that region to do what I could to prove the truth or falsity of the rumor. I telegraphed Mr. March to whom Dr. House had communicated the rumor asking "Have you sent a man to find bodies or shall I go"? Not till after supper did I receive his answer "We don't believe reports. Will inquire & telegraph you again". I had been making preparation to leave this evening to catch the 1.30 A.M. train but this telegram postpones my starting if it doesn't lead to my relinquishing it. Dr. Barton, if there, can tell you the difficulties of traveling in winter in mountain bypaths. Still if there was a reasonable prospect of accomplishing something I would go.

Why should they kill Miss Stone after having rejected for her a ransom of $44 000? Saying Goodbye to that sum isn't an easy thing unless (a) they were determined to kill her after getting the ransom & finding that no ransom would be given till she was delivered safe and sound, they despaired of being able to escape detection and so made all danger from that source to end or (b) they thought their hiding place was discovered and they would soon be entrapped and they could not take the women with them & so made way with them. It is possible that this report is given out by the friends of the brigands to put a quietus on search for her by police. As far as I know these reports come from Turkish sources. They are not therefore false. Till we have full confirmation of rumor we will believe she is still alive.

Yours &c J. W. Baird.

Lauderdale Nov. 30. 1870

Rec'd Dec. 17.

43
DEC 23 1901
DEC 24 1901

Samokov 6th Dec. 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D. secy.

Dear Bro.

The Congregationalist of 23 Nov 1901 came today. In an editorial on page 791 there are some things I wish had not been printed

1st Some are false insinuations. E.g. Sentence beginning "For there are reasons for thinking that the Bul. govt has so suppressed most of the mail of Americans". That I believe to be wholly false as I have not heard of any such suppression of mail nor do I know of any letter having been opened while en route from writer to receiver. We have wondered at the ~~readiness~~ rapidity with which some of our telegrams have become public. The telegrams have gone to the persons addressed without great delay.

2nd The insinuation that Mr Dickinson bungled and that the Russian consul would have done much better. The Russian consul about the same as said:- Serves the missionaries right, they have no business here. The Society is rich and can pay the whole ransom - Let them do it.

I was in the room when he told Mr. Dickenson a hocus pocus story about the brigands having taken the captives into the interior of Macedonia - a thing I never believed tho' Minister Kaparoff afterwards repeated it to me in Bulgarian, but when asked for time or locality could give me no particulars.

The idea that Mr. Dickenson could have done anything effectual in Banako I regard as foolish.

3rd "Mr Curtis quotes the missionary body in Bulgaria with whom it is patent he has had much intercourse". For "patent" substitute "false". None of us here at Samokov ever saw him in Bulgaria. Possibly he saw Mr.

Samokov, Nov. 30, 1901

Marsh in Sophia, tho' I have no knowledge that he did.

I want to repeat that the fault is with the brigands. They have been given unusual facilities for communicating with the friends of the captives. There are post boxes in Bulgaria as there are in the U.S. but not a letter has reached us by post. Police & troops have been restrained from arresting, pursuing or shadowing brigands or their sympathizers. The ladies were captured Sep. 3rd The first letter or word of any kind was handed to Miss Haskell Sep 25th which was practically only the naming of the sum asked, - £.T. 25,000 - nothing as to time or place for paying it. Then we had absolutely nothing more till Oct. 25 when an agent called. The demand was again 25000 liras which as you know we could not give. As we could not agree on the ransom - the agent wouldn't come down a cent - no time ~~nor~~ nor place for payment was mentioned by the agent. We stated distinctly to him several times that we would not pay any ransom on their promise that a few days after receiving the ransom they would set the ladies free. He finally went away promising to confer with the band about a smaller ransom, having received from us the sum he himself stated 50 francs would be necessary for traveling expenses. Since Oct. 25th we've seen nothing of him or of any other brigand. Mr. Dickinson was here up to Nov. 4th. What they have said to him I do not know. Evidently they demand the whole 25,000 liras.

If brigands at the special desire of Miss Stone's friends in America are to be sheltered from pursuit arrest or molestation as long as she is in their hands then the wisest policy of the brigands is to retain ~~them~~ her with themselves till next Apr. or May if they can keep her alive. Then those friends who hope to gain by their policy must be honest enough to bear the consequences of failure and not ~~unload~~ it on others.

In the U. S. the police with $25000 reward offered did not for a long while find the abductor of that Omaha boy (Cudahy (2)) nor unearth much about Charlie Ross of Philadelphia.

If it was a mistake putting the case into the hands of the U. S. gov't then that mistake belongs to Boston and not to Sanmoker. We expect to bear the results of our errors but not the mistakes of others. For myself I don't see how it could have failed to get into the care of our gov't. That was the natural place for it to go unless it was decided to pay whatever the brigands demanded and the money was sent in time.

We have no word yet from the man sent to examine the locality where the captives were rumored to have been buried. As all that locality is under snow I fear he can accomplish nothing. Opinion now inclines to thinking the rumor as untrue.

With kind regards
Yours J. W. Baird.

This I have written in a hurry
All well here

V Gannoxous
Case-61/109

JAN 11 1902

Samokov Dec 24, 1901.

JAN 18 1902

Dear Dr Smith:-

I wrote you Dec 20th giving you the alleged outrage by Turkish soldiers of a teacher on her way from here to Mehomia. This has been worked for all it would bear by the Bulgarian yellow journals. From letters rec'd we are convinced that 9/10 of what our former student told us & what the papers printed is false. The teacher does not say anything about it in three letters sent here, the Salonica missionaries don't seem to have heard of it and a letter from one of the leading men of the Mehomia Prot. church sent to his son here saying that nothing at all was done to the girl - she was a little frightened because one of the soldiers struck her muleteer and ordered him around gruffly.

Yours of Dec 13 came today. Miss Stone's case stays where it is, out of missionaries' hands. The Sec'y of State has sent Mr. Peet to Northern Macedonia - Djuma'a & Razlog regions, - to get into touch with the brigands. I hope he can do something by a week's stay there but while he may secure some additional information as to who the brigands are and to what they did a month or more ago I have very little expectation of his doing anything of any help to Miss Stone. If Bulgaria should drive the brigands out of her territory into Macedonia he might get a chance to see some of them.

Here we have heard nothing at all for two weeks about Miss Stone or her captors. If we attempt to find out where

she is we endanger her life. The last flight of the band was when a missionary chanced to go within about 15 miles of where the captives were held.

We are living in the belief that they are alive tho I must say we have no proof of that.

I don't expect any proposition for ransom till after Easter. Miss Stone's presence is a shield and a guardian angel to those brigands as long as they cannot live in the mountains.

Yours

J. N. Baird.

Samokov Dec. 24, 1901

JAN 14 1902
JAN 18 1902

Dear Dr. Barton, Sec'y Samokov. 30th Dec. 1901.

I have but a few minutes in which to write a note. By this time you are doubtless at your desk again. Here there is no special news. Mr. Thomson is not vigorous and I fear he will break down completely before his furlough in July. He still keeps at work.

Please hand the enclosed order to Mr. Wiggin

With the exception of some intangible rumors about brigands being in places indefinite we hear nothing about Miss Stone & her captors. Nov. 13 is the last date at which we know she was alive. As I have written there is no prospect of her speedy deliverance as the policy forced upon us by her Boston friends through the government only allows us to throw gold on the tails of the brigands and very gently at that while those birds of prey are about as accessible to us as are eagles. Miss Stone is thus made the protector of brigands till they can take care of themselves in the Mountains in May. Possibly they may think it better to settle up before she dies on their hands. All is surprises & wonders when dealing with brigands - They may want an extra sum - say 5,000 liras for caring for her during her long captivity, especially as there is talk about Congress making an appropriation. I think the Congregationalist was puerile if not mean in what it printed about Mr. Dickinson - just the echo of the Russian agents who want to root us out of Bulgaria - Yours

J. H. Baird.

(over)

I am writing to the Religious Tract Society, London to send you a copy of Captured ~~Light~~ Brigands written in Albanian by the late Mr Kyrias & translated by me. I am not at all responsible for the blunder on the title page, A Story of Modern Greece (?!?) nor for the foot notes

Dec. 30, 1901

JAN 15 1902 46
FEB 18 1902

Sumter Jan 1, 1902.

Dear Dr Barton:-

This Stone affair is a very changeable thing. We heard yesterday that she was most probably alive and that the brigands would accept a ransom if they could see any way of sheltering themselves from punishment afterwards. Then today comes a letter from an agent saying that 7 of the band were lately in his town and expressly told a man whom he sent to converse with them that the ladies were butchered Nov 4/17 and buried in a grave - the same place as before reported. He & another man went there a very dangerous place as some ex brigands work in the sawmills of that lumber region and searched but could find no trace - Snow has covered everything - The whole thing may be a lie to divert suspicion - Another man previously sent to scour that region reported that they were not there and probably had not been there much since the capture.

Please keep this rumor - can't say it's the truth - out of all newspapers

Yours - J. H. Baird.

Sumter Dec. 30, 1901

Jan. 1, 1902

47
JAN 25 1902
JAN 25 1902

Samokov Jan. 6th, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Yours of Dec 24th came today. I am glad that you are back at your desk again with your mind enriched by what you saw in India. When the all absorbing "Stone Affair" is over then some questions now waiting ought to receive attention. E.g. Is it likely that Dr. Kingsbury will be able to take up the work which the Mission expects of him should he return? If not shall his house Board's property stand empty merely to act as a store house for his goods? What is the decision in regard to the Albanian work & the man called to take it up?

I see that one of the editors of the Congregationalist in the number for 21 Dec. 1901, page 992 is very far from the truth in taking for granted that the negotiations for the release of Miss Stone were to be turned over to the missionaries. So far I have not heard of this move. It was hoped by Mr. Dickinson that when he went to Con^ple the brigands would apply to us to whom instructions how to act were given but not a word from any of the band to any of us since Oct 25th. But why does the editor vent his spleen on the diplomats? [redacted]?

As to Miss Stone's condition we here can learn nothing. Whether she has a doctor or not we don't know. For such facts(?) you better ask that well-informed Mr. Curtis. In spite of the revival of that rumor of the death and burial of the ladies we believe them to be alive. Other facts you may hear soon - facts only partly hatched as yet, so I will not allude to them.

What Dr. Hackburne went to Sophia for we know only by hearsay. I first heard of it after he left Sophia for Constantinople. He asked some questions, when he set out on his return, of a missionary in a short letter but he gave us no information. One important thing is likely to be overlooked - viz: - such punishment to the evil doers as to make improbable the capture of the other missionaries. This affair has been very wearying and naturally the tendency will be to be glad to get rid of it by failing to arrest those brigands against whom we have some proof. Miss Stone's friends will be so clamorous for her immediate return to America that I fear we

can have little help from her in identifying her captors.

It was reported here and partially believed that Dr. Creegan made a contract with the New York World for the right of that paper to have the first news of her experience - first interview with her &c &c. From the first I have said no one has a right sell Miss Stone to any reporter and should I have the occasion I shall ignore all such bills of sale. I haven't written anything for publication nor sent any telegram to any paper except that I had a share in the responsibility as to a telegram of Oct 1st sent by Mr. Thomson to the N. Y. Journal.

I would write on Mission paper but (1) it is so rough that writing on it is very slow and tiresome (2) it is so needlessly heavy that it doubles the postage. I noticed that yours of Dec 24, 1 page and 4 lines took 10 cents to bring it.

Mr Thomson seems better. We expect Mr. Ostrander in 5–10 days. Yours — J. H. Baird.

Rev. J. H. Baird
Constantinople, Jan. 6, 1902

JAN 25 1902
FEB 18 1902

Dear Dr. Barton: —

Samokov Jan 10, 1902

Mr. Thomson leaves this morning for Sophia to meet his nephew, Mr Ostrander with his wife who are expected there the next day at 11 A. M. The party will stay in Sophia over Sunday and D. V. arrive here Monday — Mr. Thomson, I am sorry to say, doesn't at once recover from that tired feeling in his head, the result of prolonged over work as well as from the anxiety caused by Miss Stones captivity.

We have no word from or about Miss Stone that has any definiteness about it. If there are to be no aggressive measures to find and deliver the captives with the aid of gunpowder then the less we hear about brigands whereabouts and plans the better till they are ready to present terms which can be accepted —

Yours &c

J. W. Baird.

49

FEB 3 1902

Samokov Jan 15. 1902

FEB 18 1902

Dear Dr. Barton: –

I noticed that Dr. Haskell had from you a special code (2 copies) for telegraphing about Miss Stone in case she was released. Most probably some of her friends prepared it. We should be glad of an occasion to use it. Doubtless as soon as the ransom is paid the wires will be kept hot telling how it was done and padding the news with crazy fancies and horned lies. As soon as correspondents learn that she is free they will out do the yelling cabmen of Boston and attack her like a swarm of hungry musquitos. I suppose other papers had already published the substance of what the Congregationalist of Jan. 4th says about Mr Peet & Mr. Gargiulo and so I wouldn't blame the editor much but it is just that kind of news that defeats efforts to effect her ransom. If the consuls of Turkey are worth their salt to their government they will telegraph to Constantinople the fact of an effort to ransom Miss Stone in Turkey and at once that fact will be flashed all over Macedonia to the police with orders to capture all suspected persons instanter. Secret patrols will be sent out, the garrisons be divided into small parties and then sent in various directions to watch all roads & valleys. The brigands will hear of this activity and hide instead of fulfilling their part of the bargain and the whole thing must be attempted in another way after a months delay or more. I hope present efforts will not be frustrated tho if the Turk is even half awake he ought by this time to know very well that Mr. Peet is in Salonica for something they do not wish to take place on Turkish territory. There is abundance of suspicion of preparations for insurrection to justify the Turk in poheing all Macedonia energetically and enough of invading bands from Bulgaria to warrant him in pursuing any body of armed Bulgarians. Our real as well as our pretended friends are our betrayors and frustrators. Of late secret guards have (we hear) been put on here showing that the govt intends to intercept the brigands agent should he try to approach us.

We have no information from Salonica as to time, place, manner &c of Mr. Peet's action and we contentedly and patiently wait for information. Within the last 5 days I 3 telegrams from correspondents have come asking questions about Miss Stone's release. We "aint sayin' nothin" in reply.

Yours – J. W. Baird.

We have nothing to prove Miss Stone was alive after Nov 13th 1901, so far as I know.

Transcribed Jan. 13, 1962

FEB 13 1902

Samokov Jan. 28, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

The enclosed program of the C. & T. S. I am sorry to say was blotted in an attempt to copy it. Perhaps it may give you a little light on the daily routine of the school.

Yesterday morning two of the students, D. Daskaloff & G. Bogdanoff assaulted one of the VII Class boys with revolver & dagger and threatened another boy who unexpectedly came into the room. D— is the son of a Prot. preacher and was about to be expelled from the school as a spreader of atheistic & anarchistic views. B— is a II Class boy who has been warned not to associate so much with D—. Some one last term wrote an anonymous letter to B's father telling him how his son was going. The father came here and threatened the son severely. This seems to have angered the son who seems finally to have fixed on Koleff as the writer and hence the assault. The result is K. was very slightly wounded and the two assailants are now in jail.

I understand that Dr. Haskell got a telegram enquiring for news from Miss Stone's brother. It is sad to be kept in suspense so long but it is more to let out secrets that if let out may block progress in the negotiations. I have my fears of the outcome of present efforts. The "Committee" may be in need of money more than in need of the protection afforded by the presence of the captives and may think it best to give them up, or it may be planning to get hold of the money and then impose some other condition, as the amnesty of all brigands to be assured by the U.S. At the first all aggressive action against the brigands was virtually prohibited by American friends and they must bear the blame of failure. I have about come to the conclusion to refuse to act any more on that line

Samokov Jan. 15/1902

I want to see a little powder & lead policy tried. Perhaps I am rude and savage but I chafe under this present policy as dallying with a conscienceless set of vipers, tho so far I've smothered my wrath and been loyal to the conditions foisted upon us by our American friends.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. T. Baird.

Dunottar, Jan. 28, 1902

FEB 18 1902
MAR 20 1902

Samokov Feb. 3rd / 21 1902

Dear Dr. Barton: —

Yours of Jan. 20th came this morning. We here are waiting for news as all dealings with brigands for the last six weeks ~~take~~ took place somewhere in Macedonia - just where we do not know. We have to trust to the purposely misleading reports of Bulgarian papers one of which is very mendacious and tries, in the interest of the "Committee", to befog the situation. Salonica is the place for you to apply to for what news you can't get from Washington. From a friend from Sophia who has some opportunities to learn something I learned yesterday that the newspapers assertion that the gold coin had been brought from Djuma'a through Dubnitza to Sophia by a Mr. Smith with 4 cavasses and paid over to the agent of the brigands is false. His information is that the money is still in Djuma'a with Mr. Peet & others but the Turkish soldiers & police are so vigilant no agent of the brigands dare attempt to come to get the money and he thinks this vigilance of the Turks has spoiled this plan.

I don't see how one can blame the Turks. The brigandage was most probably concocted in Sophia and tho' accomplished on Turkish territory the brigands found refuge on Bulgarian soil and now want to blacken Turkey by getting the ransom & delivering the captives (if they deliver them after getting the ransom which I very much doubt) on Turkish soil. If they deliver them I suspect it will be after putting them under oath to say nothing as to the identity of their captors or the places they were taken to or that they swear never to set foot again in Bulgaria. These are only guesses.

It seems to me that the great mistake was made in turning

the course of justice upside down by restraining police and troops from pursuing brigands unflinchingly & unmercifully

Suppose a band of fillibusters from Texas crossed over into Mexico and captured a German subject would either the U. S. or Mexico feel it right to be awed into refraining for 150 days from pursuing, or intermedling with the plans of, those outlaws? Would it be for the honor of either country, for the present or future safety of innocent persons or for the interests of justice to pursue the present policy? Turkey is sure the ransom money will be used for nursing insurrection in Macedonia. Can she afford to go to sleep so that this money can be passed over to her enemy who is all the time trying to stab her?

As I hinted in a former letter I am pondering the question of publicly announcing that I will no longer do anything nor receive any secrets unless freed from the wrong policy of doing nothing that will endanger the life of Miss Stone. It is 5 months today since Miss Stone was captured. This policy has been in force at least 4 months and no other results yet than disappointment, expense, worry, & ridicule. If the ransom is paid before the captives are set free I fear that our reflections will be: "How could we have been such big fools!"

Our present knowledge is – Failure, up to the present, to secure Miss Stone's release. Some hitch somewhere but just where we do not know.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

S. I notice that the Bulg. "Evening Post" of Feb 1st quotes a telegram from ~~from~~ Washington to the effect that the efforts to get into communication with the brigands have been frustrated. Mr. Marsh who came this evening from Philippopolis thinks the money has gone to Bansko. I judge that as correspondents are clustering around the spot where Mr. Peet & the money are and as each one travels with 10-50 armed men to protect him, the region ~~region~~ must swarm with soldiers, Cavasses, police and gendarmes - like hunting wild geese with a brass band.

The code you sent will do for here. Telegraphing by code is not allowed in Turkey save between consuls and their superiors or vice versa. Vice Consuls can't telegraph to each other by using a code; so unless the telegram looks like a straight forward sentence the money will be taken but the telegram confiscated even if it is for a foreign country

J.W.B.

Dannemora, Dec. 3, 1902

FEB 25 1902

Samokov, 8th Feb. 1902.

MAR 20 1902

Dear Dr. Barton: —

I have time for just a word and that is mainly to announce that we have no news from or about Miss Stone. Salonica missionaries keep very quiet and what leaks out through Bulg. papers is so inaccurate and misleading that we can put no reliance on it. We "guess" that the efforts to get the money to the brigands have been frustrated — very unfortunate for Miss Stone — but I cant blame Turkey. Taking such a sum in gold coin around in Turkey is not an easy thing.

The reticence of Salonica missionaries leads me to think they havent entirely given up the attempt at ransom. Yesterday we heard of the murder of the minister of education by a teacher who applied for employment & was refused. The murderer shot himself immediately after. Skepticism & Atheism lead many here to do deeds of violence to themselves and to others.

Mr. Marsh was here a few days but left for Philippopolis this morning.

All here are in usual health tho that in one or two instances is not all that could be desired.

Mrs. H. C. Haskell suffers in her throat not a little and it may be unwise for her to try to pass another winter in Samokov climate.

The proposition to hold An. Meeting in Sophia beginning July 10th was negatived. Mr. Bond suggests we get along without An. Meeting this year as the air about Easter time is expected to be bad because of revolutionary movements. We here think a meeting very desirable as the question of some one to take up Mr. Thomson's work (literary & the directorship of the school) as well as to decide on the location of Rev. W. P. Clarke on his return and to consider where Dr. Haskell (on his wife's a/c) is to be next year. Then there are some questions about the schools that want close consideration.

Schools are plodding along. With the great cut in our estimates it seems providential we did not employ Mr. Vatralsky whose salary would be a heavy burden on our funds —

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

Samokov, Feb. 8, 1902

Drumtroon, Oct. 8th 1902

33

MAR 3 1902

Samokov Feb 15, 1902.

MAR 20 1902

Dear Dr Barton: —

Enclosed please find the report of Rev D. N. Furnajieff which after reading please forward to the gentleman who supports (in whole or in part) the work in Kustendil. His name and residence are unknown to me.

All here quiet. Since Dec 1st we've had a mild winter. For several days there has been no frost. We hear nothing about Miss Stone except that we suppose Dr. House and possibly Mr. Peet are trying to get again into communication with the brigands who must be in Macedonia with their captives. A Bulgarian paper says the Americans are in Seres where they have renewed their intercourse with the bandits.

School goes on as usual. There's a probability (no more at present) of an Meeting being held in Salonica the last days of April.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Transr Feb. 8, 1902

MAR 20 1902

Samokov 17th Feb. 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton: –

Yours of Jan 27 came this morning. I notice what you say about Dr. Kingsbury's return being doubtful. I would suggest that, as soon as it is virtually settled that he cannot return, you have a talk with him to learn from him what is to be done with his things, how many of them and which to send to Boston and which to be sold and at what price and report to the Treas. of Samokov Station. Should it be that he is not to return I can see no use of keeping his goods stored here.

I take it that now no claim on Miss Stone for interviews etc. is supposed to hold. I shall not, then, be called on to ignore such claims in any advice I might have a chance to give her as my advice would be "Pay no attention to any alleged claim and keep your material for your own use"

We hear little now about Miss Stone's affair. Dr. House may know something but like a wise man "He aint sayin' nothing." I suppose he has hopes of succeeding after a while. I shouldn't wonder if her release was postponed till summer even tho the bandits are ready to give her up now.

Two weeks from yesterday the members of the National Assembly are to be elected. There is considerable electioneering and by election time party spirit will, I fear, run high and election day (Mar. 2nd) will probably see a number of broken heads as violence is much used in this land.

There's a spirit of lawlessness especially among the youth. The murder of Kuncheff in his own office by a disappointed office seeker is openly approved by some. "The man was without work and it was the minister's business to give him work at a living salary" is the way they look at the affair.

There are students in our school who look at things that way. Socialism as it is called, (really a mixture of anarchism and communism) has perverted the moral vision of many who think they have a right to a share of every good thing gained by others, that government owes them a fat salary and everyone should give them a share of his earnings, — there's no God, conscience is a remnant of superstitious ages and as to the soul they are full fledged Sadducees. Of course morality has no strong claim on them. Expediency is all they consider. For them the end justifies the means. The clergy are either sympathizers or so apathetic that they can only moan that the country is going to the dogs but not one of them will allow himself to sacrifice any ease to try to stem the tide of iniquity.

We hear that one of the two boys of our school arrested three weeks ago for attacking the monitor with revolver & dagger has been let out on 1,000 francs bail. The other not finding bail is still in jail I believe.

(Sotto voce) It looks to me as though Miss Haskell was singing out from school work and going into slum work with & for the poor children of this place noted for its drunkenness & its poverty. Her heart seems to be there. If it continues some one may be needed in her place in the G.B.S and some extra funds may be called for urgently before very long. That work is flourishing just now. Whether it will continue after the novelty wears off and pleasant weather invites them to the hills & to the river side remains to be seen

Yours in haste

J. W. Baird.

Rev. J. W. Baird, Tientsin, China, Feb. 17, 1902

35
MAR 31 1902

Samokov 15 March 1902

Dear Dr. Barton:—

JUN 5 1902

Enclosed please find the Tabular View of Samokov Station for 1901. There is nothing to boast of in it. The schools seem to be getting on fairly well but it looks as tho the work in most of the outstations was not in a healthy condition. Since arriving here I have not been able to visit any of the outstations. My duties as Treas. Sec'y & teacher tie me here and Miss Stone's captivity has added to the burdens of all. From what I hear it seems that jealousy, strife & worldliness afflict our communities to quite a degree — a sad degree. Someone not tied to the school ought to have that for his work. A change of policy and Methodist fashion a change of men I think would be a benefit. How to secure this is the question.

I have been trying to collect information for our Minister Mr Leishman about Miss Stone's brigands. I find that we are very weak as to proof of who the brigands are — the names of the brigands. On this point our Salonica friends do not give a spark of light and keep wonderfully silent, — why I do not know. I very much fear that nothing will be done to catch any of these evil doers. I hear (indirectly from one in the new band) that the New Macedonian Committee sent out Ivancho Petrichli early in the present year with a band of men to find and kill the band that had Miss Stone and to free the captives, that they struck their trail on the right bank of the Struma, S. of (over)

Djuma'a. They crossed that river & came to a village where the captives had been the night before but lost track of them & run foul of a lot of Zaptiés. This frequent traveling of Miss Stone's band seems to have been caused as much by Doncho's band as by Turkish forces.

It is rumored that the Prince has decided to suppress the Old Macedonian Committee who had Miss Stone & that many in that organization have fled to Servia. If any of Miss Stone's band can in the future be found there it would be well for the U.S. authorities to demand their extradition. What can we do if we cannot learn who they are.

It doesn't please me to see the present timidity (?) indifference (?) or forgiving spirit that wars against justice and invites other acts of brigandage. Their punishment should be left entirely to God after we have tried to do what was possible for that end, and not lazily transferred to Providence. For such shiftless religion I have no use.

Agnes is better. others in usual health. We are having our cold weather now - yesterday & today -

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Rec'd Mch 15, 1902

APR 15 1902
JUN 3 1902

Dear Dr. Barton: — Samokov, 31st March, 1902.

There is not much new to write. School goes on quietly and now that we have exorcised, as I hope, that demon, — the Macedonian agitation, I hope it will continue to go on smoothly and encouragingly.

I try to keep posted as to the plans and doings of this Macedonian Committee as far as time & strength allow. Their deeds of darkness are hard to keep track of — something like hunting a fox in the dark. I notice now and then in the three Bulg. newspapers published especially in the interests of Macedonian freedom that fall under my eye that there's a great deal of bad blood, — one hunting another. I think it is admitted that Doncho Petrichli sent out by the Central Macedonian Com. recently killed a Bulg. teacher near Djuma'a. The teacher had gone to a village to persuade the villagers to adhere to the party of Boris Sarafoff, — the party that abducted Miss Stone — and Doncho found him and slew him.

I saw today an article in a Kustendil paper quoting from a French paper an article strongly insinuating that the ~~probability of the~~ ransom money would be recovered from Turkey, — this with the fabulous sum offered Miss Stone for writings & lectures made the whole affair look like a sharp and successful business transaction. America was advised to send out two or three others ready to undergo captivity for fame and money.

On the other hand I hear of some palliating the offense of the brigands because of kindness shown to the captives.

For such fools I have no use. Job and his friends didn't spend any time in whitewashing the devil because he was so merciful to Job, when he had him in his power, that he didn't dig out his eyes, knock out his teeth and cut off a leg.

I understand that our Consul-General, Mr Chas M. Dickinson is soon to go to America. You will probably see him. I hope you will aid him in getting pressure to bear on our government to secure, if possible, the punishment of all engaged in this nefarious business. If there is no punishment the Board may even hear of another missionary captured. I regard Mr. Dickinson's course in this Stone affair as remarkably discreet, earnest and prudent. The various criticisms of his mode of procedure, as far as I have seen them, have been silly, if not malicious, and have shown gross ignorance of some fundamental facts, like the outcry of some cranks in the time of the Armenian massacres because the English fleet wasn't sent up the Euphrates into lake Van to put a stop to the atrocities in the Van villages.

Apr. 1st Cold and quite a fall of snow. Winter didn't half tend to his business in Dec. Jan. & Feb. and now lingers in the lap of Spring.

Dr Haskell wrote you about Dr. Kingsbury's return. I hope there may be instructions or information sent to our An. Meeting. The housing of the families here will depend somewhat on that question.

Dr. E. E. Clarke and wife are expected here next Saturday.

I am pressed very much with work at present and so must close without speaking of some things I would like to.

All here in about their usual health save that colds have fallen to the lot of several and made our voices quite husky.

Yours sincerely

J.M.T. Baird.

Samokov, Mch 31, 1902

APR 24 1902

JUN 5 1902

Dear Dr. Barton:- Samokov Apr. 8, 1902.

Yours of 20th March is at hand. I note what you write about Dr Kingsbury.

We have just said good bye to Dr F.E. Clarke & wife who were here about 60 hours during which time they were very busy speaking to students & others. We believe they have done a great deal of good here - They go to Philippopolis Sophia Salonica & Monastir.

It may be that the Legation at Con^ple is well informed by the members of Salonica Station as to all that is known about Miss Stone's capture. They certainly give us very little information of any use in identifying them. We have heard nothing for 20 days or more that helps elucidate this dark question -

Dr Clarke has just left for Kostenets, a former outstation, called to officiate at the funeral of a former preacher named Palimidoff, - 1st, a preacher in Philippopolis field then one of the most talented preachers in the Methodist field. He resigned about 3 years ago because he couldn't live on his salary - a salary larger than our preachers get - and went into the lumber business. Just what the complications were I don't know, but something like financial disaster loomed up, whereupon he went up stairs and blew out his brains. Such cowardly service of the devil as the last act of a preacher has a blighting influence on the work of others.

Miss Maltbie left today for Con^ple for some dentistry. The G.B.S. is having a hard time with the feeble health of so many of its teachers.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

Iramokoo, April 8, 1902

58
JUN 2 1902

Samokov. May 19, 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D., Secy.

JUN 3 1902

Dear Dr. Barton: –

Mrs. Baird & I are planning to send our daughter Alice, born Aug. 4, 1888, to America to attend school and we request through you the authorization of her traveling expenses from here to Oberlin, Ohio, where we intend her to live. She attended the American College for Girls in Scutari till about a month ago when on account of her poor health we brought her home to recuperate.

In Scutari she had only native girls for companions, was away from all relatives and was not ~~in~~ under as good spiritual influences as ~~we~~ desire for her. The expenses there, too are greater than in America.

We hope to send her with some one going to the U. S. in July or Aug.

I notice in the papers Miss Stone's reference to establishing an Industrial school in Macedonia so that young men need not become brigands. If this is to be done in a way that will take none of the funds given the Mission and will not demand much help, in the way of time and strength, from the missionaries in Macedonia I have nothing to say against it. If on the other hand it is to take funds or men from the supply allotted us by the Board it ought to have the approval of the Mission before such grant of funds or men.

I don't believe any such school will affect brigandage which flourishes 1st because it is rarely brought to justice, 2nd the

glamour of patriotism thrown over it, - they go to free Macedonia from the Turk & 3rd the fabulous sums of money to be gained. $65,000 has a mighty attraction to many too lazy to take up regular work especially as it is also "patriotic".

The brigand agent with whom Dr. Haskell & I had a 3/4 hour confab was a well educated man. Boris Sarafoff, the head of the organization that captured Miss Stone, is an educated man as are two others who most probably were in that band.

I can now recall the names of the following students in our school here who voluntarily entered this fillibustering cause while students:— Asen Vasilief, Atanas Furnajieff, K. Abajieff. K. Petranoff. V. Koumanoff & D. Daskaloff. If there's any class of men that are engaged in this work it is the Bulgarian teachers all over the country. It is true that the Turks arrest many teachers but the wonder is they do not arrest & punish many more.

But it is time to go to my class - Yours

J. W. T. Baird.

Kg. Anatolia College
May 19, 1902

AUG 20 1902
OCT 3 1902

Samokov Aug 2nd, 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton:

There's nothing special to write about, - just ordinary & quiet - changes and happenings

Rev. R. Thomson has been working as hard as he could all through July to get up back work and to finish his Method of Learning English, a book of about 230 pages which he hopes will be out of the press next week. He greatly needs rest but I fear he will not be able to leave Samokov for 10-12 days yet. He remains director of the C.&T.S. tho' I am acting director till he returns in 1903.

This vacation I shall probably not get a chance to get away from Samokov. Summer school and other duties have kept me here and now as soon as No 5 is emptied of Dr. Kingsbury's things we must move. Really we've not been settled since we left Monastir in 1897. We have to get out of this house to make place for Rev. W. P. Clark.

I fear I shall not have a chance to visit any the Samokov out-stations for a long time to come. Last year school duties Saturday forenoon and early Monday morning prevented my going on a tour and when school begins I shall be riveted to Samokov. From what I hear the spiritual prospects of some of our outstations are not encouraging. Some other out stations show signs of increase.

One question is What is best to do about the schoolroom for the G.B.S. for which we have an appropriation ~~for~~ of $2,200. The situation of other buildings on the premises makes it impossible to find a good site for the new. The property adjoining it on the S. is being sold to pay

various creditors. One person was supposed to have bargained for it but no real sale has been effected. Tho' we are not all of the same opinion Dr. Clarke was authorized to secure a strip 6-7 metres wide, price not to exceed 100 napoleons (88 liras) Whether he can remains to be seen. If he does the expenses including the removal of the wall will probably take 1/5 of the appropriation leaving £T. 400 or less for what £T. 500 was considered insufficient.

We have felt compelled to have three night watchmen since school closed A marauder dug into the premises, was seen and shot at by one of the guards, but escaped leaving no clue to his identity. Now the guards are reduced to two. There are less signs of activity in Macedonian revolutionary matters than heretofore, probably because many of that class are trying to start a revolution in Macedonia. When they return they will doubtless be worse in behavior than heretofore.

What sort of an attendance our C. & T. I will have I can't prophecy but I hope it will be at least as large as last year's.

Agnes Baird is away for the vacation. Just how much she is gaining in health I do not know. Rev. W. P. Clarke & wife may be here in 14-20 days -

The harvests of the country are I believe unusually good and this may relieve us of hard times.

Very sincerely Yours

J. H. Baird

Samokov, Aug. 2, 1902

40
NOV 1 1902
NOV 12 1902

Samokov Oct. 18, 1902.

Dear Sec'y Barton:-

We are thinking about & praying for the Board & its work these days. I hope you had a good meeting whose influence will long be felt for good and appear in the increase of funds for the Lord's work. I am glad that my children in Oberlin had an opportunity to attend the meetings.

This year in the C. & T. S. (Boys School) we have at present 52 boarders & 9 day scholars. There has been an unusual number of cases of sickness, one of gastric fever that has lasted nearly 7 weeks and tho now nearly recovered must be watched. Then there is an epidemic - sore throat with headache & very often with chills & a high fever. It lasts only 2-3 days unless there is a relapse. A large number of the boys have had it & others are coming down. One of the teachers at the Doctor's recommendation is taking 10-12 days vacation. Such things throw the school into irregularities. So far however things haven't got into a snarl.

There seems to be an unusually good spirit in the school, - the results most probably of last years revival. 46 of the boys are Protestant so I do not think the "orthodox" element will show itself in any prominent manner.

There are so many lies published about the state of affairs in Macedonia that even the Bulgarians here are getting disgusted with the Revolutionary Committee. Tho at present there seems to be some sort of a row in the valley of the river Struma and

specially near where Mrs Tailkas baby was born I think it will be put down in a short time & we here will see a number of Macedonians who have to flee because of participation in revolutionary acts. So far we have made little progress in learning who were Miss Stone's captors or where they now are. Privately it seems that more than one of the Protos of Banско was in the affair. We don't want the people in America to know it - at least till we get fuller proof. One of the sons of a leading Prot. went out this summer with a band to kill a Turk but he himself was killed & his head & his rifle were brought in to the governor. (Private) We have come to feel that we can't believe the best of deacons & pastors in matters pertaining to Bulg. revolutionists or brigands, - they seem to have so many relatives that they must keep "dark" about. There were similar things among the Armenians at the time of the massacres, so tho we are sad we are not entirely discouraged. These revolutionary matters, wherever they get into the heads of the people, seem to blot out many of the distinctions between right and wrong and to make a revival in a church an impossibility. If this row is vigorously put down I hope it will be followed by some serious thinking.

As far as I can judge the Bulg. govt is trying to hinder bands leaving Bulgaria for Macedonia.

Yours fraternally
J. L. Baird.

Cranbrook, Oct. 18, 1902

HARRY WADE HICKS.

2 copies

41

NOV 12 1902
NOV 12 1902

Samokov, Oct. 30, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Please excuse me if I give you a little job to do. It is this: Please show the enclosed portrait and the attached slip to Miss Stone and get from her as explicit a statement as possible as to whether she recognizes it as resembling any one in the band that held her captive and if she does what name he went by. Please report to me what her reply is. Also after she has pronounced upon it send the portrait & the extract to Rev. E. B. Haskell, Salonica, Turkey.

This is but a drawing. I have no one to find the photograph of the man as it would be unwise to ask even our best Bulgarians to assist in this work. The man was lately on trial for the murder of Stamboulloff in 1895 & has been found guilty. Since that foul deed he has got his living by belonging to bands of insurgents, and is supposed to be the author of many other murders especially in Macedonia. If this man is recognized as having been in the band that held Miss Stone we may be able to get the names of the others or some of them.

These clippings are from the Vecherna Poshta (Evening Post) of Oct 10 1902 (O.S.) The translation is as follows

"Mihal Slavreff, called also Halyse, accused of murdering Sl: Stamboulloff - (according to a photograph of 1896)"

of slip (in part)

" Information of the witnesses who were absent

T. Davidoff became acquainted with Halyse during 1901. He cannot say definitely whether Mihal Slavreff was in his band in the year '95-

e the list has been lost. He remembers only that there was a certain Stavroff or Stavridoff.

Slavcho Badajanoff became acquainted ~~with Halyu~~ during 1901 in the 'Lonski Khan' with Halyu who always evaded answering his questions referring to the murder of Stambouloff or the capture of Miss Stone"

This Davidoff is a special friend of B. Saraffoff - was v. president of the Committee and wrote a "loud" article a year ago denouncing all who expressed any suspicions about Saraffoff having a hand in the capture of Miss Stone - so "loud" that it confirmed my suspicions the moment I read it. The fact that Halyu was suspected, not by any one sympathizing with us, of knowing about Miss Stone impresses me with the probability that he was with the band.

Hardly any one now would seriously question the statement that it was a band of the Saraffoff party that captured Miss Stone. Indeed we hear such comments as this. "The Mihaeloff party (that lately started an insurrection) are foolish. The Saraffoff party (who refrained from & hindered the insurrection) are much wiser. They want to get thoroughly ready & armed and they are wisely using Miss Stone's money." A year ago I learned from a man I sent out that 3 days before Miss Stone's capture B. Saraffoff was at Kocherinovo near Djumaa

Todays Vecherna ~~Posta~~ Poshla has nothing about the insurrection so I think it has been put down. From what is hinted at I fear the Bulg. have besmeared themselves with more atrocities than have the Turks and give small reason to hope that if they had succeeded they would be any improvement on the Turks - Yours &c J. St. Baird.

Iramokov, Oct. 30,
1902

NOV 24 1902
DEC 12 1902

Samokov Nov 6th 1902.

Dear Dr Barton:-

If you will put up with such disconnected remarks as I can write or to speak "on the jump" I can find courage to write oftener.

Little new in the situation. From the presence of suspicious characters - Macedonians mostly - we judge that the Turks have driven out most of the filibusters that have gone from here to free Macedonia. From a hasty glance at the Bulg. papers after sifting out a lot of bombast and heap of lies I conclude that the filibusters ran short of cartridges and had two bloody battles with the Turkish army. When I see one day things incompatible with statements of atrocities committed according to the previous days paper I conclude that Bulgarians are very economical of the truth. - As nearly as I can learn the insurrection was a failure & will be the cause of much suffering in the regions in which it was attempted - especially those villagers that are visited both by those conscienceless filibusters and afterwards by the Turkish soldiers.

So far I haven't seen a full acc of the Oberlin meeting. Tho I am a regular subscriber of the Oberlin News the most important number has failed to reach me. My children write that they saw you - also that the meeting was an excellent one. By the Congregationalist I see that Miss Stone "gave it to the Turks", I wouldn't excuse the Turk in the least for his negligence in fulfilling the Berlin Treaty - his inability to catch and punish those filibusters

and his incapacity to administer justice. I would like to see Bulgaria get her proper share of the blame. I suppose that most if not all that captured Miss Stone were Turkish subjects in the sense that they were born on Turkish soil and are still taxed as Turkish subjects &so considered by Turkey Almost all of the supporters in Bulgaria of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee are such Turkish subjects. As to those who assisted in hiding the brigands - gave them food &c they must have been residents of Macedonia and so Turkish subjects. Yet the plot or all these revolutionary plots was hatched in Bulgaria under the eyes of the authorities. Here they (Bands) were organized and officered, got their rifles ammunition &c and here on their return they are paid off. In race they were Bulgarian. All that is left of Miss Stone's ransom is in Bulgaria

I do not know of a case of a missionary being asked for blackmail or any threat made against him. Dr. Clarke has suffered from such attempts more than once & Mr. March once, - all from these Macedonian patriots

The disclosures after the sentencing of Halyn for the murder of Stambouloff promise to cause the present ministry a big headache. I heard that Maturoff, the mulcher with Miss Stone was in Samokov lately telling some persons what he would do to me if he could get a chance - also another Protestant devil from Bansko engaged in the Stone affair

Yours - J. H. Baird.

Samokov, Nov. 6, 02

HARRY WADE HICKS.

NOV 21 1902
NOV 21 1902

Samokov Nov. 8, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

A few days ago I found time to scratch off to you a few incoherent notes. I find today that I can spare a little time to write you about the needs of Samokov Station as they seem to me. I will begin with the ladies.

1) Some one presumably capable of taking charge of the G.B.S. in the near future should be sent soon. The mission has tried to impress on the Board this actual need. The case is this: Miss Maltbie, tho now in good health, is in her 67th year. Miss Haskell has been gradually getting into other work and has but a slight connection with the school, which connection will naturally become weaker, - not closer. My daughter's health is not sufficient to warrant attempting that task. She now can barely do her work. Moreover in 2½ years if not before she will have to rest - the end of 7 years service. Two teachers from America would find work.

2) There is need of an additional building, - one for a good school-room as the present school room is low and small. When it was built the building was made as high as it could then be on account of the surrounding Turkish houses - (Rev. W. E. Locke can explain that.)

Now the trouble is there is no good place for such a building. If we could buy a strip from the property on the S. that could be done, but altho the whole place has been sold by the government for debt, the man who bid it in cant get a deed of it, and when he does get it will he sell it to us? He promised to, but "who knows"?

No missy residence can give that school-room. To tear down serviceable buildings is undesirable as well as very expensive.

The sum of money at the disposal of the station (500 liras T.) will not suffice. A scrimped narrow building would be a continual source of "headach" to the teachers & to the station.

The school this year is well filled with girls.

Now for the Collegiate & Theological Institute

This is the only Protestant high school in the Balkan peninsula. Of course I havent forgotten Robert College. That is however educational rather than missionary and in its way does good work.

1) We have great need for more funds. We get nothing from any endowment. Very many of our students are poor boys who can attend our school only as we receive them at a greatly reduced rate. They have to work their way and many of them have not clothes enough to keep them warm – just as I suppose it is in Harpoot & Marsovan.

We need better teachers – i.e. more capable. Morally & spiritually we have at present an excellent set of teachers. Mathematics is the point where many Bulgarian youths run on a bad sand bar. There has been in the past a good deal of complaint against the various ones who have taught mathematics. We might also find a more capable teacher of Bulgarian language but that will require more income to the school.

Since Mr. Tsanoff left to edit the Zornitsa we've felt the need of a good teacher in metaphysical studies. When Dr. Haskell was here he did good work in metaphysics and theology but he, too, is gone, probably never to return. Next year we may have a VII class – a theological class.

Then 2) we need a better supply of chemicals & chemical apparatus. We never had a great supply of either and there having been little or no supply the past years of Egyptian famine we are very lean. These

times demand better instruction in Chemistry than was given years ago.

3) There is great need of apparatus for Physics. Much of what we have has either been worn out, rusted out or ~~been~~ broken or otherwise ~~been~~ made useless. Many needed things we never had. Teaching natural philosophy without instruments is very difficult.

4) The press of the Printing Department is (1) small, (2) old and worn having been in use about 16 years, during which it has often been broken and mended but not "as good as new." It will not last much longer and does but indifferent work. We need a new press. - also a larger supply of type. All the work done in the printing office is done by students only. From their work they ~~gain~~ money to eke out their existence in school. That press would have the printing of the Mission (except the Zornitsa) and what odd jobs it could pick up.

5) There is need of additional tools in the Carpentry department. Some get broken, others wear out. The income of this department, as I believe is true of other educational carpentry shops, doesn't meet expenses. Samokov is a poor market for any products such as we can produce and in the winter time carpenters without work compete ruinously with our woodworking department.

This year there are lots of boys who want work somewhere. If we find it for them I am afraid the station will run into debt. - if we don't the boys may have to leave the school for lack of funds.

Where, outside of the Board, can we secure some gifts from men who would like to help such an institution as ours which, I hope, will in the near future develop into a regular college and which has a growing community from which to draw students?

I would be pleased if you could sound the sec'y of the Methodist Board about uniting with our Mission in making our C.&T.S. the educational institution for both missions. We have a place, buildings and a reputation and we are not far from the borders of their Mission. What think you about such cooperation?

11 of our students, mostly VI & V class boys, have applied for admission to Samokov Church. Most of these came out in the revival of last year. The church put off 2 of these and is examining the others and I believe will receive the 9. This year the spiritual life of the school is quite cheering. With all the excitement in these regions over this Macedonian insurrection - several of the students live only a few hours from places where battles are fought - I see very little change in the students who seem to take it for granted that it will be put down. The gross immorality and wickedness of most of those engaged in these disturbances have disgusted many of the better Bulgarians. I hope our Protestants are convinced by the many sad examples of ruined boys that this "Committee" business eats out all that is moral in any young man it can get into its net, because it is immoral in principle and in practice.

This year I've had quite good health - better than I had in Salonica, probably owing to more regularity in food. Mrs Baird doesn't like the cold winter & spring of Samokov.

So far we've not had the account of the Meeting in Oberlin. Our mail should come through in 13-15 days. Dr. Clarke & Mr. Ostrander are absent, attending a conference of the churches in Yambol.

Yours sincerely
J. W. Baird.

HARRY WADE HICKS

Samokov Nov 8, 1902

4 copies

DEC 12 1902
DEC 12 1902

Samokov. Nov 28. 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Yours of Nov 15 just at hand. I'll try to get a photo of that Mihal Slavreff or as commonly known here Halyu. Less than two days ago I got some additional information about Miss Stone's capture from one who as a member of a hostile band has spent the time from Jan to Nov of this year in the region where she was captured and the region where she was confined which is the valley of the Struma, as you will see by looking at a good map of the region - Her captors were agents of the Sarafoff party of the Bulg. Revolutionary Committee. The chiefs were Christo Cherno-Peëf, a native of Vratsa N. of the Balkans & a former sergeant in the Bulg. army & Yani Sandansky formerly keeper of the jail in Dubnitsa and afterwards in prison for various crimes - He was in jail in Dubnitsa Oct. 1901 when I was there (Dubnitsa) The two chiefs & their men got a number of men from Gradevo to assist them, promising them a large sum for their services. Shortly after the capture these Gradevo men discovered a plot to murder them and so to avoid paying them anything as well as to prevent their telling any secrets, and deserted the band & joined that where my informant was - After the capture the women were taken N. across the Struma to the neighborhood of Lechko. Sandansky & the men from Dubnitsa hurrying back to that city as tho they had never left it

The places where the women were taken were these. Ghelezritsa, Padesh, Sushitsa, Proeko (Probably also Krupnik) Serbino Kresna. Vla, Ezertsi. The wild rocky mountainous place where they were in huts was Ezertsi in the Perim mts. The place where huts were specially made for them

Nov 28, 1902

is near Sushitsa. (N. of Krupnik) The place where a villager was shot a man sent by the band where my informant was to learn whether the women were in that house is Prostko. The baby was born in a house near the Serbins church. Once the captives were taken into Bansko itself, but at other times were in the valley of the Struma between Melnik and the Bulgarian border until taken to Gradoshortsi & liberated.

Chernopeïf after a sort of armistice with the band of the Mihalovsky party confessed to having spent three days in Djuma'a Bala in counting, weighing and scrutinizing the ransom money.

One of the confederates who furnished clothing &c for the women seems to be a somewhat wealthy man of the village Leshko near Djuma'a where his sons are - one a Bulg. teacher - others in business. They could easily send information to the brigands of what the Turkish authorities were planning.

I am not sure yet as to the identity of the messenger sent here. The villages of the Djuma'a region are not villages in the ordinary sense (except 2 Turkish villages) but with 2-5 houses in a place extended over a large region. Gradova e.g. is about 8 miles across.

I wonder if Miss Stone remembers the large cave of Leshko where afterwards this Chernopeïf slew 30+ Bulgarians, men & women & chucked them into a deep hole in this cave - almost bottomless - to prevent their telling some unpleasant facts. This summer the Bulg. papers spoke of this & my informant confirms it. My informant doesn't tell me many names of individuals - probably because he has taken an oath of silence on some points. The places where Miss Stone was taken are exclusively Bulgarian & many of them have been burned in the late insurrection

The foregoing facts I have communicated to the proper persons
Whether the man would appear in court and testify I am in doubt
certainly not in a Turkish court as he is an outlaw
As there is not a cent to meet any expenses connected with
collecting information of the kind aforementioned I can't be
expected to do very much. I received this month a check from
Mr. Dickinson for various expenses allowed by the U. S. This check
I passed on to Mr. Peet as he had accepted all my charges on that score.
Please excuse this hasty writing as my school duties give me
but little time. All is going on well in the school thus been
Yours - J. H. Baird.

I learn that all the Saraloff partizans of Banesko have fled
to Bulgaria. A lot of Protestants too have left the place. No
word from there for some days - authorities demand that 1500 rifles
be delivered up by that village. Search led to the discovery in Dobrinishte
of 50 rifles I shouldn't wonder that the Turks would now search
all the Bulg. villages in Macedonia - Weather unusually cold
tho but little snow has fallen so far

Saunders - Nov. 28, '02

Private

DEC 15 1902
DEC 15 1902

Samokov Nov. 22. 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Pending the result of efforts to obtain a photo of that Mihal Stavriff known commonly as "Halyn" I send you this picture printed in the Evening Post of Sofia Nov 1/14, 1902. I take it to be from a photo taken before Stamboloff's murder. Please send it with the enclosed to Miss Stone requesting her to reply to the question Does this resemble the features of any one in the band that held you, and if so enough for you to recognize it? and send her answer to me.

I hear today that the two branches of the Macedonian Committee are in a quarrel about the ransom money. Our Protestant friends in Sofia can, I think, be relied on not to give us information on this and related matters. There isn't a cent so far as I know to pay any expenses towards ferreting out this matter, a matter that I feel ought to be brought out publicly.

You may read all you can of the enclosed which please send to Miss Stone

Yours - J. M. Sawyer.

Rev. G. [illegible]
Samokov, Nov. 29
'02

Private

Rec'd DEC 22 1902 45

Dear Dr. Barton:- Samokov 1st Dec. 1902.

Sat. Evening 29. Nov I wrote you as I did Nov 28th private letters about matters connected with the "Stone affair." I have supplied Mr. Peet with the same information. I hear no more to day. As to Eleshnitsa (3 hours E of Bansko) I learn that there has been a savage searching of arms, torturing men & women to extort arms. There as in ~~Eleshnitsa~~ Dobrinishte the Turks were successful in capturing military rifles in considerable numbers. Apparently large numbers of breech-loading rifles have been imported - smuggled into Macedonia. Notwithstanding the sufferings of these Macedonians who have come here I do not discover any inclination on their part to desist from attempting a general insurrection in the spring, but the reverse. I take it that all the Bulg. bands, save possibly a few, are back here in Bulgaria. Possibly those that belong to the Sarafoff party are quietly hiding in Macedonia. They have all along avoided any skirmish with the Turks, as their aim is to organize & equip the peasantry for some future rebellion. The fact that they can live months (each years) consecutively on Turkish soil convinces the villagers that they too can carry on a rebellion & avoid capture as the Turk is remarkably stupid - incomprehensibly incompetent.

If any further gathering of information (in the Stone affair) is to be done I think it should be done before March next, as by that time many who know something about the affair will be preparing to return to Macedonia secretly if not openly.

Just now I hear that one of our teachers (Rev C.J. Tergiuff) who has been sick 4-5 days is said by the doctor to be in danger of Typhoid fever. If he really has it I fear that no more school work can be expected of him for 6 months to come & another one must be found.

2nd All doing well but Mr. Tergiuff. No further information -

Yours - J.H. Baird.

Rev. J. H. Barton
Sam'l Rom. Nov 29

Samuel Kors, Dec. 1, 1902

Rec'd DEC 30 1902
Ans'd DEC 31 1902

Dear Dr. Barton: - Samokov Dec 11. 1902.

About a week ago we learned that the members of Salonica Station as a private affair bought a "Chiftlik" (farm) of about 53 acres about an hour's carriage ride from the present mission premises. Now if this is to be only private property or investment I haven't any criticism to make. I am strongly inclined, in the absence of information and remembering some things said heretofore, to regard it as the beginning of a new work which not at once but after a few years will be a persistent beggar for a part of the Mission funds. It is rumored that it is to be for an agricultural and trade school. Suppose an imperial firman is obtained and that the place is well fitted for its intended purpose (the latter I very seriously doubt) I still have strong objections to the proposed undertaking

1) It must require additional missionary force. There must be one or more mission families in the city and one or more in the Chiflik. Being 5-6 miles apart they are nearly two stations
Then the addition of this chiftlik must mean the addition of much work & care to the missionaries. With a school of that kind one man at least will be required. to attend to the needs of the school.

2) Now, as far as I can see, Salonica is not a good place for such a school. Very little of agriculture is to be seen near Salonica as the summer droughts are too hostile. It is at the extreme southern border of Bulgarian Macedonia & was not included in the San Stephano treaty & in a Greek neighborhood

3) The station has a high school in Banako, taking students into & through the studies of our IV class or will as soon as it can reach that point. Last year it had a III class. Now unless that is abandoned there will be needed some funds to aid it tho we hope the natives will in the main support it. So far funds from the Woman's Board has aided it.

4) When the promoters of this scheme are taken away from the station unless they secure an ample endowment the scheme must be fathered by the Mission or abandoned, either of which would be a calamity & discouragement. If taken up where are the indispensible funds?

5) This school is centrally situated and having been well begun should have all the funds the Board can spare. Here preachers & teachers are prepared. Why duplicate buildings, teachers, apparatus &c. &c. when there isn't enough for one good school? Is every missionary allowed to start a special school? We can teach trades here, – are doing it now.

I wish to protest and to protest strongly against this individualism, as far as it starts new work that requires so much of a missionary's time & strength and must either end in failure or be supported by missionary funds after it is started.

Yours truly,

J. W. Baird.

Samokov, Dec. 11, 02

47

Rec'd JAN 19 1903

Ans'd JAN 28 1903

Samokov Jan 2nd 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed is a letter to you especially referring to the subject of Cooperation in higher education which after reading if you think it wise you may send with any comment you see fit to make to the Sec'y of the Methodist Board.

I also send you an estimate of the Receipts & Expenses of the C.&T.S. on its present basis. If addition is made to the Program of Studies to bring it nearer a college of course there must be the addition of more expensive teachers. So far 20 hours per week has been considered a teachers work. A class has about 22-23 hours recitations so 6 teachers can care for five classes. I have asked Mr. Ostrander to typewrite you a program of the studies which I hope to enclose. If you send to the M. E. Board my letter you might send a copy of this to let them see what we now have. The program is of the European rather than American style - lots of irons in the fire at the same time - a "scatteration" policy. This in answer to your letter of Dec 13.

Our School closes Jan 5 4 P.M.

Dr. Clarke feels that he ought to go to Bansko in the Salonica field. He secured the rather reluctant consent from the station - also consent from ~~Samokov~~ Salonica station. His going may do some good in comforting some of the frightened but it is hardly wise for a man of his age (nearly 71) at this time of the year to be in that mountainous region. Danger from brigands can be disregarded at present, but hardly danger from severe winter weather - Please excuse the blotting capacity of my pen.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Baird.

Rec'd JAN 19 1903
Ans'd JAN 26 1903

Samokov Jan. 2nd 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am moved, by what seems to me to be the common good of our Board and that of the Methodist Episcopal church in their efforts to evangelize the Bulgarians, to write you suggesting that you confer with the secretary of the Meth. Ep. Board in regard to measures relating to the higher education of Bulgarian youth under strong and efficient Christian influences so as to secure the best possible results both in intellect and in character.

1 There is, I believe, a good field in Bulgaria, at present cursed with agnosticism and infidelity, for a good college pronouncedly evangelical and heartily cooperating with both missions, where our workers can secure a good preparation for their work, where Protestant youth can get a good education and where the children of others who value religion may be trained mentally and spiritually. This need must grow as our evangelical communities increase, and it will not be met by anything the state will provide. Robert College does not meet that need (a) It is many miles outside of Bulgaria (b) It must necessarily be more expensive for students and in many cases the expense is absolutely prohibitory, (c) So far Robert College, while excellent as an educational institution has not succeeded in embuing its Bulgarian students with love for evangelical truth or with respect for it in the presence of its opposers. As a rule these graduates refrain from training with Protestants in Bulgaria or Macedonia.

2 For years to come one such institution centrally situated would

suffice for the Bulgarians of Bulgaria Thrace and Macedonia.

3 Such a college conjointly sustained would be better for each mission than it would be for each to have its own school, - more economical in money and in men employed. It could have a better library, better laboratory better apparatus, better collections of specimens &c

4 As the government higher schools will be well equipped with well educated teachers and with apparatus, if there is no good, well-equipped Protestant college, the sons of our church members will go to them though they are hot-beds of infidelity as are nearly all Bulgarian schools.

5: As a location for such a college Samokov has these advantages:-

(a) The Scientific & Theological Institute is here. The main building was erected in 1879 and a second building in 1890. This school already has a good name.

(b) It has a fair library, a good collection of geological & mineralogical specimens with some chemical and philosophical apparatus.

(c) For its present needs it has good buildings, - capable of accommodating 75 boarding pupils

(d) It is central to the territory inhabited by Bulgarians, that included in the San Stefano Treaty.

I suggest that you confer with our Methodist brethren and see if they will unite with us in sustaining such a school, - such as providing some of the teachers chosen & supported by them, - assisting poor but good students coming from their field, meeting some of the expenses &c.

In addition to the present harmony of action would not cooperation ~~be possible~~ in a way pleasing & beneficial to them and to us be possible? I hope the subject may be canvassed fraternally and a wise decision arrived at.

Sincerely Yours

J. W. Baird.

Samokov, Jany 2, 1903

C. & T. I. Financial statement and scheme of studies &c.

19

Rec'd FEB 6 1903
Ans'd FEB 17 1903

Samokov Jan 22nd 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Jan 1st duly received. It confirms my opinion of the right of the mission to say what kind of work a station has no right to take up without the approval of the Mission.

What Salonica station intends to do in that new enterprise I do not think we have been officially informed as yet.

The idea that young men go as brigands because they have no other means of getting a living is to me bosh and nonsense. Yesterday one of our students entirely voluntarily left the school and joined a band that ~~left~~ started for Macedonia - one of the bands belonging to the Sarafoff party that captured Miss Stone. He had no need to leave the school. He was a member of the church and up to the present was well behaved. He is one of Miss Stone's personal friends. Why he deliberately destroys his future and leaves a good school to associate with a set of cutthroats is only explained by the enthusiasm of young Bulgarians to shed Turkish blood however innocent the massacred Turks (women & children) may be. It is sentimental to carry arms purchased by Miss Stone's ransom money. I note what you say about Miss Stone in reference to her capture. That jars harshly with my ideas of justice and duty to society and seems to indicate a desire to protect the vagabond element of the Bulgarians

Yesterday morning two students were suspended for a year each for secret correspondence with girls in the G.B.S. and clandestinely meeting with them.

Yours sincerely J. W. Baird.

Received,
Samarkov, Jan. 22, 1903

50

Rec'd MAR 21 1903

Ans'd APR 22 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:— Samokov March 5th 1903

Yours of 17 Feb. is at hand. If you wish particulars as to amounts needed for 1903 you will find them in the estimates made last year. The lump sum given our Mission has not been divided yet among the stations. That, I take it, will be done in An. Meeting. Probably we shall recive about 75 % of the estimates. I may send you a copy of the estimates of this station for 1904 when they are made out.

We here feel little anxiety about the political situation as we are hardened to this sort of a thing and the past 27 years have not suffered any bodily harm. The last two weeks the Bulg. gov't has, outwardly at least, been suppressing the Macedonian revolutionary movement, sending into the interior of Bulgaria suspicious Macedonians, searching for arms &c. Last Sat. they searched part of our school & arrested 2 students but afterwards freed them. In spite of this some bands make their way across the border & we hear of battles between bands & soldiers. Today's paper contains a picture of Boris Sarafoff & a telegram announcing a battle with the Turks a few miles W. of where Miss Stone was kept. & another fight about 8 hours W. of Monastir. Such things are an almost every day occurrance — — No other students have left us to fight the Turk. The political situation gives little cause for hope of success even to the more sanguine of the Macedonians. Doubtless there will be considerable bloodshed. The head of the police here says that the European governments

will support the Turks in very severe measures against bands and their aiders & abettors unless they submit. He says that if these bands are not suppressed the end will be the destruction of the Bulg. element in Macedonia – He also assured me that Miss Stone & Mrs. Tsilka were in Bulgaria, near Smokvitsa, a village of Dubnitsa region, when the first snow fell, about Nov. 6, and once were in Sapparel Banya another village of Dubnitsa about 15–16 miles from Samokov for one ~~night~~ day but left the next night for parts unknown.

It seems that the Sarafoff party of the revolutionists has most adherents. Bansko region trains with these kidnappers of Miss Stone as do Strumitsa & Monastir regions. That some Protes will suffer is very probable. As far as the sufferers reap what they have sown I have no sympathy to waste on them. That is but the proper result according to God's law and the only kind of teaching some people ~~morals~~ will profit by.

Missionaries here are all well I believe. Schools are plodding along.

Since Aug. last very little water has fallen either as rain or snow and all streams are lower than they ever were as far as known. Missionaries have had good health but our students have had an unusual amount of sickness. a sort of epidemic – combination of sore throat, chills & fever & stomach troubles

I don't feel the need of a cable code enough to take the time to make one out –

Yours sincerely J. H. T. Baird.

March 6th 1903

Samokov, March 5,
1923

51

Photo's sent by this mail

Rec'd APR 15 1903

Rev James L. Barton D.D.

Samokov Apr 1st 1903

Dear Dr Barton:-

At Mr Peet's request had some photographs taken of the Board's property in Samokov. There is no good place from which to get a good photo. of the whole. I could not see any better way than to have 5 different photos, - and they hardly give a full picture.

Picture No 1 shows, on the right, (a) the new building of the C.&T. I erected in 1890, except about 8 feet on the E. of the building, (b) " large " " " " " " 1879. The belfry & flag-staff can be seen also on pictures No 2 & 5. (C) House No 4 where the Clarkes live & House No 3 where Mr Thomson lived - The line from observers eye to extreme right of picture is North and parallel to the street and about 8 feet from it.

Picture No 2 was taken from a point S. of that from which No 1 was taken and near the S. boundary of the G.B.S. premises. It contains (a) part of house & wood-shed of House No 2, (b) 3/4 of E. front of G.B.S.

Picture No 3 shows (a) on its right part of W. end of House No 2 (b) the S. side of house No 1, & (C) house No 5 where Dr. Kingsbury lived. This No 5 is built on to the W. end of house No 1

Picture No 4 shows (a) the garden of house No 5 and the water course that turns the water wheel of the Industrial Department, (b) on the left the stable, (C), in the distance the building for carpentry and for printing.

Picture No 5 taken from the corner of the printing office shows (a) on the right the W. end of part of the large building of the C.&T.I. (b) the W. end of the new building, (C) the bath, dressing room - drying room &c with the gymnasium. In the foreground the boys' play ground.

Mr. Thomson may be expected, I believe, in Boston about May 1st and can explain more fully the position. I suppose Dr. Clarke sent you a plan of the grounds which will enable you to understand the relative position of the buildings

Mr Thomson can give you much information that cannot well be given by letter -

Yours

J. H. Baird.

Stamford, Conn.
Apr. 1, 1903

Rec'd APR 15 1903

52

Dear Dr Barton: –

Samokov Apr 1st 1903.

School matters jog along. Instead of one I can now report three of this years students engaged in touring over Macedonia by star-light with rifles & cartridge belts. One of these, the one who first left the school was back here day before yesterday. I had a talk with him; – he didnt relish my calling him a brigand, – had nothing to say as to my assumed fact that these revolutionary bands kidnapped Miss Stone, but justified that deed with a lot of jesuistical arguments – necessary to raise money – not a fraction of the harm to her that is done daily to Bulgarian women – America all stirred up when she was captured but careless of the sufferings of the Macedonian women & men at the hands of the Turks. This chap, – formerly one of our best boys – is here as though he never had been to Macedonia this school year, to get his passport vised & to return to take charge, as I hear, of our Prot. school in Bansko. The former teacher had himself photographed as a member of a revolutionary band, – the photograph fell into the hands of the police – the teacher came to Bulgaria for his health and this other revolutionist takes his place.

Two other young boys have left the school. One of them was too young to endure the hardships and has reluctantly come back but will not be admitted to the school. Bands going secretly to Macedonia every once in a while. Country quiet but I am suspicious that if any of us put ourselves where these bands can lay hold of us we may be carried off for ransom. Money will always come handy to these disinterested "patriots" and the "holy cause" makes all sin that forwards its interests pure benevolence – an impulse on A's part when he sees B in distress to thrash C or any of his children till he helps B out of his trouble.

Yours – J. W. Baird.

Along with the photos you will find a picture of yf & self

Samokovs Apr. 1, 1903

Rd MAY 20 1903

Ans'd MAY 27 1903

Samokov May 5th 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Our hearts were made very sad yesterday by learning of the death of Mrs. E. B. Haskell that day at Salonica. Having lived in Monastir & in Salonica with Mrs. H. she was very dear to Mrs. Baird and me and was very highly appreciated by both of us.

This loss is likely to be a very heavy one to our Mission. She left four children, 1 10 years 1 6 years, 1 4 years and a babe of a month. These Mr. Haskell can hardly keep in Salonica nor even with the aid of his father and mother in any other part of our Mission so I fear he will have to go to America with them, to be gone it may be some years and so his valuable services at the prime of his usefulness be lost at least temporarily.

Dr. House is to be away and as far as I can see Mr. Holway must bear the brunt of the work. Just now when the smell of powder & dynamite is in everybody's nose there may not be much to do but there will be need of men as soon as the smoke of battle clears off to gather together the scattered, to mend the broken and worst of all to cure the sores made in the morals of those affected by the leprosy of revolutionary committees. Mr. Bond expects to leave before Dr. House returns. Just look at the situation. Dr. Clarke 71+ years, Dr. Haskell 67 and not able to tour much, Dr. House & Mr. Thomson away. If Mr. W. T. Clarke, used only to school work, is sent to Macedonia then Miss Clarke feels she must leave her work in Sofia and take care of her father. Mr. Marsh is needed at Philippopolis. Mr. Ostrander ought to be in the school, a place he is well fitted for. I am troubled in a way that hinders me doing what I would like to do. Where can we look for men?

That implies that we continue our work. Bad as things are in Macedonia I look for brighter days.

Samokov Apr. 1, 1903

Here things are fairly quiet. I hear however that these revolutionists are now demanding sums of money from those better off on pain of assassination if they refuse I heard this especially of Kagaulik and some rumor of it at Sofia. Now that the Stone fund is probably very low contributions naturally will be sought after.

While I see only occasionally the names of those who held Miss Stone I have not learned of the death of any of them, tho there was a rumor that the "good man" was wounded in a fight.

School is going on as usual, though students minds are disturbed by politics & especially what is taking place in Macedonia.

I had a pleasant time attending the Annual Conference of the M. E. Mission at Lovech just after our Annual Meeting. There was quite a fraternal spirit manifested. I didnt however succeed in getting Bishop Vincent to say anything about cooperation in educational work. Evidently that Mission hopes as it grows larger to have its own high school. Fortunately they seem to be growing and the outlook is more hopeful. Their growth and advancement will influence our work very beneficially I am sure. Bishop Vincent tried hard, and with success I believe, to instil greater enthusiasm into the preachers and to lead them to greater effort to reach men.

Dr. Haskell hasnt sent me yet the estimates made out at the last annual meeting. I hope you got the minutes I forwarded to you.

Yours sincerely

J. W. T. Baird.

Samokov, May 5,
1903

MAY 22 1903

Samokov May 8, 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Apr 23 is at hand. I am glad you were pleased with the photographs. As you ask me, they cost me 2 francs apiece, (5×2=10) or about $2 including postage.

Since the Salonica affair there is little news - merely some details of former fights. There is plenty of timber for making Captains of revolutionary bands tho of late there has been a good demand. I can at this moment recall the names of 7 or 8 who have been "killed dead" as the Irish say in fights, & of 4 or more wounded. Several have been arrested and "interned" by the Bul. gov't while trying to get into Macedonia or after battle & wounds returning to Bulgaria. Still there's plenty.

If the Turks follow up sharply those bands & attack them vigorously they will, between the accidents of battle, the wearing fatigue of being always on the move and the failure of ammunition, be compelled to desist and get out of the country.

Some of the papers issued in the interests of these revolutionary bands are models of bombastic language. The super-heroic of the bomb-jis as exhibited in Salonica is lauded in the most eloquent language. The terror of Europe at the consequences must lead to the driving of Turks out of Macedonia (?) and European sympathies are certain to be raised (?) by the effect of those bombs!!

I am surprised that many Bulgarians think that the Salonica affair is a blow that will scare Europe. They will not see that Bulgaria will lose any good name left her, and the Bulgarians of Salonica will suffer more than all the sufferings caused to others & say nothing about the punishment of the guilty.

Here of late there is a spasm of executing the law relating to the keeping of shops & schools are closed on legal holidays. A week ago proclamations were posted warning transgressors and shops were kept closed. It will for a while prevent Sabbath breaking

but I doubt its having any permanently good effect

I wasn't aware that I was rash or daring in my remarks in postal card on political matters. I don't have any reason to fear people in America and tho' I know the character of the Bulgarians I don't shiver with fear for anything I have done or said. Naturally I am cautious and in 30+ years of missionary life have little to regret so far as rashness is concerned.

So far our latest letters from Salonica, last, the day before Mrs. Haskell died, did not express apprehension of danger to her. The brethren there seem to have been quite cool & collected during those days.

So far I have written nothing for any newspaper. I sometimes am tempted to but lack of time helps me to resist the temptation.

Most of those who had any active part in the "Stone affair" - i.e. in her rescue are now in America - at least not here in the Orient, and I fear that if those miscreants who kidnapped her, ~~were~~ if they escape the bullets of the Turks in the present revolution, will not be brought to justice. The inhabitants of the region where the brigands kept Miss Stone, a region that took active part last fall & again this spring in aiding the bands, have suffered very severely of late - especially in connection with the late battle where 4 captains of bands were killed and 2 other captains wounded.

9th There is some talk of war being declared by Turkey but as there is no calling out of reserves save a few to guard the boundaries, I see no immediate danger. There is no visible hatred towards us. —— The rediculous assertion formerly made by the Turks that Miss Stone wanted to be captured I now hear from several Bulgarians N. of the Balkans and southern - It was right to kidnap her because she wanted in this way to aid the insurrectionists." There is so much of depraved morale in this Macedonian movement that I fear God will punish it severely. Both Turks & insurrectionists are about as unscrupulous & leperous morally as they can be. — Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Rev. J. H. Baird
Samokov
Bulgaria
May 15, 1903

55

Rec'd JUN 3 1903

Rec'd JUN 13 1903

Rev. J. H. Baird

Samokov 23 May 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I received by today's post the enclosed estimates of the Eu. T. Mission. Evidently Dr. Haskell had to wait for blanks on which to copy the figures, hence the delay. I have signed them tho' I have not at hand the means of verifying any but Samokov estimates. I take Dr. Haskell's word for it that he & Mrs. Marsh have verified them. Dr. H— is accurate on figures.

All is quiet here outwardly. There are some things which, if true, show that war with Turkey is a possibility - if not a probability. One can't tell how much of talk is true & how much "bosh laf."

Evidently the Turkish authorities are making arrests in the villages across the mountains and also torturing villagers to extort arms, ammunition, or information. 35 men & boys came here Wed. night from Macedonia. You in Boston will know whether war breaks out or not as soon as we.

There is an undercurrent of dogged persistence in the undertaking to free Macedonia which may produce results not now foreseen. The Lord rules.

All here in usual health.

Yours.

J. H. Baird.

56

Rec'd JUN 10 1903

Samokov May 28, 1903.

Ans'd JUN 12 1903

Dear Dr Barton:-

On another sheet I send you a request for recipes for blackboard making & repairing. I hope you can find them soon and forward them as both of our schools are in need of this thing.

All are well as usual here. Schools progress as usual save that the government insists that we shall keep the holidays, voted by the National Assembly, by not keeping school. Today, Ascension, is a holiday.

Refugees continue to arrive from the Razlog region. The general spirit of these and other Bulgarians is to prolong the struggle and to make the "reforms" impossible and so secure the expulsion of the Turk from Macedonia. Of late we have had little news of the acts of the revolutionary bands. I do not think they have been put down but only that they are hiding closer and getting ready to do mischief about the time the Turks think of disbanding their reserves. This plan, it is supposed, will compel the Turk to maintain a large army for a long time at a great expense and in the end tire him out.

Signs tend to indicate that the present Bulg. ministry are not so active as their predecessors in trying to prevent bands from crossing the border into Macedonia. I fear one is secretly forming here and trying to entice some of our students. Weather rainy tho' not much rain has fallen. Crops are doing very well so far.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Baird.

Samuel Rees May 28, 1903

Rec'd JUN 29 1903

Samokov June 15, 1903.

Ans'd JUL. 31 1903

Dear Dr Barton:-

Yours of May 29th just rec'd. There is little new here. There is as far as I can see little change in the political situation. You in America can keep watch over it better than we here. Last week a small band of 9 who had been for 2½ months in the Nevrokop region worrying the Turk came back piloting a lot of refugees. One of the band was a student in this school till March. They were arrested for about 24 hours then set free. I suppose after a week's or two rest they will go off on another picnic,- yes picnic, as there seems to be only danger enough in the business to give it some zest.

The stupidity & incompetence of the Turk as seen in his inability to catch these fellows almost literally dancing under his nose seems ominous.

There must be about a hundred different bands in Macedonia many of them there for months at a time. A few are killed off but no large percent of the whole number.

The yearly examinations are now in full swing. The school closes June 23rd. All here are in usual health tho rather weary from long continued work.

I succeeded in starting a circular vote looking to the doing of what the Mission ought to have done at its last An. Meeting, the appointing of some one to examine the new missionaries as to their acquirements in Bulgarian. I noticed that Salonica station kicked, whether at the person appointed to examine or the requirement itself as laid down in the Manual, I can not say, tho' I surmise it is the latter. Perchance there's a reason for reminding the Mission that such a rule is not to be sneezed at.

The Belgrad tragedy calls out some remarks: What can you expect of Serbs? Good riddance of such a scandalous dynasty! [illegible].

No further developments in the Stone affair. Indeed it seems to be the opinion in U.S.A. that the incident better be dropped: Most of those engaged in it are now in Turkey. Miss Stone's "bad man" left here about 2 weeks ago with a band of about 40, one of them a student in this Mission school. 2-3 of that band were secreted 2-4 days in the house of the Prot. pastor here till they left by night. The next week half-hour prayermeetings were held daily to pray for the Macedonian cause.

The Turk is to blame for Miss Stone's capture but so is Bulgaria which allowed that Macedonian Committee to exist on her soil & to plot her capture in conjunction with the local Committees in Macedonia. One hears Bulgarians say "Miss Stone herself wanted to be captured" and "If Miss Stone comes back after Macedonia becomes autonomous she will be received as a princess."

It looks as tho several persons are trying to work up a war spirit this may be local - especially in places near the border.

Yours sincerely
J. H. Baird.

Rev. J. H. Baird,
Samokov, Turkey, June 15, 1903

You ought to be finding some lady for this G.B.S. Miss Haskell will most probably have to go to take care of her brothers children, My daughter is just able to take her share of the teaching & Miss Malthie's years are increasing

REC'D JUL 14 1903

Samokov June 29. 1903.

ANS'D JUL 31 1903

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Last Tuesday evening the closing exercises of the C.&T.S. were held. The school year has come to an end as far as teaching is concerned and I hope to get a little rest. Some things at the very close of the school worried me not a little. One is the warlike spirit of the older students and their readiness to praise some of those leaders who are known to have had an active part in the capture of Miss Stone or in the spending of the money for guns, ammunition, bombs &c. The success of the venture and the fame of Miss Stone resulting therefrom are, by many Bulgarians, considered as justifying all harm done to her. Her captors are the leading heroes of the day. About all I've said in answer to such twaddle is "Thank the Lord America never has had such heroes!"

One of those "heroes", George Delcheff, was killed in a fight about May 4th at Banitsa and his picture is in many of the papers and fulsome flattering orations about his patriotism, energy, prudence, & all other good qualities are met in almost all Bulgarian publications.

Weather is showery cool. Mrs. Dr. Greene of Corvallis is here. Others are expected from Philippopolis & Monastir this summer.

All have been in fair health till today. Our Winifred today seems to have caught cold. I hope she'll be around again soon

Where things are drifting to is hard to tell as we are in a fog. War is feared but it is hoped that it will not come till after harvest - say about Sept 1st

Six young men graduated this year from the C.&T.S. - all in the scientific course. Two of them will start soon for America.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird

Rev. J. W. Baird
Samokov, Jul. 29, '03

58

59

Rec'd JUL 23 1903

Samokov July 6th 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Ans'd JUL 31 1903

Enclosed please find a photograph of George Delcheff, of Koukoursh, 25 miles N. of Salonica, who almost finished the course in the State Military school in Sofia but on account of the caprice, it is said, of an officer was not allowed to graduate. He then went into the insurrectionary business in Macedonia and became the President of the Internal (Macedonian) Committee. Being especially competent, talented and energetic he soon became famous as an organizer and leader. As captain of a band he and almost all his men were killed in a fight with the Turkish soldiers in the village of Banitsa, near Nevrokopz, about May 4th 1903. He is the person, according to the accounts I hear from well informed and leading Bulgarians, who took charge of Miss Stone's ransom money and prevented it being divided up among the brigands, and spent it judiciously in buying arms, ammunition, dynamite, bombs &c, and for this as well as his good judgment and great efficiency he is now the popular hero of the day. In the eyes of some of our churchmembers (& pastors even) his heroism more than atones for all his connection with the Stone affair, how much more in the eyes of the Bulgarians in general. I cant learn that he was present at Miss Stone's capture or that he planned the affair. He certainly took care of the spoils.

Please send this photograph to Dr. J. H. House and ask him to write me whether he recognizes him as one whom he saw during the negociations. As to Miss Stone I'd rather she should not see it or know about it.

On leaving Sofia July 4th I overheard a request that a certain one be informed that bombs were coming and that he be ready to receive them. Two hours afterward we overtook and traveled along with a tatiga heavily loaded with two rough kegs & 2 petroleum cans and all the four men with me assured me it was dynamite & bombs for Macedonia and that the load was bound for Samokov whence bands of men would come by stealth & carry it across the border into Macedonia. It belonged to the Internal Committee - the one that got Miss Stone's ransom. !!?

Today one of our teachers, formerly dismissed from the army because he became a Protestant, showed me a newly received order to hold himself in readiness to respond to a call to service in the army in the department of supplies. Saturday I was told by a young man who witnessed the operation, as he affirmed, that members of the Macedonian bands were practicing on Vitosha mountain near Sofia with dynamite, – blowing up trees, evidently using a small electrical battery for that purpose. We may some of us be killed with the fruit of the ransom money. Last year one of Miss Stone's muleteers boasted to others of what he was going to do to me; this year one of my scholars who went with Miss Stone's "bad man"'s band boasted of the revenge he would get take for what he supposed I did to frustrate his going a second time and to get the government to send him home to his mother. I lose no sleep over these boasts.

Salonica station seems to want me to spend a month down there so Mr. & Mrs. Holway can get away for a month. I have still a lot of work here. If I go I will get no vacation. As I never had a vacation probably I shan't miss it. I hate to be away from my family when war is declared as I was for a while in 1897.

I hoped ere this to have seen Mr. E. B. Haskell, but his son's accident has kept him in Philippopolis and will keep him two weeks more.

Dr. Clarke is away on a tour. All here in usual health.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. T. Baird.

Religion & morals are at a low ebb. This Macedonian movement makes those engaged in it go to the dogs – says the character of those who sympathize with it so we are told to our faces by leading Protestants that events have justified Miss Stone's capture!!! They speak of her being "received as a princess" when she returns. Then, should she receive such a welcome I shall have little desire to be in the Mission.

Rev. J. W. T. Baird
Oct 13 1903

Rec'd JUL 23 1903

Samokov July 11th 1903.

Ans'd JUL 31 1903

Dear Dr. Barton: -

In accordance with the vote of the Mission I examined yesterday Rev. L. F. Ostrander & Mrs. Ostrander in Bulgarian. I am happy to report to you that the examination showed that they have made commendable progress not only in the grammar but in their ability to translate from Bulgarian into English & vice versa. Both have a good pronunciation. They need now to give special attention to conversation in Bulgarian so as to grasp the ~~the~~ meaning when the conversational style is used and there is no opportunity to go over the words the second time.

All about as usual here. I hear, how true it is I do not know, that many of the bands are returning to Bulgaria. The nights now are too short for their purposes of moving rapidly and to long distances and the Turks seem to have made it hard for them to get bread to eat. The common opinion here is that the bands will desist from active operations for a month or two only to renew ~~it~~ them more vigorously in September and October. It will take, I fear, more effective and decisive measures on the part of the Turks than any they have yet used to dissuade the Bulgarian people from renewing the disturbances in Macedonia.

Two or three days ago Rev. G. K. Sedloff arrived here - fled from the Razlog region. With him away from Macedonia there is now only one ordained preacher in the Salonica field ~~and to~~ that can speak Bulgarian & that one is Mr. Holway. Mr. Bond likewise is the only one in the Monastir field and yet nearly ½ of the Protestants in our Mission are in those two fields. One at least of the preachers is in jail. It isn't so much the flight of some preachers or the arrest of others that troubles us as it is the low spirituality induced by connection with these revolutionary movements.

Weather cool. Times hard, work scarce, many refugees - government making warlike preparations. Missionaries health quite good. - Yours. J. W. Baird.

July 11, '03.

Rec'd AUG 13 1903

Ans'd SEP 8 1903

61

Salonica July 31st 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:-

With the approval of Samokov Station I left Samokov July 23 to spend 3-4 weeks here. This would allow Mr. E. B. Haskell a longer time to recuperate in Samokov where he & his children except the baby are. I was delayed in Philippopolis through no fault of mine, during which I went with Mr. Marsh to Stanimaka. I left the 27th & arrived here the evening of the 28th to find Mrs. Holway quite sick. Tho still abed she is much better & will, I hope, be well again in a few days.

I plan to be in Samokov, D.V., by about Aug. 25 so as to look after the school till Mr. Thomson arrives. Something may delay him and some one should be there to arrange things so that the school can start promptly Sep 3rd.

On my journey here I noticed that but few Bulgarians were traveling. Turks were abundant and seemed to have no fear of bands. The R.R. was closely guarded every where. Some places a soldier was on guard every 40 rods.

Yesterday & today we hear rumors of a general uprising as soon as harvest is over. Just when that is no one can say definitely. Some expect it very soon, judging from this: Young men in shops &c who belong to the revolutionists are secretly leaving their work and joining the bands, telling their friends that they are "called". We hear that the government is telegraphing Constantinople for more soldiers. Yesterday I was at the Konak with Mr. Holway to see about getting permission for our preacher. Mr. J. A. Daskaloff, arrested at Bala Djumaa & imprisoned at Seres 40 days, then sent to his native place to return to his work. Permission was refused but hope was given that such a request might be granted after 12-15 days. "The time hasn't come yet."

So far nothing new from the outstations. Some of them need visiting but weather

July 11 '03.

is hot and some of the Profs I am afraid are in the political movements and the government may suspect us and make our visiting them a misfortune.

I do not believe that these revolutionists are so noble & virtuous that they would not be tempted to take us for what they could get out of us. or out of any one they could catch provided they felt sure of getting some money out of him

Last Sat. when the soldiers were making fireworks for the coming anniversary of the Sultan's accession about 50 okes of powder exploded very near the Mission house breaking a number of panes of glass from the windows. ~~Last~~ This morning at 4 30 an earthquake awoke me with its swaying motion - no damage

Mr. Holway sends his regards, He will write you after awhile.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. T. Baird.

Please hand the enclosed to the proper person. Strange that so many persons have my address as it was years ago.

Salonica, July 31, 1903.

62

Rec'd AUG 31 1903

Ans'd SEP 8 1903

Salonica, Aug. 17§ 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Monastir is the place where the news is found & Mr. Bond gives us all a generous amount these days. As you get his news notes I have no need to repeat. On the Uskub R.R. there was an ettempt to wreck a train & to blow up a bridge. It seems to have been frustrated by the vigilance of the engineer, who noticed the absence of a signal. He stopped reconnoitered & found a big bomb. While standing there a bomb was hurled from a height struck the rear car & killed some soldiers. Yesterday there was an accident to the train that left here, - it was a broken wheel. Only two men hurt. Some arrests of suspected anarchists were made here 1 woman & 5 men. The police are shadowing others. This is of little permanent good unless the Turks can & do annihilate the armed insurgents, a thing they seem to refrain from doing, or are incompetent to accomplish.

Our Bulgarian friends have been so afraid of a massacre induced by a renewal of bomb throwing that many of the men have come here to sleep.

There is talk of war breaking out with Bulgaria soon. We do not know what to do about opening the outstation schools or appointing teachers for the coming year. At present I do not know when Mr. Haskell will be here so I can make no no definite plans as to my return. Mrs. Holway's health requires change of air I think she & her husband will go to Bulgaria soon. This place is quite hot. My health so far is good.

Yours &c,

J. W. Baird.

Rev. J. W. Baird
Salonica, Aug. 7, 1903

Rev J W Baird
Salonica Aug 7, 1903

Rec'd SEP 5 1903

Ans'd SEP 8 1903

63

Salonica Aug. 20, 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

This afternoon Mr. & Mrs. Holway boarded the steamer for Constn. When I arrived here in July Mrs. H. was quite sick with fever. After some days she was able to be out of bed. Tho around she still felt the malaria. From Constn they will go to Bulgaria. Mr. E. B. Haskell is expected here tomorrow night.

My health here, till two days ago, was good since which my old trouble has had me in its clutches. If I get the master of it by Monday morning I will leave for Samsun.

Beyond the bringing here of the body of the Russian consul Mr. Rostkowsky last evening there seems to be little news. A strange silence seems to be maintained or the hostile parties are playing Hide & Seek.

There is less fear of a massacre here tho fears still exist.

I judge by letters I receive & hints that I get that I am too outspoken to suit some of my friends. I do not intend to change my opinions till facts warrant such change but I can refrain from expressing those opinions to friends to whom they are painful retaining my right to tell them to those who want to know them.

In your last letter to the mission you warn us against accusing the revolutionists of directly working against the missionaries & their work. I never supposed they did. Wolves, I imagine, are, in their own minds, in favor of sheep raising & have no intention to destroy or injure it, neither have they a grudge against the shepherd nor do they personally hate any of the sheep. The shepherds, however, imagine that wolves are their enemies. On politics my position is that the Turk is incurably bad & the revolutionist sharper, more wide-awake & energetic but equally bad. Yours &c J. H. Baird

Since writing the above Mr. & Mrs. Holway returned from the steamer, - no place for them.

(over)

As an outbreak of revolution is expected in this vilayet before long nothing has been done towards deciding about the distribution of teachers in the outstations. It is doubtful whether those from Bulgaria can get back to Macedonia. Some of the outstations probably will raise nothing for teacher & little for preacher especially those that are "patriotic." In 2–3 weeks this station may be able to decide what to do. Now communication by post is not certain.

Mr. Popoff who fled here from Ustekub 3 weeks ago because assessed £T. 10 by the revolutionists with threat of assassination if the money was not forthcoming returned to Ustekub today. I don't think they will kill him (our preacher) tho they have killed 2 or 3 in that place because they didn't pay their assessments promptly.

Stations. Aug. 20/03

64

Samokov Sep. 5. 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Ans'd DEC 3 1903

Just time for a word as I am busy & rather wearied in getting the C.&T.S. into running order. The school began Thurs. evening Sep 3rd with about 25 boys ±, lessons beginning Friday morning. There are a number of new boys to be examined some of whom will have studies in several classes for a while at least. So far, as much progress as could be expected has been made. If you ask me how many students there are I can't tell you as some of those here do not seem to know, or at least pretend they don't, whether they'll be here or not. The "true inwardness" of it, I feel certain, is that they are preparing to join some revolutionary band and want to sponge lodging or food or both for a few days. I intend to get rid of such very soon.

Some 7 of last year's students that otherwise might be expected to attend this, (all Prots) are in the revolution. Then the disturbed state of affairs prevents students from Macedonia getting here,- & such I now recall. Whether they will get here this year or not remains to be seen. Some behind-hands will keep coming for two weeks yet and will have applications for boys who (if the truth were known) can be endured neither at home nor in their local school.

Still we get a number of good eggs for which we are thankful.

We hear of no rebellion in Razlog just across the mountains. Here bands are forming. They, however, often purposely start misleading reports & seem to be waiting till the disposition of the Turkish troops is such as to enable them to carry out their plans. There's plenty of courage & determination but I fear it will eventually fail.

All the missionary circle about as usual.

Yours. J. W. Baird.

Hammond, Sept. 5, '03

Rec'd OCT 7 1903

Samokov Sep. 24th, 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Ans'd DEC 3, 1903

Yours of Sep. 8th duly received. There's not much to be reported other than what the papers will have given you long ere this. People are not so excited as I would expect them to be. At this place but little seems to be doing. There are several here from the region of Banetko ready to join in the revolution when it takes place. The Razlog region of which Banetko is the largest village seems to hang back. What is the reason I can't find out. I had an hour ago a short talk with a young man who is waiting for something to take place in Razlog. When I mentioned the rumor that Razlog was in rebellion he scouted the idea, saying that the 28th was the day fixed for the insurrection there. When I reminded him that was only 4 days hence he remarked that dates were very elastic, and when there was a rising in Razlog all able bodied refugees from there, now roaming aimlessly around here, would be found to be absent from Samokov, and present in Razlog.

With others I signed a petition, started by Rev. E. B. Haskell, asking British & American Ambassadors to use their influence where Red Cross societies undertake relief work in the devastated regions of Macedonia. There will be need. No one can tell how the Turk will take the suggestion nor whether the reappearance of the rebels will not render it next to impossible to make relief effective. If they held the country or the Turk could drive them out and keep them out relief would be comparatively easy; but with both parties parading up & down devouring the inhabitants the task is almost a hopeless one. They might be gathered in military centres fed & doctored but with the villages unbuilt the cure of the suffering will not be effected.

You have heard of Mrs. Holways poor health. Three men of the mission are now unavailable. School duties ties three or four others.

There's been an epidemic of running away from school - reasons unknown - Three boys at different times have left secretly after being here 1—10 days, not letting even their brothers

in the school or their classmates know where they are going. 2 went home. Of another no trace has been found. Otherwise school has gone on fairly well.
There are about 58, less this year by 6 than we had last year. One or two more at least will come.
All here in fair health including my daughter Agnes.

Yours — J. H. Baird.

Sampson, Sept. 24, 1903

Rec'd OCT 29 1903

Samokov Oct. 13. 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Ans'd DEC 3 1903

Just what's up I do not know. Rev. D. N. Panagieff of Kustendil leaves this week for America to raise funds, presumably for the Bulgarian sufferers in Macedonia and the refugees in Bulgaria, and today I saw a postal card saying that Rev. M. N. Popoff of Sophia would start this week for America to raise money. That there will be need for funds for purely benevolent purposes there is no doubt. Bulgaria, with help from Russian benevolent & religious societies, ought to be able to care for those now in Bulgaria; especially as this year crops, wheat corn, have been unusually good all over the Balkan peninsula. More refugees probably will arrive and may swamp the benevolent resources this side of the Balkans. The condition of many in Macedonia however, must be much worse than that of those that have fled to Bulgaria and the problem of securing relief for them and especially of distributing it to them is very difficult. If Turkey remains in power the distribution of relief by foreigners or persons not especially sympathizers with the revolutionary movement, while hindered, will still be possible: but relief distributed in Turkey by those suspected of being enemies of Turkey, as almost all Bulgarians are, will, without doubt, be forbidden.

I am afraid that much contributed for philanthropic purposes will, unless closely watched, go into the treasury of the Bulg. Macedonian Revolutionary Committee for bombs-guns &c.

You probably saw the Advance of Sep 24 and that blustering article written by the president of the Macedonian Committee - Kurds in Macedonia ?!! Miss Stone captured by Turks & the Committee having nothing to do with it! - a black lie that will probably be got around by their saying the Superior Committee didn't do it - lamented it. That Delcheff, the central figure on the 1st page is praised all over the country as having hoarded and wisely spent ~~that~~ the money recd from Miss Stone's ransom. Can people that make such false statements knowing them to be false be entrusted with benevolent funds? Will ~~they~~ such funds not find their way into the empty treasury of the revolutionists?

We here are too far away to do much. Dr. House ought to look after such things as are injurious to philanthropy & in the end to injure our work along with all other good things.

Yours - J. W. Baird

Samokov, Sept. 24, 1903

Samuel Rous, Oct. 13, 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:- Rec'd OCT 20 1903 Samokov. 10th Oct. 1903. 69

All fairly quiet here, tho' refugees straggle in. This very dry warm fall is favorable to bands & to refugees. It seems Pastor Sedloff is not dead but in hiding in Banetko. Boleff, former Prot. teacher in Banetko, killed in battle as were two of our undergraduates. A former graduate got off with 3 wounds. Just now most of the bands are in Bulgaria tho' preparing to invade again the region. Tho' severely handled by the Turks they are not discouraged. Winter may be expected in about a month. That will probably put an end to the large bands. Small bands may be expected to pass the winter in Macedonia and now & then harass the Turk & make all attempts at reforms ~~impossible~~ negatory. Austria & Russia will find that their ~~reforms will~~ be hindered. Bulgaria is in a position to stop bands but will not do so. All well here. Yours - J. W. Baird

Dear Dr. Barton:- Rec'd NOV 14 1903 Samokov 20/X, 1903. 68

All well so far. No word yet from Mr. Thomson from Constantinople so we do not know whether he has arrived there. When he comes there may be some change of work. Bul. papers not so full of accounts of battles & skirmishes. Change of weather brought snow last night. Members of bands descending from mountains. The refugees - formerly 2,000 + are diminished by going to villages & other towns still quite a number are here. Sat: about 1000 soldiers came here & today another 1000 expected. Other towns near the border have much larger numbers - evidently concentration of forces near the boundary lines. Our soldiers besides the regular garrison of mountain artillery, are reserves as yet not fully uniformed. School going as usual. Revs Furnajieff & Popoff start this week for U. S. A. to raise funds for suffering Bulgarians. No reliable information as to the needs of Salonica or Monastir stations. Papers speak of Turks rebuilding villages but who knows? I'd take it more seriously if more was said of "human" things about churches & schools - Here all is orderly. Yours J. W. Baird.

WASHINGTON D.C. NOV 5 1903

Rec'd NOV 9 1903 Samokov 27 Oct. 1903. 67

Dear Dr. Barton:-

All about as usual - many troops sent to their homes to vote at the election next Sunday. 2 Prot. lady teachers and a school girl arrived with a band last Sat: that fled from Banetko. Most of those that went from here to worry the Turk have returned. I see by the Bulg. papers that the note on reforms has been given by the powers - Austria & Russia. As far as I've seen the Bulgarians scorn them, ridicule them - sneer at them. I imagine that as the arms of the revolutionists are still in their possession & when spring comes we will have a renewal of this years trouble. This will not satisfy the Bulgarians in Macedonia. So far in this city the refugees are well cared for by the government. Money comes in part from the state treasury, in part from benevolent societies but all is distributed by the govt. — All well here - Election excitement is beginning. Weather cool & damp Yours - J. W. Baird.

Всемиренъ пощенски съюзъ. — България.
Union postale universelle. – Bulgarie.

ПОЩЕНСКА КАРТА.
CARTE POSTALE.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
14 Beacon Street, Boston,
Mass.,
United States of America

На тази страница се пише само адресътъ. — Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

Всемиренъ пощенски съюзъ. — България.
Union postale universelle. – Bulgarie.

ПОЩЕНСКА КАРТА.
CARTE POSTALE.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston
Mass.,
United States of America.

На тази страница се пише само адресътъ. — Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

Всемиренъ пощенски съюзъ. — България.
Union postale universelle. – Bulgarie.

BOSTON MASS.
NOV 12 - PM

ПОЩЕНСКА КАРТА.
CARTE POSTALE.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston
Mass
United States of America

На тази страница се пише само адресътъ. — Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

(Copy of Letter) Baird Nov. 10-1903

Rec'd DEC 8 1903

To the Members of the Ev. T. M. Samokov Nov 10, 1903.

Ans'd DEC 19 1903

Dear Friends:-

Mr. Thomson arrived here Oct 30th. The next day a meeting of the station was called. I was compelled, because of school duties & a hitch in the classes in drawing, to leave the meeting twice & so lost much that was said & part of what was voted. I know however that it was voted that I have charge of the Publication Department till the close of the present school year, continuing to teach in the C. & T. S. 6 hours per week this term & 7 for the remainder of the year. I at once insisted that I be free to follow in all tracts &c I put through the press the recognized orthography of the Bulgarian language as otherwise I would have nothing to do with the Publication work. My resignation of this department is ready whenever the Mission demurs to that orthography

In brief my reasons are: -

1st That orthography is an authority while no one (except ourselves) recognizes ours as worthy of attention. All school books are written in the new orthography. None are in our orthography.

2nd In our schools, in our newspaper, the Borivitza, & in publications by our Protestant friends including our Methodist brethren the government orthography is used.

3rd The vagaries found in some Bulgarian writers are no paliation of our stupidity. Scarcely any two of them agree among themselves and not one, so far as I know, with our orthography

4th The fear that the present orthography will yet undergo considerable change is no justification for our clinging to our old system as there is every probability that the changes will not be towards our old orthography.

Yours fraternally,

J. W. Baird.

Copy of things written on the back Letter of J. W. Baird, to Missio
Dated Nov 10. 1903.

Ahmatovo, Nov. 16, 1903. Dear Brethren: – I have very little to say in regard to this information from Bro. Baird. He may be or he may not be right in regard to the language. I think he is entirely wrong in undertaking to force his views onto the Mission. If we to do that we should soon have no Mission. If his resignation from this work was accep by the Mission it looks to me as if he might have plenty of time to rest, as he has just given up several other branches of work. But he is a good fellow, and all strait when he not crooked. With love to you all. [G. D. March]

Philippopolis Nov. 17th 1903. – I don't know much about Bulgn orthography. It seems to Mr. Bairds reasons are good. I would prefer more "suavider in modo". Object to the word "stupidity" in reason 3rd. Good, present usage I take to be the rule in language
Respectfully [H. C. Haskell]

I wonder at Mr. Baird's stupidity. Why didn't he start a circular vote? His reasons are convin
Monastir Nov 24, 1903 Respectfully, [L. Bond.]

Baird is "all right". My humble opinion. [E. B. Haskell] Salonica Nov. 27, 1903.

My only objection to Mr. Baird's procedure last year when in charge is that he did not con himself bound by the Mission-rule that bound me & my predecessors. If he wishes a chang ought to get a Mission vote for it. I would hope he would wait till Annual Meetin rather than start a circular vote; but whether or not, the Mission has a right to direc this matter. [R. Thomson] 30th November, 1903.

Rec'd DEC 5 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:- Samokov 9/20/XI. 1903.

I have a few spare minutes and will speak of a few things connected with our work.

Dr. James H. Clarke is away for 2± weeks in the region of Burgas aiding a Mrs. Allen & another Eng. lady distribute Eng. aid to the refugees from Turkish soil. He went at their request. The government ~~I suppose~~ takes the laboring oar and in general the direction of the relief ~~as it does here~~. Of course even after the govt aided by private Bulg. benevolence and the contributions of Bulg & of Russian philanthropic societies distributed aid liberally there will be occasions where outside benevolence can do much to relieve suffering & do it profitably. The Monastir region I should judge is in far greater need of relief than the refugees in Bulgaria. Here buildings for the refugees exist, mostly government buildings & even the rent of ~~them~~ others calls for little money; but there the villages are burnt & looted. Here there are only friends & sympathizers, there the Turk meets them at every turn & fills them with fear & despair. Here there will hardly be any call for oxen, agricultural instruments & seed, as the refugees will in the main return if there's peace in the spring or be aided in cultivating land left idle by Turks who in late years have emigrated to Turkey, mainly from north of the Balkans. But in the Spring not only must some sort of dwellings be erected for the sufferers in Monastir region but some oxen & seed wheat must be given them or next winter they will be again in their present plight. Even if there were funds in hand to find oxen &c now, there is nothing with which to feed them & they would soon be stolen or lost. With tax gatherers &c &c in addition to bashibozouks on every side giving a large amount at one time would be a sign to all these birds of prey to swoop down on the defenceless. There charity must be doled out."

I suppose Mr. B. Haskell (C.B.) will be engaged in relief work all winter & possibly till Easter. That leaves Salonica to be cared for by Mr. Holway who on account of his wife's health has been absent since about Aug. 25th and as to whose return we now know nothing definite. It was expected that Dr. Haskell & wife & daughter would go there ere this 1st on a/c of his wife's health & 2nd to look after that station, the largest in the Mission, as far as he can. Just what has kept him in Philippopolis I cant say nor how long it will be till he goes to Salonica.

Were it not that my work, teaching & the care of the Publication department, ties me here I would go. Without the permission of the station of course I can't leave. Mr. Thomson is in the work on the N.T. or he could relieve me so I could go. I feel that that station should be occupied & if possible touring that is greatly needed should be attended to.

If Mr. Bond leaves the Mission next summer and if the Mission has to go into Bible revision what are we going to do? No new man seems forthcoming & some of those on the field feel that physically they are retrograding.

If there's a fair hope of political quiet I think Dr. House should return as soon as his year's furlough is up rather than prolong it 4–5 months.

There is no sign of any one being appointed to fill Miss Maltbie's place when age will cause her to give up the care of the G.B.S.

Unofficially I hear that Miss Clarke's Kindergarten in Sofia has a much smaller attendance than it had last year and the income doesn't meet the rent of the building. Is that a sign that Kindergartens really have no sure hope of being self-sustaining?

If for financial or other reasons that Kindergarten should not be continued after July next Miss Clarke could go into the Sam. G.B.S. & there do excellent work. The Sofia church in the absence of its pastor will be calling on missionaries to supply its pulpit. Traveling 53 Kilometres & back, starting late so as to get in a lesson on Sat. & leaving Monday early so as to get back to recitations is too much for cold winter weather.

Our Mission in all its stations has need of more touring. Philippopolis station at present has quite an amount of touring to its credit but circumstances have hindered touring in the other stations & I am afraid that this great lack will appear in the figures of the coming tabular view.

Just now revolutionists are hybernating as refugees. It looks as though they might be expected to come out after March with guns on their shoulders & cartridge belts around their waists.

School & other work going on as usual. All here are well. Yours

J. H. Baird.

Barrie

Rec'd DEC 18 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Samokov, Dec. 2nd 1903.

Ans'd DEC 19 1903

Dear Bro.:-

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter concerning the orthography to be used in the future in the publications of this Mission and the remarks written on it by several. Were it not that the same question comes now to the front as new editions of the N.T. & of the Bible in Bulgarian are soon to be printed by the Bible Societies I would not mention the subject. Much was said on it at our last Annual Meeting when the most conservative of our Mission upheld the present system of Mission orthography - at least declined to favor a change. The Bulgarian alphabet when I came to the Mission contained 3 letters with the sound of "ze" in see. Of these two died of neglect as also did θ and they were embalmed. After using them years after they were discarded by all other Bulgarian publishing houses we gave them a funeral. In order to put an end to the Babel of orthographies, the Bulgarian government took the matter in hand early in 1899, published under the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction rules for spelling, and ordered that no books save those whose orthography conformed to the government orthography should be used in the National schools. These rules were well received generally and, so far as I know, conformed to in all Protestant schools, as well as in all others. Here & there some cranky writer kicks at them. Our Mission so far has refused to conform to them in the least. One letter which those rules kicked out of the Bul. alphabet nearly 5 years ago we still use. The Methodist Mission adopted them long ago, so did the Bulg. Ev. Soc. & all Protestant Bulgarians. We are left alone in our oddity

The changes are many. Whole chapters in the Bible will average 3-4 changes in each verse.

I have today started a circular vote that the Mission adopt the government orthography.

The past week we've had several earthquake shocks but no damage done save to nerves.

Schools move on fairly well. The question of finding a larger schoolroom for the G.B.S. grows more pressing. We hear nothing about the finding of some one to be at the head of that school when Miss Malitte will have to retire.

This kind of [illegible] gone out right here so I'll return on another kind

The question of how to continue the Gornitsa with our present funds is a very perplexing one. I think it ought to be continued as it is very useful and influential. In the past years Macedonian matters have drawn heavily on the pockets of our friends and occupied their minds. Now the refugees and aid to Bulgarian sufferers in Macedonia employs their pocket books & demand their attention. If the Gornitsa is given up it will be because we must choose the lesser of two evils, and will, in itself, be a heavy blow to our work. Others, I believe, have written you about this subject so I'll not expand on it. I favor making great sacrifices rather than see it given up.

You remember the proposed revision of the Bulgarian Bible. If that is taken up, one, possibly two, missionaries will be asked to give most of their time to it for a year or more. What are we going to do for missionaries? There may be some doubt of Dr. House's return when his year's furlough has expired. Mr. Bond, I believe, leaves the Mission next summer; there may be some doubt about Mrs. Holway's health allowing her & her husband to continue working in Salonica; Dr. Clarke will soon enter his 73rd year while others are losing their vigor, so that with enlarging work the burden is getting heavier and no reenforcements are forthcoming. Should next year be a year of peace what could be done to overtake the work awaiting the Mission?

If funds for the support of the C. & T. S. are scant our temptation will be to eke them out by having missionaries do more teaching - a momentary economy - but a costly one in the end.

All here in fair health I believe.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. Baird.

Samokov, Dec. 2, 03

Enclosing letter sent to mission

Rec'd FEB 8 1904

Ans'd FEB 12 1904

Samokov. Jan. 26:, 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

On my return from holding meetings in Abdullari where I preached 9 times & led 2 prayermeetings I found your letter (now not at hand so that I can refer to the date) about insisting on having a change in the Bulgarian orthography in use by this Mission. It is about such a letter as any secretary would feel called upon to write, and has not ruffled me. The Mission by its vote adopted the orthography of the Bulgarian Government, all voting in its favor that voted. The D.Ds who "ran" the question at our last An. Meeting & clung to the old method & even recommended it for the new edition of the Bulg. N.T. were the only ones that demurred to the change tho' conservatively refraining from saying No.

I had some reasons for doing as I did. A special meeting was called at a time when I had school duties. No inkling of such a motion was given till after the meeting was begun. During the meeting I had to go to the school to settle an incipient row & when I got back the whole thing was cut & dried. Samokov station took to itself what properly belongs to the Mission. the election of one to take charge of the Publication Department. I said that unless I was allowed to use the modern orthography I'd resign. That wasn't as bad as refusing to accept that duty as did one of our Mission not many years ago. To learn an unused & abandoned orthography for 5-6 months use is a waste of time if not worse and at my age not easy. Then for some time I've been a stop-gap of the Mission and changed from one point to another according to needs & caprices.

All is going on as usual here. Owing to absence for health of one of the teachers of the G.B.S. I have two recitations per week in higher Algebra

Samokov, Dec. 2, 03

the present term besides seven hours per week in the C.&T.S.

As far as I could judge while among the people during vacation, they want war with Turkey & expect it. The revolutionary bands are actively and openly preparing to invade Turkey as soon as the weather permits. This I'm afraid will bring on war as Turkey will not, as I suppose, endure seeing invaders encouraged, assisted & protected even petted openly by Bulgaria. I regard war as very probable. How it will affect us I do not know. We here are a little to the E. of the line that the Turkish army would probably take should it succeed in invading Bulgaria. It would probably strike for Sofia.

In event of the Turks coming here I suppose the Turkophobes better be out of the way.

I notice that our Minister to Turkey has something to say about missionaries that talk too much about the Turk. Am I among that number?

I've been "labored with" by good people for not showing more sympathy with & for the revolutionists and am cordially hated by the latter. If the Turks, too, hate me I'm not badly off for my conscience upholds me.

While traveling the other day a reliable Bulgarian - a traveling salesman, told me that one night 2½ years ago when he was in the large village of Boboshtitsa, Bulgaria, near the Turkish border betwen Dubnitsa & Djumaia the sherif of the village said to him: "Miss Stone is in this village now". "Why don't you free her then"? "We don't dare to try it. Those dogs would kill us if we tried it." — I haven't seen the accounts in the papers as to just who got the ransom money & for what they spent it. I hope to get possession of the Bul. papers that contain the charges & counter charges.

I notice in the Missy Herald and in the Annual Report, in the general statistics you left some items blank in our Mission. There are no such blanks in the

mission copy of the Table of Statistics for 1902 now before my eye. Why thus? Mr. Ostrander has gone to Sofia to confer with Rev. M. N. Popoff Commissioner of the Christian Herald about relief work. I hear today that Rev. E. B. Haskell too is there.

Weather clear now but foggy heretofore.

Yours sincerely

J. W. T. Baird.

Commissioners Journal

74

Rec'd MAR 10 1904

Samokov 24 Feb. 1904

Ans'd MAR 11 1904

Dear Dr. Barton:

I know you are mindful of the interests of the Eu. T. M. but it may not be amiss to mention some things again, especially as the time for our An. Meeting, Apr. 6th, is not a long way ahead.

1st Need of some one to be in training to take charge not many years hence of the Samokov G.B.S. when age will cause Miss Malitre to pass the work to other hands. Otherwise Miss Clarke may (or must) be called from her work to take that place. Miss Haskell at present at least has other work to attend to. I suppose it unlikely that Miss Stone would go into that work & Monastir G.B.S. would oppose the removal of either of the ladies there.

2nd The need of men (two at least) from America and as soon as possible. You sent us 2+ years ago two good men but Dr. Riggs + Dr. Kingsbury are gone, all those over 55 at that time have been losing bodily strength, and Mr. Bond is soon to leave us. Were our work no larger than it was two or three years ago the present force would find plenty to do. But we are a growing Mission. Education calls for more missionary work. If any fair degree of peace is secured for Macedonia there will be a great need for competent workers in that large + promising field. Mr. March + Dr. Haskell can take care of Philippopolis field. There will be only Mr. E. B. Haskell + Mr. Holway for Monastir + Salonica fields. Judging by round about rumors Dr. House is not expecting to return this fall. Mr. Haskell has his young children to look after and may or may not be on the field all the coming year. Mr. Holway may be expected to continue tho' Mrs. H-s health throws a slight shadow of doubt on that, at least as to Salonica. Here in Samokov there's a good number (5) but of these Dr Clarke is in his 73rd year + Mr. Thomson

has, & probably will have, considerable work in Bible revision. It might be possible to give more work in teaching to competent Bulgarians were that not impossible because our appropriations do not permit it and we've just about despaired of getting larger appropriations.

Salonica station, as it has always seemed to me, acted unwisely in purchasing that farm & rushing into the Industrial Training School scheme, & it will want a missionary to look after that - at least as part of his work, lest it go into the ground.

Would it not be well to write the Mission a letter to reach Samokov by Apr. 6th stating whether those away from the field may be expected to return by Oct. next, and giving any instructions or advice you may judge to be in place?

12 days ago I went to Dubnitsa & Kustendil mainly to look after the Refugees. Up to the present I have received £400 sent from the N. Y. Macedonian Relief Com. I went to see what the needs were & are. I find things about as follows: -

They draw fair rations from the Bulgarian government and do not look starved nor complain of starvation. These rations will be kept up for some time. No epidemic, little sickness. Tho' rather crowded their quarters afford fairly good shelter. All rooms have stoves. Bed-covering is scant but we've had a wonderfully mild winter so far & the coldest is past. Some, but not enough clothing, has been given. More will be given by foreign funds. Tools & possibly seed & some oxen will be needed, but the time for giving them hasn't arrived yet.

Taking all together the position of these Bulgarians is not so bad by far as that of the Armenians I saw in 1896 & 7. There's an uncertainty hanging over the B-s: Will they be unmolested & will the conditions be such that they will feel safe next summer if they return? Bulgaria wants to send them back. Insurrectionary bands have crossed & probably they will so exasperate the Turks that refugees will not dare to return. More will cross -

All in fair health. Yours fraternally, J. W. Baird.

Samokov Jan 20 04

Dawson, Vera 4/24/1964

Rec'd MAR 17 1904

Ans'd APR 1st 1904

Samokov March 1st 1904.

Dear Dr Barton:—

Yours of Feb. 13 just to hand. Today is 1st March and blustery enough to satisfy the proverbial "Granny March" of the Bulgarians, tho it barely freezes. This winter so far has been wonderfully mild and in this way the poor & the refugees have been spared much suffering.

So far the government has fed all the refugees including those that belonged to armed bands who hope again to invade Macedonia. The quality & amount of food given is equal to the food of the native poor. In fact some of the native poor are quite envious of the refugees. The latter are beginning to be quite a burden, absorbing considerable of the small opportunities of the poor to earn something during the winter. The skilled laborers living here do not meet with much competition and so are about as in other years but unskilled laborers lose a good deal by the presence of these refugees. Some of the refugees expressed to me a fear that about March 1. s. the govt would cease giving bread to able bodied men. Nothing certain just yet. Whether they can return to their homes in a month or two is as yet uncertain.

This complicates matters. I do not know why the Macedonian Relief Com. of N.Y. makes me its Treas. It has sent me £.400. Of this I've spent so far less than £70, mainly because I do not see great need at present.

Yesterday Mr. Peet surprised me by sending me his check for the equivalent of $2,000 marked "For Adrianople". Why he sent it to me I can't guess. The Publication Dept is in my care, I have 7 lessons per week in the C.&T.S. and 2 in the G.B.S. besides other duties. How can I leave my classes & other work to go to Adrianople region where I know nobody - where there is no Evangelical worker, no list of sufferers and where much time must be given to learning

Samokov Pub. Dept. 1904

To give you an idea how Bulgarian
fuel I enclose 2 Bulg. Cartoons. immagin
rather than historic

the situation & the true "inwardness" of things & where those cruel & deceitful agents of revolution will probably do all possible to thwart any efforts to give help only to the deserving destitute. Here I've let it be known that I will give no aid to any active revolutionist. I'll return the money to the donors sooner than I'll do that.

The time when the help that will be most profitable can be given seems to me to be when the refugees begin their summer's work either in their old homes or some new homes given them in Bulgaria - oxen - plows - seed - flour to keep them till harvest - &c.

As to the political situation I can say little. One of the leading newspapers is howling its loudest for war. On the other hand the Bulgarians fear Turkey will avail herself of the Berlin Treaty to occupy the Balkans. Her army is ready to strike. If it strikes all that can will flee to Bulgaria and refugees will be everywhere & many unarmed Bulgarians will perish & Austria will not allow Bulgaria to reap any profit in case she beats the Turk. Just now there's martial law in the towns & villages along or near the Turkish border. The purpose of that seems to be to allow the police to arrest & send to their homes or across the Balkans any who seem to be preparing for revolutionary movements by going into Macedonia. If that is so it seems to point to a temporary (at least) attempt to prevent bands from crossing over into Turkish territory. That may avert war. Arrests are made under the above martial law. The feeling of many of the common people is about as I described it to you in Jany.

You did well not to give out what I wrote in Jan. and it would be well not to publish what I write now.

Yours. J. H. Baird.

Mr. Baird,
Cannot come
March 1, 04

Rec'd MAY 7 1904

Samokov 23 Apr. 1904.

Ans'd MAY 18 1904

Dear Dr. Barton: -

I've finished the letter of our last An. Meeting to the Rooms and it awaits the final approval of this station. I made it as colorless as possible so as to give the opinion of the meeting and not my personal opinion which does not always coincide with the opinion of the majority. I do not write this to inflict on you my views but to call attention to some tendencies that I think I see.

1st the great attraction ~~that~~ has existed for a few years for taking up new work.

(a) Kindergarten. Miss Clarke before she joined the Mission started a kindergarten here and when she went to Sofia the Samokov kindergarten had to be continued here and one was begun in Sofia. She has secured from persons in America gifts nearly enough to erect a special building in Sofia. We hear on fairly good authority that if her brother, W.P. Clarke is moved away from Samokov to Monastir she will feel it her duty to resign to take care of her father in his declining years. If she should do that then either the Sofia kindergarten must be closed or a lady from America must be sent to live alone in Sofia unless a missionary family be sent there to keep her company. The marriage of the kindergarten teachers - rather scholars preparing to be teachers - has prevented our having a number of new kindergartens for which to put in estimate.

I suppose kindergartens, being now a fad, can secure funds, for a short time at least, as can orphanages, industrial schools &c. The Salonica Ind. School can & probably will secure large private contributions while such a school as the Samokov C. & I. S. can get nothing save a sum, diminishing each year, from the regular appropriations of the Board. I am not station treasurer and can't tell how funds are going but I doubt if the C. & I. S. has had even $1 from private contributions in the last 10 years. The fund for the new press & for type very indirectly assists the school. All are ready to say we must have good native teachers even if we have to raise their salaries. You would like to see more native teachers and less missionaries. When we can see funds enough coming in we will say, amen. Just now we are asked to make bricks without any clay. The fundamental

and oldest parts of our mission work have lost their novelty and they are the ones that we missionaries must not seek contributions for from the constituents of the Board. New and untried schemes are welcomed. The old is still considered necessary but stale.

I wonder if after all we wouldn't be thought more of if we left the old and started something new. We wouldn't be considered hide-bound, fogy & established like an ox in the mire. One thing that tends to keep some of us from showing such originality - energy and initiative is that we have no rich relations and acquaintances to help us start the ball rolling.

I can't help wondering if it is not such branch schemes rather than the higher criticism that keeps the funds of the Board at about a standstill. Well, "The violent take it by force".

I do not think it wise to move the G.B.S. to Philippopolis even if the W.B.M.I. was flush in funds.

I thought that one man would do for Monastir but there seem to be reasons for two there, as you can doubtless imagine.

The Pornitsa question is a hard one to solve successfully. It is made worse by the evident growth in this part of the world of the idea that everybody owes Bulgarians about all the latter think needed, whether money for insurrection, help in churches - preachers, publications or for increased salaries. Because the Protestants have given to Macedonian insurrectionary funds, to refugees & to fund for Russian wounded they think we must find funds for missionary purposes -, Aren't we in charge of that work?

The solution of the successor to Mr. Bond may prove practical, tho I am not sure it will. I fear that the Monastir ladies will not like the interval between Mr. Bond's departure & the coming of the new incumbent.

Miss Maltbie is 68 years old Apr. 30th. Tho in good health she shows signs of aging and it will not be long till the directorship of the G.B.S. will weigh too heavily on her. My daughter's health while allowing her to take about full work in the school will not bear the strain of that, to her, new work. In 1905 she will be entitled to a furlough. Who then will take her place or help Miss Maltbie? To take Miss Clarke away from her new building in Sofia will hardly go down. Possibly, tho not probably. Miss Haskell may

them

be free. Perhaps one of the Monastir ladies may be asked but I imagine she will not come. Miss Stone seems to be as likely to be free for that work as any one unless you send out a lady soon.

Perhaps running whack up against a stone wall may, in the end, prove not to be the bad thing we fear it may. It may call attention to our necessities.

The refugees are still here waiting for something to turn up. Fed by the government they will not return to their native places on the promises of the new agreement between Turkey & Bulgaria. Some think war more probable now than ever, tho I do not think so. A few more defeats of Russia in the East may take the starch out of the Bulgarians and make place for more common sense in their make up. Japanese guns carry farther than I supposed.

Later. The men refugees are to be fed by the government till Apr 28th. Some talk of the refugees going back soon (some, not all of them) but no visible preparations are made yet. The outlook is now quite peaceable. All missionaries in usual health. Weather springlike

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Samoheir, Apr. 23, 1904

Rec'd MAY 11 1904

Ans'd MAY 18 1904

Samokov 29 April 1904

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Today I unexpectedly found the enclosed letter of Miss Matthews to the Mission which letter I supposed had gone to Boston with the documents of the 33rd Annual Meeting. Please put it along with those documents.

Yours of Apr 15th has arrived since I began to write this. I still have money in hand for relief. I am watching to see where there is real need but for the present I discover no such need. The Bulgarian government is still feeding all refugees save the able-bodied males over 17. Tho Bulgaria & Turkey have come to an understanding and refugees can return without any molestation on the part of the Turkish government, I have not been able to learn of any from here returning. I furnished some money for traveling expenses to some refugees in Philippopolis, after they got their traveling papers made out. and I believe they have returned.

There seems to be an idea in the minds of many that the revolutionary committee being entirely unsatisfied with the reforms proposed will again send out bands who, by force, if not by goodwill, will circulate among the villages and provoke the Turks to more violent measures. This will make life in Turkey for the returning refugees unendurable. The Bulgarian government to counteract that is discouraging filibustering. Last Monday it seized one of the depots here. I am not sure just how much it got but I hear 600± rifles large amounts of ammunition, quantities of hardtack and 300-400 dynamite bombs. Public opinion seems to be against the government for this seizure, and many think the material will, after a while, be returned to the com. Just now the government wants to deceive the Turk by a show of vigor & earnestness. Why doesn't it seize all the depots instead of one?

All well - plum trees in bloom

Yours. J. W. Baird

Samotkeus Appr. 29/1/04

Rec'd JUN 3 1904

Samokov 19th May 1904.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Ans'd JUL 28 1904

There is little to note just now. We had a light &, for Samokov, pleasant winter. We are having a delightful spring. Fields, fruit-trees & meadows are in A. No1 condition not only here but, as far as I can learn, all over Bulgaria. The government is steadily helping and urging the refugees to return to their places but not compelling them. Nearly every day it sends 5 or 6 ox wagon loads of belongings of refugees to the border. All that can walk go afoot with their baggage, 10-12 persons going with each wagon. The Bulg. gov't has really been exceedingly kind to the refugees. Tho I've been on the lookout for opportunities to assist these unfortunates nearly half the money sent me to distribute remains undistributed. Very probably there'll be a real call for it after the refugees get to their places and begin to erect huts &c. After Turkey helps them they will still need help. Some, especially those that stole a lot of Turkish cattle as they fled, are reluctant to return lest the Turkish owners wreak on them private revenge. Some women & children will remain here for a while as the men went 2 months ago to Rumania to work. They may return in the summer or autumn. Those returning now will not have time to plant much.

There are some signs that armed bands will occasionally cross the border to keep up the revolutionary spirit. If they do the poor villagers will suffer.

There seems to be some forced love between the Bulgarians & the Serbs and some slopping over such as usually occurs when two unrepentant enemies publicly make up.

Station matters about as usual. Dr. Clarke returned very tired and retired to the mountain retreat for a week or more. He is here now.

One thing connected with our school has pained me. We have had a rule that students were to speak English on days when there were lessons from 7 15 A.M. to 4 P.M. Before Mr. Thomson left for America by dint of decrying the ~~law~~ rule as one that couldn't be enforced he succeeded in getting it annulled. After some months' experience without the rule

the teacher's body reënacted it with some changes. In writing Mr. Thomson I mentioned the reenacting of the law. He replied that he didn't believe it could be enforced. The law was enforced in part at least and was compelling the students to speak English and was, as I believe, in good working order when Mr. Thomson returned & resumed the directorship. Soon he began to ask for its annulling. At first he was outvoted. Still he kept at his purpose. Of course the students smelt how opinions were and the execution of the law became more difficult. On revising the laws the old question came up. In the meantime Mr. Ostrander and some one else changed their opinions and the vote to retain the law was a tie. Dr. Clarke & a Bulg. teacher, both in favor of the law, were absent. ~~Dr.~~ Mr. Thomson decided against the law. Were it not that Mr. Ostrander is now not in favor of the law I would try to have it resurrected; but asking a man to enforce a law he doesn't want to enforce or believes can't be done is not pleasant. The law at most required students to use English ~~outside of classrooms~~ 45½ hours out of the 98½ hours per week when they were supposed to be awake. They recited in Bulgarian and when out of the grounds were not under the law. The Girl's School now require the pupils to speak English from Monday 5½ A.M. to Friday 9 P.M., and the rule is enforced & works well.

Your rule that new missionaries be examined in language will, I'm afraid, be a farce unless you require those missionaries to send you a certificate that they have been examined. Somehow the rule is unpopular and any one suggesting its being complied with incurs ill-will or worse. If you in Boston don't enforce it, it will be like Turkish laws, - good but useless.

The new press is up. Connecting it with the driving power is a problem as yet unsolved. Broken parts were repaired here. We haven't all the accessories yet. The paper cutter works well.

These things are temporarily under my care, - eventually under Mr. Thomson's

Yours sincerely

J. W. T. Baird.

Samokov May 16, 94

ABS'D JUN 16 1904

Samokov, June 3rd 1904.

ABS'D JUL 28 1904

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of May 18th came yesterday. In it you suggest that I devise some method for bringing our C. & T. S. before the constituents of the Board as a needy & worthy object for financial aid.

Not having any "pull" — having been reared in "the wild & wooly west", and having left the United States without the chance of acquaintance with the churches and on both of my brief visits to America seeing mostly only the weaker churches, I am not in the most favorable position to urge the plea of our school. Then too I am not the director, nor am I likely ever to be, so I haven't the usual base from which to operate successfully. Still rather than see the institution suffer I am willing to try to do something. Just how to go about it is a preliminary but important question. Just now I do not see anything better than writing an appeal as brief as consistent with clearness, stating the opportunities for good the institution has & will continue to have, the good beginning we already have, the opportunity to get official recognition, by adding another class, of the Bulg. govt, — a thing chiefly desirable for preserving our rights in case of political changes here, & many other points, and letting people know that here is an ~~important~~ worthy opportunity to invest money for Missionary & Educational purposes.

Do you think you could have the article published in some influential paper if I sent it to you?

All here well. Mr. Thomson is away for a few days — went Tues. to Constantinople for work with Advisory Board of Girls' College. Country quiet, — refugees have mostly returned.

Sincerely Yours,

J. W. Baird.

Samokov, June 3, '04

Rec'd OCT 10 1904

Samokov 24 Sep. 1904.

Ans'd DEC 2 1904

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I notice that the article on our Collegiate & Theological Institute in The Higher Educational Institutions of the Board cannot be charged with being a plea for financial aid, and might be regarded as implying that we were able to make both ends meet at least for the present, - a thing which we, I am afraid, will not be able to accomplish in the near future.

This year considerable was done in the way of repairs voted by the Station. A good deal of this was for the purpose of preparing living rooms in the large school building for Mr. Ostrander and wife to live in. Just as we got well started in this word came that Mrs. Thomson's health would not permit her to return this year to Samokov. Other repairs, e.g. to the roof, were necessary to preserve the building from injury by rain. Just what the debt on the school is I do not know but it is in debt and the outlook for funds from the Board is not encouraging. The presentation of the needs falls however to the Director rather than to me.

This school year has about the same number of boarding pupils as last year (54) but not quite so many day scholars. More may come before Oct. 1st. The G.B.S. is full. There's no Kindergarten this year.

The question of asking permission from the W.B.M.I. to use the inter-

ded balance, estimated at 20 liras T., of the salary for a music teacher in the G. B. S. to aid that teacher, a widow woman with 2 dainty daughters, to go out of the country to rest & regain her health so as to take up her work next year, was discussed two days ago and a vote in favor of adopting it - i. e. of asking such permission was passed. I had the dishonor of voting in the negative, - the only dissenting vote, so I'll say nothing now as to my view ~~of~~ the merits of the case.

The coming of Mrs. Maltbie to teach music may prepare the way for Miss Maltbie to take a furlough about Christmas. What the G. B. S. is to do next year is the question. Perhaps Miss Haskell may be able to take charge of it tho' evidently her preference is for Bible work & work among the very poor.

We hear of no progress in securing two or even one new missionary for this Mission. Men are aging, work is developing in new places and even in new lines, e. g. Salonica Industrial School, and no sign of reinforcement. Lack of funds to pay Bulgarian teachers ties at least one missionary here. Our native brethren are telling us we do not visit the churches enough, and compare this and Philippopolis stations with Salonica station to the praise of the latter.

I suppose Mr. Holway keeps you informed as to the progress of Mrs. Holway's health. I can't help fearing that her health may yet require her visiting the U.S.A. In that case we shall be quite crippled.

I have charge of all repairs, of the carpentry department of the

Industrial Department and this term teach 17 hours per week. Next term I am to have 18 hours. Just think of it. I am set to teach Astronomy 2 hours per week - a man who scarcely ever looks at the stars, who sold his text-book on that subject before he left college. Then too I have Arithmetic 4 hours per week, - an experiment to determine whether the weakness of our students in mathematics is an inherent weakness in the students or is partly due to Bulgarian teaching. I have also a class beginning Geometry, - 2 hours per week, Eng. 2 hours. Bible Study 2 hours, Mental Philosophy 4 hours and finally teacher of penmanship 1 hour per week. Now honestly is it economical to set me at most of this work because there are not funds enough to secure a Bulg. substitute for 1/4 of my salary?

The special Macedonian excitement has nearly subsided but its immoral & irreligious effects have not all passed away.

The vacation was mostly spent in looking after repairs. The last two weeks I took for a trip to Sofia to get some new teeth. The dentist subtracted all but one of my teeth and then added enough to make a full new set - for 12 napoleons. I think they will satisfy me tho it is hardly time yet to say so.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

Samokov, Bulgaria

Sept. 24 - 1904

1904

Rec'd JAN 1 1905

Samokov 14 Dec. 1904.

Ans'd MAR 17 1905

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Dec. 2nd came to hand today. I note what you say the Higher Educational pamphlet and your distribution of it in America. Having had but a very limited circle of acquaintances and most of those not among the constituents of the Board when I came to this mission 32+ years ago and having been away from Turkey not more than 18 months since then and even then having had but meager opportunities of getting acquainted with Congregationalists, I consequently have but few personal acquaintances. Appeals for funds I must leave to others.

10-12 days ago a circular vote was hustled through the stations + telegraphed to you. With what result at your end I do not know. I heard today that Mr. Fröhlich had accepted the offer of the Salonica station. To my signature in the Aff. I added "with great reserve." To say the least such hustled action is to be avoided if possible. Perhaps if the same question came up again I would sign in the negative. I can see that the proposed help can be so used as to enable a missionary in Salonica to devote his main strength to developing the Industrial school there. I doubt its enabling the missionaries to do very much more touring. Samokov I think has fully as great need of such a man as Salonica asked. I've been treasurer of each station + speak from experience, only there was no Industrial school in Salonica then.

In this Philippopolis field revival meetings have been begun lately and as far as I can learn there has been encouraging success.

I do not know what to say about the political situation. The skies look cloudy. Bulgaria has to complete her arming - she has been at it secretly for more than a year. and credits for military purposes, are not reassuring.

It is reported that the Macedonian Committee are decided to start trouble in the spring under the watchword "Autonomy or Anarchy." Reforms amount to little and it is now believed that both Austria and Russia do not really wish reforms as of course the Turk doesn't. I do not believe that even the Bulgarians want them if by getting them they lose once for all their hopes of joining Macedonia to Bulgaria. Is there any one in Macedonia that heartily wants reforms if those reforms prevent the accomplishment of his political & ecclesiastical plans?!

Till lately reports that reached here from Macedonia showed that Bulgarians and Turks were getting on better than heretofore. Of late I hear of many complaints of cruelties & atrocities committed by the Turks in N. Macedonia. I suspect that they have learned of plans for insurrection in the spring and are now taking measures to forestall it by intimidation, arrests & searchings of houses &c.

The Prot. Bulgarians have been pressing us very hard & repeating the pressure to attempt to get our C. & I. D and the G.B.S. acknowledged by the government as schools that give what they term a "middle education", or what in America would be a "high School" (not College) education. The Bulgarians have been pushing their schools ahead so that now their "middle education" is about a year further advanced than ~~ours~~ what we give in our schools. The government now requires its primary teachers to have finished this "middle education" course even if they are only teachers in village schools. To teach in high schools i.e. those that give a "middle education", one must have had a university education. Private schools are being forced up to the government standard. If they do not come up to it they may be closed. This danger is supposed not to be far off.

If we satisfy the demands of the government and they agree to recognize our diplomas our graduates will then be on a level with the graduates of their "middle" schools

Tho this will necessitate greater outlay for teachers I think we must attempt it even tho we are now in debt. We are now revising the program of studies and adding one more year preparatory to presenting it to the government. But what shall we do with the G.B.S.? No sign is there of any American lady coming to take up work tho we have frequently asked for one, Miss Malthie plans to leave for America soon - before spring - And Miss Baird hopes to go next summer - at the end of 7 years - to recuperate her health. Miss Haskell much prefers evangelical work to school work, Miss Clarke is riveted to her work in Sofia. Neither Miss Cole nor Miss Matthews will wish to come here. Possibly Miss Stone may come. If not what will the school do? Tho it has quite a number of graduates most of them soon become wives and so are not available for teachers in village schools. Then the Mission has not passed on the question of enlarging its course.

There is a desire on the part of some missionaries to have our next annual meeting held just after Eastern Easter and in Sofia, mainly that we may confer with our Bulg. brethren who have something against us, and who will meet at that time & place. I doubt our being able to finish both our own work and the conference in the time we can be away from the school. No vote has yet started on this question & we do not know what the Salonica & Monastir brethren think.

We are sorry that the Board cannot give us larger appropriations. It may be that we shall be compelled to drop the Gornitsa.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Baird

It would be well for you to inform us if you can visit us this year, and if so when, so that we may make plans. We greatly wish such a visit

Samokov Dec. 14. 1904.

Rec'd APR 17 1905

Samokov, 29 March, 1905.

Ans'd APR 27 1905

Dear Dr. Barton: -

At present we know nothing definite about the time and place of our next annual meeting. A vote was started from here some time ago proposing Apr. 22nd, evening, as the opening session at Sofia, but so as not to overwhelm the other stations by a foregone conclusion it was sent on by our secretary unsigned by the members of Samokov Station and like another vote has so far not been heard from.

Our daughter, Agnes, returns this evening from Philippopolis where she went 20 days ago to stay & rest 2-3 days but where neuralgia compelled her to stay till today. Her health it seems to me will require her taking a years rest when this school year closes - she will then be entitled to it.

Dr. Clarke has gone to Sofia to live with his daughter - something that may be regarded as permanent. He has given up the care of the evangelical work of the station. He will doubtless do evangelical work in Sofia. At his age, however, no work requiring severe physical or mental exertion should be expected of him.

School work goes on regularly and quietly. Evangelical work had quite a promising outlook. It is encouraging, tho so far the net has not drawn in a great haul. 1905 will however doubtless give far more encouraging statistics than 1904 which was nearly barren.

Let me privately call your attention to the needs of this Mission. We have asked long and loud for another single lady capable of developing soon into the directress of our G.B.S. Possibly Miss Stone will be the one for this now that her mother has fallen asleep.

We need the two young men we called for earnestly last An. Meeting.

of March 9

When I picked up the Advance today my eye fell on the following from a speech of Dr. C. H. Patton: "I receive so many letters from the pick of the American schools and colleges concerning this yearning to go into missionary work, that I almost shudder when I think that these best of young people are going to leave us" &c I asked myself why don't we hear of some one appointed to our Mission? Is it because of the unending political wrangling over & about Macedonia, the brigandage & bloodshed resulting from revolution so that young people are attracted elsewhere, or is this pious buncombe for home consumption? Will it pan out?

While fears of war between Bulgaria & Turkey are not groundless I think there will not be any war this spring or summer. Some time ago Bulgaria & Servia, like young calves, were sucking each others ears, but along with the mutual enjoyment they failed to get the food they expected and are now looking cross at each other. Bulgaria wants all of Macedonia, Servia must have half of it or more and is sending bands there to kill off the Bulgarian bands, and Greece wants at least 2/3 of Macedonia and is sending in bands, not to fight the Turk but to help him exterminate the Bulgarian revolutionary forces and compel the villages to love & reverence the Patriarch. The Turk says "I've got Macedonia and am going to keep it."

The Bulgarian revolutionary forces are even fighting each other – a battle lately near Velles (Kuprulu) – at least 3 hostile divisions. Bulgaria is saying loudly to the Turk "I allow no bands to form in my borders to invade your territory, I watch such matters very closely". To the chief revolutionary chiefs she winks and says, sub rosa, you needn't take my words too seriously. What you do secretly isn't my business.

The Greeks are miserable scoundrels, the Serbs are just about as bad,

the Turk is as he was and the Bulgarian, who ought to have more political rights, has kidnapped, extorted, assassinated, burned. Now that he is getting paid double in revenge for what he did the last 3-4 years he is complaining very loudly but still continuing to do the same kind of fiendishness which he calls "giving them their deserts." When he tries to characterize the very same deeds done to him the dictionary of epithets is worked for all it is worth.

To days' leading Bulg. daily, the one that did so much to assist Miss Stone's captors, has a long article lamenting the sad outlook ahead of the Macedonian revolutionaries and urging on the hostile factions to desist fighting each other and unite to defend Macedonia from the Serb and the Greek as well as from the Turk.

The amount of snow now on the mountains is unusually large for this time of the year. Spring is late. Here large snow drifts still exist on the plain and almost no snow has melted on the mountains.

I think the great question before our An. Meeting will be; Shall we conform our schools to the government's program?

I was greatly rejoiced to learn of the gift of $2500 for our Industrial Department. Mr. Thomson has charge of the printing division and I of the wood-working division. My division was in debt and getting still deeper for in this place there is very little sale for what we make, even sale at less than cost. We make mainly chairs - ordinary, folding, cane seated - rocking chairs, repair broken furniture, make some tables &c. Tho some of the boys do quite fair jobs I do not know of one that plans to follow cabinet making as a calling - they want something higher (?)

We are very grateful to Mrs. Maltbie for her help in the music of the G.B.S.

Some one has started a suggestion that, as the 2 Macedonian stations are under a different government from the two in Bulgaria, the Mission should be divided into two Missions - a thing I think unwise. True they in Macedonia can't get the Mission paper, but if they were independent could they be any better off in that respect or thereby save the Board any expense in that line or any other? I fear that our conservative views as to the orphanages and the Salonica Industrial School is the real cause of the desire to separate. Separation would enable them to connect their orphanages &c to the work of the Board as to make the latter contribute funds for the maintenance of these institutions originally started on the basis of not taking any of the Board's funds for their support.

The question of Bible revision is awaiting consideration, - all the more that the edition now being printed is in the old orthography. That however is more particularly a question for the Bible Societies. When they press for a ~~new~~ revision they will want one or two of our missionaries and then where are they to come from. We have fewer men now than we had once and old age is diminishing the working power of those that are over 60.

Yours truly

J. W. Baird.

Mar. 29, 1905.

Rec'd JUN 5 1905
Ans'd SEP 2 1905

83

Samokov May 20th 1905.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr Barton:—

Yours of Apr. 28 was duly received. As I read between the lines I understand that no one had then been found for our mission - neither a lady for the G.B.S. nor any missionary for general work. I take it that the number of satisfactory candidates for missy work is small. - Well it is the Lord's work and it may be best that fewer missionaries come to this region tho we may not think so now.

The minutes of our ~~XXXIV~~ Annual Meeting have been delayed. I got the opportunity of signing them only today. Mr. Ostrander went from Sofia direct to the coference at Con^ple^ and returned only a few days ago. I left Sofia immediately after our meeting adjourned to give Mr. Holway a chance to go to Con^ple^. I forgot whether the letter to the Rooms mentioned the increase of salary of Dr. Clarke, his daughter & Miss Stone, from £T. 100, the standard for Samokov to £T. 115. because living is more expensive in Sofia.

As far as I can see things are moving on slowly but encouragingly. The fear of war this summer is over - some think it will be peaceable only till autumn while others think that war is still farther off.

Watching the Bulg. papers I note in spite of their trying to keep revolutionary matters secret that the bands have fared very badly of late. Greek bands have exterminated some Bulg. bands and Servian bands have had bloody fights with Bulgarian bands while Turkish soldiers have been specially severe on Bulg. bands. As tho that wasn't enough there have been several bloody fights between Bulgarian bands, - taking revenge one on the other. Sandanetky, one of the captains that caught Miss Stone, - her Bad

Man - who 1½ years ago attempted to assassinate in Bulgaria another Bulg. captain, and has had to keep away from Bulgaria lately attacked treacherously another Bulg. band killing about 9 of them. One was left for dead but was afterwards found by some Turks and taken to a hospital near Bansko. Last winter this man belonged to Sandansky's band that was hidden during the winter in Bansko. He afterwards left the band and joined a hostile band. Now that he is recovering and is anxious to take revenge on Sandansky he has informed the Turkish government where he was hidden and who hid the band. The result is a large number of arrests with the probability of severe punishment.

The govt has succeeded, I hear, in preventing one band from crossing into Turkey to avenge those killed by Sandansky. Other bands have, I think, got through.

The idea that these bands are formed exclusively of young men who can't find anything else to do - the argument used for the Salonica school - I regard as entirely false. There are some such men in the bands but hosts of students leave the high schools (gymnasia,) and even the university to enter these bands mainly, as it appears to me, because they are spoiling for a fight. The filibustering fever is on them. A girl was telling me today how her brother who stood well in the IV class of the gymnasium lately joined a revolutionary band with a promise from his teachers that if he returned within a year he would be allowed to go on with his class.

All here in about usual health

Yours sincerely

J. St. Baird.

J. H. [illegible]

Samokov. May 20 - 1905.

Rec'd NOV 11 1905 84

Samokov Oct. 25 1905.

Ans'd NOV 20 1905

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton:

It is quite a while since I wrote you. The delay is mostly neglicence on my part. No new phases of the work have called for any special remark. The constant needs of the work here have been presented time and again but have so far failed to materialize. Greater needs appear in other missions and tho our work is growing, cost of living, expenses of schools such as salaries of teachers, cost of fuel & lights &c and expenses of building & repairs are increasing by leaps and bounds; the late Macedonian ferment with the incipient rebellions has swallowed up a great amount of the means of the native Prots. and persuaded not a few that the freeing of Macedonia is at present of greater importance than the spread of the Gospel among their countrymen. I think there are signs of approaching sobriety on this question. This state of things has brought about a financial stress. 1st in funds for aid to churches, to new and growing communities, & for evangelization. This stress may not be so bad for our work as it may lead to greater effort for self-support.

2nd in funds for support of our Mission School here, the only Protestant High School for boys, save Robert College, in the Balkan Peninsula. This ~~latter~~ Mission School, as I long ago foresaw, is in debt and must go deeper in debt unless funds are found. The only other alternative is sell out and close up. Communities that cannot or will not support their pastors or preachers are not going to contribute heavily or heartily for a school in which they have only part interest.

Good Dr. N. G. Clark looking at things optimistically said to me in 1871 in Chicago Theo. Sem. that he hoped they had sent out their last man to the Central Turkey Mission. How far from subsequent reality!! Of late the appropriations for that mission, much older than ours, and the number of recruits have grown. It may be that the returns in growth of churches and of Christianizing institutions warrant that expansion.

We have asked for recruits and our request has been approved in principle but where is the one to be in training to take the directorship of our G.B.S. when Miss Malthie now in her 70th year must resign that post? That call has been made by the Mission for the last six years if I am not mistaken.

We have wanted endowment for our C. & T. S. for at least 8 years but I don't think the first red cent has been secured from America. I know that other places may be just as needy and more promising in immediate results. The capture of Miss Stone besmirched the Bulgarians. Political turmoil makes contributors of aid slow to act. Still our need remains. The Board prohibits our making a private appeal to the Cong'l churches - almost prohibits asking Rockefeller for aid - and we don't happen to have friends outside of the Cong'l churches whose money isn't tainted. We must then stay aboard & go down with our ship.

I had supposed that I was the one here who most of all insisted on economy and keeping out of debt but when the vote was taken whether we should engage a French teacher this year or limp along with the aid of Mrs. Baird and such outside help as we could pick up I was the only one voting to engage such a teacher, and that because it would delay the time when we could rightly insist on governmental recognition, as well as react unfavorably on the C. & T. S.

The G. B. S. here is very much cramped for room. The attendance increases yearly. It will call loudly soon for more room & for new and larger buildings. With the exception of an addition for bath & wash room it occupies the same quarters that it did 15 or more years ago - buildings erected in 1873. We got $2,200 for a new building but that was recalled by the Women's Board before a cent of it was spent -

I can't help wondering whether Miss Stone's staying in America after all the trumpeting in the papers about her return isn't having a deterrent effect on others joining - "no great need for her or she would go". So far as I've heard She was waiting "the Lord's good time" and so I suppose others are hiding under that pious phrase.

The C. & T. S. is larger this year than ever before - so full we hardly know how to squeeze in another student. Many of these are poor boys who can find or earn but a small sum - good fellows but poor. They are almost all from evangelical families or have strong religious inclinations & Protestantism. Several of them are 19 or more, an age at which scholars are not received in the corresponding national schools. The latest comer for want of room elsewhere has been lodged in the sick room. What shall we do next year if we have say 10 more scholars. The dining room will not hold more - dormities too small - only 72 desks in school room, Some of the recitation rooms are too small for larger classes. We must build if we are to grow more. We must grow. That will require a large sum for necessary additional buildings. I do not think there is really any fear of removal to another city. A coal mine was lately discovered by one of our teachers and is being opened. If, as it promises to be, it is a paying thing a railroad will be built to Sofia. The mine is in the hills about 6 miles W. by S. of Smyrna and the quality of the coal is as good as that

mined in other places in Bulgaria. By spring the real value of the mine will be more fully known.

I want to call your attention to the need of more men in our Mission. Dr Clarke will soon be 74. He cannot be called on for any hard work. Dr Haskell will soon be 70. His wife's health makes it necessary that he live in ~~Sofia~~ Philippopolis, Dr. Marsh & Dr. House are 60, and I am within a few months of the same age. Messrs Thomson W.P. Clarke & E.B. Haskell are at their zenith or near it. Messrs Holway & Ostrander have got on the harness well and are doing excellent service. We are all on the field and have been since Jan. 1902. Furloughs will soon begin for some and increasing years will enfeeble others. We want to make a revision of the Bulg. Bible but where can we find the time? Mr. Thomson & I are now doing a little tentative work with the aid of 3 Bulgarians as we can find odd hours - making a revision of Luke's Gospel which will be printed - small edition - as a sample to be criticized as it deserves before the whole Bible is revised.

Mrs. Baird and I are in usual health. The other members are at work.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

Samokov. Oct. 25-1905.

85
Rec'd JAN 1 1906

Samokov Dec 13, 1905.
Ans'd JAN 2 1906

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Nov. 21, 1905 came in due time. Its closing sentence "If you can get through this year and hold the work from slipping, I hope next year we can begin to move forward" doesn't give a very brilliant prospect. It is most probably the best you can do in the circumstances. Work may slip somewhat; Old age is moving on a pace and there's greater need of taking up more new work than of discarding old work; otherwise we will stagnate. The evangelistic work in Samokov field should be pressed but how can it be when the publication work and the C.+T.S. take all the time of the four men here and take it in such a way as to prevent touring? Dr. Clarke is where he can do little and others are nearing three score and ten. I notice that a Bulg. newspaper speaks of Dr. Marsh as "a venerable old man apparently past 80."

If we are not to let things slip we must someway find means for carrying on our school. We have more and on the whole better students this year than formerly + the prospect is that the school will grow if we have the means to sustain it.

I notice what you say about Shaban Bey and his plea for the Albanians. I never heard before about him. I suspect however that what the Advance says about him is the "true inwardness" of the matter, a desire to use the American Board as a battering ram to knock down the walls of Turkish despotism - a cats' paw to pull Albanian chestnuts out of the fire. While I am a friend of liberty - I avoid being in any way being mixed up with political struggles for liberty. My experience + observation tell me that such combinations are fatal to any spirituality. I'm the only missionary that has studied Albanian, I wanted to work among them - I have preached 3-4 times in Albanian - but the Board would not take up the work. It was a sore disappointment to me which I bore in silence. At present little except preaching can be done in Albanian. Greece

Samokov. Bul.

Oct. 25-1905.

use all the influence she possess, including the power of the clergy, to stamp out that "language that doesn't exist" and Turkey will not allow in her borders any book, tract or ~~p~~ newspaper printed in Albanian no matter how innocent or even good the contents may be. The N.T. was formerly allowed but I understand is now tabooed. There exist outside of Albania organizations for promoting Albanian schools & literature. With these aspirations there is mingled a desire for political freedom to be gained by revolution. I'm afraid that at heart Shaban Bey hasn't any desire for the spiritual enlightenment of his countrymen. I'm afraid that any educational or literary work for the Albanians would have to be carried on outside of Turkish borders. Greece wouldn't fail to do all she can to stifle such work. Austria I imagine wouldn't welcome an Albanian school. Bulgaria might tolerate it but there's this drawback The common Albanian despises the Slav. Albanians call Bulgarians "Scythians" - about as respectful as the Turkish word "gyaour".

Italy has quite a few Albanians, descendants of Albanian refugees several centuries ago.

The Albanians cling to their mother tongue tho they are most probably the best linguists in Europe. To create a literature for that people of say 2,000,000 souls that is split up into numerous dialects & into at least 3 religions - Greek - Roman Catholic of the most fanatical kind, and Moslem, not to mention a heavy streak of Pantheism running through the Greek & the Moslem, is not a hopeful undertaking.

The winter is apparently just beginning - All here are in usual health.

Don't understand me as advising you not to undertake Albanian work. I would rejoice to see such a work vigorously undertaken but entirely apart from all political ends and not in the least tied to any Shaban Bey. Paul didn't yoke himself to any "cause of freedom" or let any revolutionary cause use to secure political rights.

I noticed a remark of Miss Stone, as quoted by the Congregationalist, in a missionary

meeting about as follows "I don't belong anywhere" said Miss Stone with a smile". Of course one can not tell whether the reporter reported correctly or failed to give the circumstances in which she said those words. As it stood it made more than one of us ask What can she mean? Of course she belongs to the European Turkey Mission unless she has deliberately left it. She may have had in her mind the fact that the Turkish government has refused to let her return to her former field. But then another field has been provided for her.

While we have no revival to report conditions seem quite favorable for visible spiritual progress in the near future. The defeats, failures, and fiascos that Grandpa Ivan (Russia) has gone through and the awful domestic rows in his big shed of a home have taken not a little of the ecclesiastical haughtiness out of the minds of some of his relatives. They see that Russia isn't head and shoulders above all other countries physically, mentally or morally.

Sincerely Yours

J. W. Baird.

P.S. I see in the Times a report of the killing of one of the leaders that captured Miss Stone - Chernopieffs. Bulgarian papers feebly deny his death

Lancaster. Co. Penn. Dec. 13-1905.

Rec'd FEB 2 1906

Samokov Jan. 18, 1906.

Ans'd FEB 5 1906

Dear Dr Barton! -

Yours of Jan. 2nd I found awaiting me on my return from a tour of 10 days - Jan 6-15 to Banya & Kostenets, two large villages 14 & 19 miles east of here. When I joined the mission in 1872 they were hopeful places. In the latter a nice church building was erected and all went apparently well. There were divisions - Baptists & Sabbatarian - Some moved away & those that remained grew cold & worldly & their children indifferent to religion or worse still.

The time was unfavorable - Christmas holidays or as they are often called "The crazy days". I preached eight times, six of them when the building was so cold that my breath resembled the end of an escape pipe of a steam engine.

The failure of evangelical parents to raise up godfearing children is very sad and what adds to the sadness is its great frequency.

Mr. Ostrander gave me the reading of your letter Thursday that came 2 days ago. I am glad to learn of the signs of greater interest among the Albanians for what seems Christian education. This most neglected of all of the races of Europe should have encouragement especially as they are persons of good mental ability strong, persevering, and independent - taken as individuals fully equal in native capacity to any other race, for mental culture.

One point on which we ought to be informed so as to know where to begin work should the way be open is; what part of Albania do these persons for whom Shaban Bey is pleading represent? Latitude 41° is about the dividing line between the two great divisions of the Albanians - Tosks on the S., Ghegs on the N. The latter are nearer a savage state & the socalled Christians among them are mostly Roman Catholic & very bigoted. The Moslems too are more bigoted than the Tosk Moslems. My guess is that

the Toske are those represented by Shaban Bey & those at Jamestown, N.Y. Can you tell me if I am right? At Scutari (lat. 42°) there is a Catholic college where Italian is, I think, the language of the school, tho a little Albanian used to be taught. It had the reputation of being exceedingly sectarian, monkish & bigoted

As things are at present the opening of a school in Albanian in Albania is very difficult if not utterly impossible. 1st The Turkish govt will not permit it, 2nd there are no Albanian text books except for primary schools & the Turk confiscates any he can find and the Greek govt & the Greeks applaud him for so doing; for free Greece has no sympathy - yea no mercy to Albanians who want the Albanian language & literature.

An Albanian school outside of Albania would be a fish out of water. So far the best I can think of and that would be practicable is this: A missionary station at say Avlona - an Adriatic port visited by steamers, or Berat, a city some 25 miles inland. The climate on the Adriatic is considerable warmer than on the Aegean on the same parallel and in some places unhealthy. This station to preach as much as possible and to have a school the language of which should be English - text books English. Of course the Turks would insist that Turkish must be taught. French might also be taught. No text books in Albanian. That would remove the semblance of a reasonable objection on the part of the Turkish authorities and really give a better education to the students.

If there is a deep desire on the part of a number for the education of their young people let them raise each year a sum sufficient to pay, together with the tuition fees, 1st the cost of the board of all boarding school pupils, 2nd part of the rent of the buildings used for the school - an ever increasing portion of the expense of school buildings. If they fail to do that then school closes. I know something of the "great cry & little wool", as the devil said when he sheared the hog, of the Albanian boys' school several years ago in Korcha and wouldn't want to be treated as they (the Albanian patriots) treated their teachers.

Such a school could be begun before the missionary learned the language. The enormous expense of preparing Albanian text books would be avoided. Teachers of evangelical piety for teaching Turkish, arithmetic, geography &c could be gotten from some of the mission schools in Asia Minor & from say Switzerland

I would keep the school under missionary control. I would positively refuse to be drawn into any scheme looking to political influence or political changes.

Of course I can't speak for the Mission but if the funds can be raised I would favor opening work among that people.

I hope to hear more about those Albanians in Jamestown, N.Y. & of efforts to supply the Albanians with the blessings of the gospel.

With teachers educated in our schools the Albanians themselves ought to be able in time to open primary schools in their villages.

God grant that the time for aggressive & successful work has come for Albania!

I notice that the American Board Almanac puts Miss Stone as located at Salonica. At our last Annual Meeting she was definitely voted to Samokov Station to be located at Sofia. Of course the Board has the veto power.

So far this winter has been very mild. Living expenses are increasing owing to the heavy custom duties and increased taxes. Really Bulgaria is far more merciless as to taxes than Turkey.

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Samokov. Bulgaria - Jan. 18-1906.

Ans'd FEB 14 1906

Samokov Feb. 20 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of the 5th came yesterday. I am glad to learn that Shaban Bey is from Korcha. He probably speaks mainly for the Tosk Albanians, those whom I regard as the less bigoted and most open to Christian influences, mainly those living S. of 41° 30′ N. latitude. I hope that the desire of the Albanians for education is now stronger than it was in Korcha in 1890 – 1893 when there was an Albanian boys' school with three teachers whom I knew. That school was suffered to run down because there was not enough cash-paying interest on the part of the Albanian patriots to keep it going. I visited the school 2 or 3 times and heard outside of the school boys & merchants talk a good deal about the need of Albanian education. Perhaps they have learned a lesson by seeing the school fail purely from financial starvation. I doubt not that the desire for education since then has greatly increased.

Under the present Sultan I think we can not hope to get permission for an Albanian school or for the introduction of any Albanian books into the country. Those once permitted are now prohibited. As I wrote you before I do not see any better way than an English school.

Between 1891 & 1896 I wrote some articles on the Albanians that were printed in the Missy Herald. When I removed from Monastir I left my copies of the Herald to the Girls' School. If your clerk will run through the Herald for those years, especially in the Young people's Dept, she can show you what I have written.

There's a book by Edson Clark called The Races of European Turkey that has a chapter on the Albanians that is pretty accurate, pages 167–188.

The Albanians have shown no love for the Slavic races whom they dub "scythians". Their language is no more related to the Bulgarian than it is to English – its roots seem kindred to the ancient Greek and to the Latin – more so to the latter. It is rather highly inflected especially

the verb which is often very irregular - 16 tenses in the Indicative. The language is well adapted to poetry.

If some benevolent person would give a sum of money to start & help maintain a school in English for Albanians, giving them an education about equal to an American High School education I would very gladly favor opening beside it Missionary work. When it comes to printing anything in Albanian even after a change in the present political situation it will require a separate publication Dept and consequently great expense.

While I believe in going cautiously in this matter I believe in sizing rapidly and using energetically any advantage God may give us to take up this greatly needed work among the most neglected people in Europe - a people who have never had the Gospel preached to them in their language & have not even a remnant of a hymn or liturgy.

I compiled a dictionary of about 3,000 words that may help any one wishing to learn the language. As I am not to go to our An. Mect. in Salonica I cannot urge some action on the Albanian question. My heart is in it but I am afraid I shall not live to see a work well begun.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Baird

Feb. 20-1906.

Rec'd JUN 8 1906 88
Rec'd JUL 9 1906

Samokov May 26, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton: —

Time has slipped away quite rapidly and I have not written you. I was not at our annual meeting of the Mission so can say but little. I attended the Annual Meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society and was well pleased with the Christian spirit, the business capacity & the enterprise manifested. There was harmony among the members & with the efforts of the missionaries. On my way I took 4 days to visit a new outstation, Ludjeni, in the mountains where quite a number of the Protestants of the Razlog district of Macedonia - a few hours W or S.W. across the mountains - who became involved in revolutionary undertakings have had to flee from Turkish territory and have settled with their families. They are enough in number to form quite a nucleus for a church. The probability is that more will come. It is a lumbering place that is booming. As the region is abundantly supplied with hot springs - the town fountains are double & supply both hot & cold water - it is becoming a noted summer resort, having fine natural scenery and a ~~fine~~ cool summer climate. The friends plan to buy a place & erect some sort of chapel as rent is very high & no suitable room can be rented. The preacher is quite encouraged. They pay 10 napoleons a year toward his salary. So far they have prepaid their share of his salary.

So far we have received very little encouragement to our appeal for funds for our Collegiate & Theo. Institute except smooth sounding wishes. When any thing is wanted for old or new work, either of a substantial nature or in the line of fads and frills ~~they~~ the ladies get it & have gotten it ever since I belonged to the Mission; but for evangelical uses or for boys schools men we are confined to the old sum - about ½ what we need. We cannot make any special appeal. The ladies can appeal to the wheel within the wheel, the Woman's Board, and get all they ask for. The

Feb 20-1906.

help given them is continually increasing. The ladies are not restricted in the use of funds. That is gallantry but is it Christian justice to the men? If men take up some side work as orphan asylums, Agricultural Colleges &c they can make special appeals for them and get very encouraging results. It looks as tho the Board had three special departments called Womens Boards to make special appeals for special work and has given them the exclusive right to make appeals.

The C. & S. S. has had so far a very quiet year of earnest work. Everything except finances has gone on very well. There are today 67 students. If we have any more next year (I feel confident we shall) we must fit up some extra rooms, buy more beds, provide a larger dining room and several other matters.

I was appointed one of a committee to sound our Bulgarian brethren as to the Methodist occupation of Sofia. I have begun to make inquiries & when I get ready I plan to write you. Personally I favor the allowing the Methodists to open work in Sofia as the capital where they have need of representation, but not elsewhere S. of the Balkans. I very much desire to see cooperation in as many lines as practicable (publishing & higher education) and fear that no real step will be taken in this direction until after we consent to letting our brethren come to Sofia. How much can then be done towards an efficient cooperation is a matter of conjecture.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

Samokov-Bul- May 26-1906.

Rec'd AUG 15 1906
Ans'd AUG 29 1906

89

Samokov July 31, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of July 10, was duly received. I hope you can secure funds for the higher educational work in the different missions, especially for our mission where we are considerably behind the state schools. I wonder if any other mission save possibly Spain is that been so far behind the national schools as this mission. We seem to be the mission that receives neither increased funds nor additional missionaries.

Indications are that we shall have a larger number of scholars in the C.&T.S. this year. The people are coming to feel that the moral element in an education has great value. I hear Bulgarians regret greatly the acts of the revolutionary bands committee as sadly ~~dictous~~ disastrous especially morally.

Last week we could not find time to consider as we wished the proposed circular vote to be sent to the members of the mission relative to the M. E. Mission occupying Sofia. Just what form the vote will take I cant say. At present it lies in my mind about thus:-

Whereas when the existing compact between the A.B.C.F.M. & the Board of the M. E. Missions was entered into making the line of the Balkan mountains the boundary between the missions of the two above named Boards there was no expectation that Sofia would become the capitol of a Bulgarian state, and whereas the missionaries of the M. E. Board have felt themselves greatly hampered by not having a missionary in the capitol of the principality to attend to the interests of their work before the central government,

we the missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M. working among the Bulgarians request the secy of our Board to inform the secy of the Board of the M.E. missions that

while insisting that all the remainder of the territorial division between the two missions be maintained as in the past we withdraw our objections to their occup[illegible] the city of Sofia jointly with us, provided they have their buildings in that part of the city least occupied by our work and our people.

Some of our missionaries are opposed to the joint occupation of Sofia. Just what will be the outcome of the vote I do not know.

I notice that Chicago University with all its endowment & huge gifts ends the year $250,000.00 in debt. We with no endowment and only 63% of estimates granted are expected to enlarge, expand & to keep out of debt

all here in usual health.

Yours sincerely

J. W. T. Baird.

Samuel Ker. Del.

July 31-1906.

Rec'd AUG 15 1906

Samokov, Aug. 2, 1906.

Ans'd AUG 29 1906

Dear Dr. Barton:-

There is a matter which I ought to have written you before about altho it is not a matter demanding special haste. It is this:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the C.+T. S., attended by all the Trustees, in which the great lack of necessary funds and possible means of securing these funds were discussed it was voted to ask consent of the Prudential Committee to the appointment of a committee to seek funds in America for the endowment of the C.+T. S." The idea, as I remember, was to have a committee of one American Missionary + one Bulgarian. No names were suggested. What missionary could be spared for that work I do not know. It now looks as tho no male missionary could be spared when his turn for a furlough comes.

Mr. Astrander has just showed me your letter to him of July 12th on this subject. I know that the answer will be "no consent" but it is my duty as secretary of the Trustees to write to you + to press for some action. We must have more funds. The means for securing them has no special importance. Any way that will give us these funds honestly will be acceptable. We are head + neck, if not more, behind the gymnasia of Bulgaria as far as scientific education is concerned and must catch up with them. In moral + religious matters we are far ahead of them.

Last year every bed in the dormitories was occupied and little or no room to squeeze in another bed. If we are to grow we must have another room finished off

We must have more desks in the school room – it can be arranged so 8 or 10 more can be put in it.

Up to the present 60 applications have been accepted, 55 boarders & 5 day scholars. Supposing 8 boarders fail to come for lack of means or other cause & 2 day scholars also fail that leaves us 50. We may expect 20 or more. I notice that last year after this time we voted on 35 applications. Indications are that we shall have at least 75 students.

The circular vote relative to withdrawing our objections to the Methodists occupying Sofia was mailed yesterday signed in the affirmative by all the missionaries now at Samokov. I suppose it will reach you early in Sep.

The revolutionaries of the ilk that captured Miss Stone raised a riot last Sunday in Philippopolis against the Greeks of the place. I know none of the particulars. It appears 4 were killed and over $200,000 worth of damage done. Bulgaria is reaping the fruits of fostering the revolutionary cause which led by energetic men of considerable education but of utterly godless & immoral lives has attracted many youths and sadly corrupted their morals. The freedom of Macedonia has been postponed many years by these vermin and Bulgaria hasn't yet suffered all she will from their hands.

All here in usual health

Yours – J. W. Baird.

Samokov-Bul. Aug. 2-1906.

Rec'd SEP 12 1906

Samokov 28 Aug. 1906.

ANS DEC 12 1906

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Mr. Thomson whose salary in part at least is raised by churches in New Hampshire (or is it Vermont) asked me to write the quarterly letter. I consented but have been very busy with carpenters who are making repairs. It is not what I wish it was. There is but little to report, either of a decidedly encouraging nature or of a discouraging.

We have no Greeks here & so have seen little of the boiling wrath of the Bulgarians against them because of the Greek bands in Macedonia. These bands have doubtless acted most cruelly and that gives an excuse to the Bulgarians for oppressing barbarously their peaceable Greek subjects. I imagine that the real reason is that the Greeks in Macedonia have beaten the Bulgarian bands & the Bulgarian political hopes are being turned to ashes. It seems true that Christo Chernopeiff one of Miss Stone's captors with his band were killed about a month ago near Strumitza and that region is freed from a fearful tyrant.

Please give the enclosed, after reading it, to the person in the Rooms who looks after such communications.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

Samokov - Bul. Aug. 28-1906.

Rec'd OCT 3 1906

Samokov, Sep. 21st, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Yours of Aug. 29th was awaiting me when Mrs. Baird and I returned from a vacation trip of 8 days to Sofia Turnovo & Rustchuk, the latter two places in the Methodist field. We were entertained in R— at the house of Rev. E. E. Count, superintendent of the M. E. Mission. The great problem of that mission is progress toward self support in which they are behind our mission.

I notice what you say about the denial of the request of the Trustees of the C. & T. I. to send a deputation to America to raise funds and approve of the reasons you give for the denial. I suppose it is true that "endowments are secured in these days by a still hunt, seeking opportunity as occasion may afford for conference with individuals who have money to give". I can believe that President ~~Ellect~~ Eliot raises millions without making a public appeal. Our trouble is the C. & T. I. has no one to go on a still hunt & has had no one. Rev. E. B. Haskell & Dr. House have recently been in America and on the hunt for the Salonica school, part of the time on a still hunt but a part, with horses, hounds & horns whose echoes we hear. They make appeals and they get the money. Till lately Miss Stone was hunting with & for them. You yourself have to hunt for so many other institutions, some of them in places that lend an attraction to them, that we, in this out-of-the-way place and among a people that lately have offended the world by riots against ~~people of~~ their Greek subjects, have reason to fear that we shall get nothing more substantial than kind advice to be patient,— the advice of an owner to his horse in January: "Wait, pony, in patience till I find green grass for you." Our hay rack is empty and the green grass era is a long way ahead of us.

In quoting President Eliot & Harvard College to me you didn't gain

gain a point, - you lost one. Of course people are aching to give to the oldest and richest college in U. S. A. Is there a decent millionaire who goes around to beg for presents? Do not millionaires get vastly more presents than even widows & orphans receive. When a rich girl marries she is about snowed under with presents that she hasn't solicited but when the poor girl gets married a limited supply of good wishes is her happy portion.

The destruction of the poor is their poverty.

I like the idea of having an Association or Corporation of men of property interested in Miss Stone whom she or others can interest in our C. & T. S. If the institution can show itself worthy of being recognized by the Bul. government there is a broad field of usefulness before it, religious as well as educational. I think the G.B.S. should be united with it, as in Marsovan Harput &c

The circular vote relative to the joint occupation of S. Africa has been "hung up" in Philippopolis to my great dislike. Dr. Clarke made a protest & wanted the expression of the native Protestants as a body. It (the vote) was delayed at P. for them to meet & pass upon it. Their proposed meeting didn't take place. Another meeting was talked of but not arranged for & now the vote is held with the hope that sometime the question may be brought before some native body. ~~Meanwhile~~ The vote is pigeonholed.

The C. & T. S. ought to begin today but it is a legal holiday we are obliged to keep & think tomorrow we will have at least 60 boys to start with.

All here in usual health. Yours sincerely,

J. H. Baird

Samokov. Bul. Sept. 21-1906.

Rec'd DEC 3 1906

CMM
Vo

Ans'd DEC 13 1906

Samokov Nov. 15, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Drs. Creegan & Hitchcock arrived here on the evening of Nov 9 & left the morning of the 12th for Philippopolis. Tho their stay here was too short we are exceedingly thankful that we had this short visit. Fortunately for them the weather then was fine.

We pressed on them our needs 1st for American laborers - 3 men and ~~2~~ single ladies, 2nd funds - endowment for the C. & T. S. - for aid in supporting pastors & evangelists, for building a new G. B. S. building, and 3rd, our need of good native workers.

I hope somethings will be settled soon, 1st the invitation to the Methodist Board to occupy Sofia. I know that some are doing a good deal to hinder that. You now have all the light you are likely to get and I shall expect to hear soon that you have come to some decision & to learn what that decision is. As I look at it if the Methodists are not invited all hopes of entering into cooperation with them are gone unless they be revived in some future years. That would make it wise to erect here new & permanent buildings. If they are invited we ought to know 1st will they accept the invitation and cooperate with us in some lines, 2nd will they cooperate with us in education and if they ~~do~~ will, will one of the conditions be the location of the schools at Samokov. If that is not a condition we ought to go on & build the new G.B.S. building. The two schools C. & T. S. and G.B.S. should be in the same place whether there's a removal or not. To remove the schools to Sofia or elsewhere means to give up Samokov as a mission station as it is not well located for touring from. Removing isn't a thing that should be done thoughtlessly or on the spur of the moment.

The efforts made to get communities to advance on the line of self-support have not been as successful as we hoped they would be. Patience & perseverance may yet accomplish much.

I hope national and political matters will not draw away as they have in the past 5 years the attention of the people from spiritual interests. I think I see signs of a greater readiness to consider the great questions of the soul.

Both schools are well attended. The G. B. S. is full. Every desk in the C. & T. S. is taken. True that by rearranging the desks 8 more can be added tho that would crowd things considerably. 73 are enrolled, 72 actually present.

In the VII Class, Theological, has 5 - one of whom is an undergraduate who hopes next year to take VI class studies. The others are our graduates. We hope to get from them some new and good workers.

I notice that in the good Annual Meeting considerable was said about almost every mission but ours. We had no representative. I do not complain. Probably the public has got tired of Bulgaria & the Bulgarians and are glad to forget the European Turkey Missions existence. That would soon be cured by an extensive revival in these parts. May the Lord give us such a revival.

Sincerely Yours

J. W. Baird

Samokov. Bul. Nov. 15, 1906.

Rec'd JUN 5 1907

Ans'd AUG 2 1907

94

Samokov May 22nd 1907.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:

The 36th Annual Meeting of the European Turkey Mission was held at Monastir May 2-9, 1907. Towards the last business was rushed through and it is possible some of the documents may not be gathered up as some of them were unfinished when the Meeting adjourned sine die, and of others the first copy only was ready.

The official minutes of the Meeting I left in Monastir to be copied for the use of the stations and then mailed to you. They are longer than I wanted to make them simply because the Mission ordered me to put in who led in prayer after a report, led a prayer-meeting &c, tho, my spirit rebelled at noting every such thing of no special importance.

With this please find 1) Report of Woman's Work in Philippopolis Station
✓ 2 " " " "
✓ 3 " " " " " Samokov "
✓ 4 " " " "
✓ 5 " " Trustees of G.B.S & C+T.S " "
✓ 6 " " Publication Department

The report of Salonica Station, of Monastir Station, of Monastir G.B.S. and of the Kortcha Girls' Boarding School as also the report of the Samokov G.B.S. will doubtless reach you tho they have not been given me. Dr. Haskell will send you the estimates.

I do not approve some things as the counting the Monastir Orphanage a Mission institution and asking the Board to send out an American lady

superintend it. True the house in which it is is passed over to the A.B.C.F.M. as its property. Whatever superintendence will be needed can, I believe, be found among the natives. Naturally the number of orphans will diminish if there's no more massacres. I'm afraid one great reason for continuing it is to have a feeder to the G.B.S. This spreading out in so many directions requiring funds doesn't seem wise to an old fogy like me. I couldn't see the need of additional building at Monastir except on the supposition that Missy funds are abundant.

It seems to me with the growing demands Woman's Work Kindergartens &c that the Woman's Board must soon reach the point arrived at years ago by the Men's Board of refusing many things.

One thing pains me: the very slow progress made towards self-support. Because the native pastors are given a very meager support, even with the aid we give the churches, the Board is accused, even by missionaries, of being cruel to these pastors; as tho the Board and not the native churches are the responsible parties.

Mr. & Mrs. Holway are in Rome attending the Convention. The others belonging to this station are here in good health.

You will notice from the Minutes of the An. Meeting that I am planning to take a furlough next year.

The outlook for a good harvest this year is not bright. It may however improve with the lapse of a month or so.

Very cordially yours &c

J. H. Baird.

Samokov, Bulgaria, May 31, 1907.

Rec'd AUG 7 1907
Ans'd AUG 23 1907

Samokov July 25, 1907

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Ere this reaches you you will, I hope, have arrived from your trip to China and Japan,- a trip that has been pleasant, instructive and encouraging.

You will have received the minutes of our Annual Meeting and the Mission letter. I have not received as yet all the station answers to Dr. Patton's circular letter of March 25 asking for statistics on the subject: "The forces needed to compass the work of the world's evangelization", but as Nov. 15 1907 is the time set for their latest arrival in Boston there is yet time.

There is little in this region of a specially interesting nature to report. The schools have had a fairly successful year, the number of students in each being slightly larger than in past years, and the success in study quite encouraging. There has been no special spiritual revival but there has not been any loss of spirituality. The new course of study has been followed in all but the VI Class and while the program is overloaded it has been carried out successfully. Next year there will be no graduating class, nor will there be a theological class. This year five young men took the theological course.

We have long felt the great need of our boys' school for more funds and have made appeal after appeal for such. We have received just barely enough to keep afloat,- to keep from getting deeper into debt, but nothing towards an endowment. I notice that many of the noted colleges in America, tho they have large endowments, yearly spend several thousands of dollars more than their incomes from all other sources than begging. We are told when we whinner over an empty hay rack in January: "Wait patiently, pony, till green grass comes".

Till sickness and bad behavior diminished a little the number of our students every seat in the school-room was occupied. The dormitories were well filled, and one of the class-rooms was too small for some of the classes while 2 others were quite crowded. We confidently hope for more students the coming school year. Where shall we put them? We can stretch a little, - we may burst by trying too much. Shall all our planning be to confine ourselves to our present limits? I hope we are not sinning in expecting growth.

There are now for sale (1) a small mill (building worthless) adjoining our industrial department, the waterwheel about 50-60 feet distant from our printing office, with nearly 10 feet fall of water. Tho now this is not needed it might be well to have it for future uses. We have no money to buy it if we wished.

(2) Opposite, across a side street on the north, to the C.+T. I. is a large lot about 2500 square meters or 3000 sq. yards with a small wooden & mud building on it. This may be very desirable for building other school buildings on as we feel the need of them. What makes the purchase of that or of lots on the W. of us the more urgent is the predicament the Girls' School is in. They haven't room on which to put the new building the W.B.M.I. are now raising funds for without so crowding things as to make it inconvenient for always and they must have the site of at least one of the present missionary buildings as the owner of the land to the S. of them will not sell. This state of things makes it useless to plan for any possible extension of the C.+T. I. grounds towards the S. where the G.B.S. lies.

It is very desirable that we have some means to purchase grounds adjacent to the C.+T. I. for enlargement when they are for sale.

Please remember that our school is the only high school for Bulgarian boys which is under evangelical influences, and the Bulgarians are at least 5,000,000.

The pastor of the Sofia church has been away in Germany, England, Scotland

and America raising funds to repair the Sofia church. He is expected back in a few days having raised after long ~~persistent~~ effort quite a sum of money.

The evangelical work is not advancing as we would wish tho in Ludjene a new out-station there is progress. It is proposed some time next ~~week~~ month to ordain the preacher there. It is a place where many church members from Bansko have fled because involved in insurrectionary movements against the Turkish gov't. They are not more spiritual because of being so involved.

In general the more sensible Bulgarians now openly acknowledge that the revolutionary movements in ~~for~~ for Macedonia the last 5-6 years have made matters far worse than they were, - they deplore their folly.

The harvests this year in all probability will be poor. People are expecting hard times. The cost of living has increased greatly.

Missionaries as far as I know are in their usual health.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird

Samokov, Bulgaria. — July 25, 1907

Rec'd SEP 23 1907

Samokov 9th Sep. 1907.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Boston

Dear Dr. Barton:

Mr. Bell's letter of 23 Aug. gave us the good news that Rev. & Mrs. Phineas B. Kennedy have been appointed as missionaries, destination not yet assigned but with the hope that it may be Eu. T. Mission, - Albania I suppose.

~~Aug.~~ Sep. 7th a curiously worded circular vote was presented to me for my signature. It had already been signed in the affirmative by thirteen of our Mission and only one in the negative. It reads

"Inasmuch as it seems probable that Miss Mary M. Haskell is not to have the training class in Samokov this coming school year for lack of a sufficient number of candidates, the Members of Monastir Station hereby invite her to join their station as matron of the Essery Memorial Orphanage, and beg the Mission to approve of her temporary removal to Monastir therefor."

I hear that the proposal came from Miss Haskell herself to a member of Monastir station. Monastir Sta. started the vote. Evidently this vote is carried by a large majority whatever way the remaining members may vote.

I oppose it (1) because that orphanage is not a part of our Mission work.

(2) There's work for her here, - teaching in the G.B.S. If she goes ~~another~~ another teacher (native) must be employed.

A special closet was built on to some rooms Miss H- was to occupy here, - now of no use. It looks as tho Miss Haskell would reach Monastir by Sep 21st. A teacher must be hired at once as the G.B.S. begins Sep. 18th, - everything arranged and accomplished before you or the W.B.M.I. can have a word to say, - a stroke of policy.

The G. B. S. will have more applications for students than it can possibly find place for and the signs are that the C. & S. S. will be full to overflowing – everything but the necessary funds. //

Miss Abbot and my daughter are expected here a fortnight from today. All here in usual health.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Baird.

Sauvegarde Dept.

Sept. 7-1907.

W. D. M.

rec'd DEC 10 1907

123

Samokov. Nov. 23, 1907.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

I am realizing more and more the critical condition toward which our Mission is going. I do not refer to any incompatibility between members of the Mission or in the policies advocated by different parties, but to the growth of work on one side and the diminishing force of missionaries and of the funds for work on the other. It may be replied that the same number of dollars are appropriated now as in past years. Yes. but in the steadily increasing rise in wages, food, taxes &c the same number of dollars now can not do more than 75% of what they did 15 years ago; so we virtually are reduced 25% or more.

Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy have arrived, but their work will require for a while help from the older missionaries, and will in no way lighten the Bulgarian work.

Our C. & T. S. with 6 classes this year all following the new program will next year have 7 classes and so require an additional teacher & money for his salary. I am planning to take a furlough next year & some native must take my place & a salary be found. Age is crippling several of us and in this way is diminishing our effectiveness. We have had no new men for 6 years and no man in America for over two. I see no work that it is wise to give up and little prospect of any help from America. Work waiting to be done, such as Bible revision, stares us in the face. It cannot be undertaken without great loss in education, publication and evangelization unless we have new missionaries very soon. I should be greatly disappointed and grieved to be compelled to reduce our school to a V class school or to close it altogether.

It looks as tho keeping the proposed Albanian work so secret only raised the Turk's suspicions. Possibly Mr. Haskell's way of trying to

Samokov Bul. Dec. 7-1907.

open the Kortcha school has exasperated the authorities. It is said not to be wise to stir up the devil unless you're sure you can "lay" him. I imagine that the first information of opening work in Albania came not from your intercepted letter but from Greeko-Albanians in America, writing to Greek priests or other ecclesiastics, and they are zealously prodding on the Turk who is not disinterested in keeping out of the country an Albanian question. As you will have learned ere this the fight is on. How it will end remains to be seen.

There seems to be more readiness among the people to consider spiritual things. Since Oct. 1st the church here has received 4 new members on confession (students) and in its branch at Kostenets 3 others.

The two schools are going on smoothly and encouragingly. The evangelistic work lags because of lack of preachers and of funds to support them. We do not succeed in getting the Evang. communities to give more nor in getting thru the Board any additional help. Great rise in prices of the staples of life makes preachers ask for a rise in salary. Where can we turn?

I notice that Yale College, run by yankees long practiced in the art of economy, spends $150 more for each student than it receives from him, and tuition &c in Yale is not low. Yale begs money to meet her deficits, we are not allowed to solicit from our American churches

You wrote the Mission about our not writing more for the Herald What shall we write? The country is quiet. There is no persecution, no remarkable catastrophe, no political revolution, no special revival, tho there is on the whole growth. We are not given to hyperbole in writing about individuals. The one great thing which we see is our needs for men and means and for such there's no place in the Herald.

In the question of where to begin missionary work in Albania I have no settled opinion. Kortcha while healthy is too much to one side, and has a very fanatical Greek bishop - fanatical as to Greek political interests. As far as I know national party lines are sharply drawn. Would that we could find a place where national political ambitions are not rampant. Perhaps we can find such a place. Let us be willing to let God lead us

Yours sincerely

J. H. Baird.

Samokov. Bul. Nov. 23-1907.

Copy for Ends. cons.

MAR 2 1908

6/14

Samokov 15th Feb. 1908.

Dear Secy Barton: –

I enclose some notes on the present condition of our work. They after being read and possibly copied are to be sent to the churches in Vermont that contribute to the support of Rev. R. Thomson. Please see that this is duly attended to. I wrote these at Mr Thomson's request.

All here about as usual. We are having a mild winter tho one with considerable grippe of a not severe type.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

Given to Home Dept.

Sanchez, Paul.

Feb. 15-1908.

To Immigration

Rec'd MAR 11 1908

Samokov Feb. 26, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Mr. Bell's letter of Jan. 23rd was duly received. I am sorry that funds are not in sight to warrant the sending out of new men to our Mission and cannot but fear that it will be some time before this Mission receives reinforcement. Mr. Kennedy who nominally attached to this Mission is for an entirely new work and will do no work among Bulgarians.

I was much interested in your article in the Feb. Herald, "$2,000,000 for Training Leaders." and like very well what you say and the arguments you use but allow me to point out to you a statement in it which I take the liberty to say is not true when applied to our Collegiate & Theological Institutes. I refer to this (p 78) "The grade of these colleges differs in the different countries, but in every instance they stand for the highest and broadest education in the country."

What are the facts? We have advanced the standard of our school but we are one full year behind the gymnasia of the country. If we have the funds (doubtful) and can find teachers we will add a 7th class and after a year will reach the level of these gymnasia. These gymnasia are taught by graduates of European universities. Above the government gymnasia is the University at Sofia whose courses are four years each and whose requirements for entering are a gymnasium diploma. Many Bulgarian youth spend part of their university course in German, Swiss, Austrian or other universities, being received there in the same part of their course that they would be in if they had continued in the Sofia university. Before the University in

Samokov Bul. Feb. 15-1908.

fia was closed for 6 months because the students publicly insulted the Prince, ere were more than 1,000 students in actual attendance. Now after a years' nabbling the university in Sofia is again in full session + students are locking to it.

The educational question here now is: Shall an 8th class be added to the gymnasia? So you can see that Bulgaria gives great importance to education. In this respect she stands first in the Balkan Peninsula.

How is it that our Mission school is so far behind the schools of the land? They have a government treasury behind them that supplies all they can use while the churches thru the Board for long years have kept us on starvation allowance giving us nothing to grow on. We've never had an agent in Eng. or America to raise funds as very many of the other schools of the Board have had, nor have we had the slightest encouragement to do aught except to economise when means for raising the grade of the school were talked about.

Tho we are now one year behind the gymnasia and five (5) years below "the highest and broadest education in the country" I'm afraid we shall have to stay there. We are on the back seat. The destruction of the poor is their poverty.

Our school this year is full, 80 scholars for 72 seats in the school room, the dormitories are full, the class rooms full, boarding room full. We must have new buildings if we advance. Have we to be put into an iron ring and kept there while we are exhorted to grow and flourish and economise?

In running my eye over the list of students I notice 18 who would not be received in the gymnasia because too old for the classes they belong to. A number of others are here from Macedonia because 1st cheaper here than elsewhere, 2nd because of the moral & religious influences of the school, - one particular in which it is far

superior to any government school.

We have had considerable of a religious awakening that has reached both schools, mostly children of Protestant parents. There are applications for church membership and the end is not yet.

Land across the street N of us and very desirable for extension of grounds is for sale and may be bought up before we get any funds and we be in as bad a fix as the G.B.S. now is for a "where" to build. "When the poor man got up to dance the drum burst"

We are rejoicing that the Sofia & the Philippolis churches are to be self-supporting this 1908 year.

All here in usual health. Winter is much milder than last year

Yours sincerely,

J.W.T. Baird.

More than 2/3 of our students (boys) are Protestant

Tarrytown Bell.

Feb. 26 1908

6'1 APR 2 1908

Samokov, March 16. 1908

Dear Dr. Barton;-

I wrote you Feb. 26 in a way complaining about that part of your article in the Feb. Missy Herald, referring to the sentence "but in every instance they stand for the highest and broadest education in the country"

I afterwards thought I might have put my objection rather strongly and so I've just reread what I wrote and now write ~~now~~ to let you know that I did not then write vehemently enough. Our school ought to be on a par with schools that give what the Bulgarian gov't officially terms "medium education" but it is just one year below a "medium" (middling) school tho it is now as high as it ever was.

Robert College is recognized merely as on a par with a Bulgarian gymnasium and so is the Girls College of Con^ple. In Philippopolis there is a Catholic college recognized by the Bulg. government and its diploma places a holder on equal terms with the holder of a gymnasium diploma, but this college beginning with the same kind of pupils with which the government gymnasia begin - those that have finished successfully the 4 year's course of the elementary schools which every child is, by law, compelled to take - has an eight (8) year's course.

We are, in education, at the rear of the procession, - one year behind, if we take the gymnasia as a standard - 2 if we take the Catholic college and 5 years in the rear of the university at Sofia.

I learn, officially, that when the university was suspended Jan. 16, 1907 it had 1400 students. For the school year 1904-5 it had 943 students - a growth of 48% in two years.

The colleges in Turkey have a higher course of study than our Collegiate

Bal. Ref. 26 1908

institute has and a far lower government and social standard with which to compare it. The Bulgarian Gymnasia at Salonica and Monastir if not at Seres & Uskub about which I am doubtful have the same course as Bulgarian gymnasia in Sofia or elsewhere in Bulgaria & consequently one year higher than our course. The Roumanian gymnasium in Monastir as early as 1893 had a 7 class gymnasium course & I believe has it yet.

Looking around we see that we are the tail of the procession. Central Turkey Mission, with Beyrout college not far away - has two colleges and as far as I can learn they have far larger resources than we can find and their agents or presidents are allowed or encouraged to seek aid and endowments in America, when some time ago we got sat down on when we wished to send some one to England and America to raise funds.

Well if we are compelled to be the tail we must have the humility of the tail, - a short tail at that.

The semi-annual meeting of our trustees begins this evening. "Bakalum"

Yours cordially

J. H. Baird.

Samokov Bul. Mar. 16-1908.

MAY 18 1908

J. N. Baird

Samokov, May 5, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton: –

There are some things connected with the action of our last An. Meeting that closed the forenoon of May 1st about which I think best to send you a few remarks showing my views on some points.

1st on the call of the Mission for a matron for the Monastir Orphanage (Essery Memorial Orphanage). – I told the Meeting that while I would vote for the other parts of the resolution I reserved the right of expressing to the Rooms my dissent from this item. My reasons are 1st I do not think it wise for the Board to take any responsibility for the orphanage. In a way they have lassoed the Board by having the house and lot bought for it ~~and~~ held as property of the Board and permission for its existence secured along with permission for Mission schools.

2nd I dislike the policy of spreading ourselves and resources out so thin. It may be that the Woman's Boards have plenty of money and will give all asked for and to be asked for for years to come. If they have I prefer to see it go into existing high schools for girls.

3rd Because I fear the plans are to make it a permanent institution in imitation of the Catholics. My suggestion that the house and lot, which have risen in value since purchase, be sold and the orphans be gradually put where they can earn their living and the whole thing be closed when the funds come to an end seemed to

Samokov Rec. Mar. 16-1908

taken as a foolish idea. It was held that they could get funds for the food & clothing of the orphans by begging and the Board would find the matron and her salary as it has the last 7-8 months.

2nd It was unfortunate that Mr. Thomson's letter in answer to our inquiries was delayed in the post. What to print and what not to print is a perplexing question – at least for me.

3rd I hope the removal of the Samokov G.B.S. is settled for a while at least. As I've written you before I am persuaded that the two schools should be in the same place. What we have here would sell for very little and what must be bought, say in Philippopolis, will cost immensely.

4th It seems necessary that some definite arrangements should be come to between the two Boards relative to the ~~occupation of the~~ Methodist occupying Sofia. While not so optimistic as some I am sure I am not so pessimistic as others on that point.

The Meeting approved my applying to the Rooms for permission to visit America with my family this summer. I now apply for that permission.

Traveling to Philippopolis, like my trip to Ludjené last Aug. brought on an attack of my old trouble from which I have been almost free ~~from~~, otherwise, for about 6 months.

At present we are considering a proposition to go from here to Genoa and from there sail to Boston on the White Star Steamer Canopic. Besides my wife and daughter Minnie aged 13 there will be my two daughters Clara and Emma, one acting this year as Matron of the G.B.S. and the other taking Miss Clarke's place during her absence.

When the route and time of sailing are known we'll give due notice to our friends.

Just before leaving Philippopolis Mr. Ostrander and I visited the boy's gymnasium there. We were received in a most friendly way. The director showed us all around as far as we had time to give to it. What a vast difference between the equipment of the physical & the chemical departments there and in our school !! That gymnasium is regarded as the most thorough in Bulgaria. (There are 10 full gymnasia for boys in Bulgaria besides many progymnasia) It has 1,000 students. It has 2 courses, (a) classic that has a very small number of pupils and (b) scientific, including 1 foreign language,

Everything, except in some places the presence of vast numbers of caterpillars' nests, points to a year of plenty. Politically the country is excited over the coming elections, one for local officials and one for members of the National Assembly. The last of these is appointed for June 8th.

Yours fraternally

J M Laird

Samokov. Bul. May 5-1908

Remarks re. Am. meeting action

JUN 24 1908

8/3

Samokov, June 10th 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Tho I haven't, as yet, received formal permission to visit America with my wife and youngest daughter I have engaged, thru Mr. Peel, our passage from Genoa to New York on the S.S. "Königen Luise" leaving Genoa July 23rd. We go II Class. With us go two older daughters now doing mission work.

We wished to find a steamer going to Boston but the one we wanted was taken off. This route will give us much less R.R. traveling,- a thing desirable for me as well as for my daughter Winifred. W- is in her 14th year, large and strong looking tho she has for two years been subject to rather light attacks of a kind of epilepsy and has been under Dr. Carrington's care & still takes his prescription. If she studies her head aches so that she has to quit studying. We wish to go to Boston to consult some specialist in that line; so you may see us about the fore part of August.

We have not settled yet on the place or places where we shall live while in America tho we are inclined to try Colorado where my mother-in-law and brother-in-law live. We have no children now in Oberlin and the climate doesn't attract us, tho the people there are very cordial.

School here will close July 1st, then come trustee meetings and packing. While doing my work I am annoyed by my old trouble at unexpected times. Whether it is a mere coincidence or a consequence I have suffered more after a short journey than when keeping regularly at home.

This summer has been so far unusually dry and hot. The price

of flour has not fallen. The elections are just over in which a formerly very weak party, – one of the 8 or 10 parties actually in the field – has carried all before it. This may mean some changes in the school law that directly or indirectly affect mission schools, – changes I hope for the better.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Laird

Amoy: Cul. June 10-1908.

JUL 2 1908

8/3

Samokov July 10th 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Trustees' Meetings are over, work on students' certificates for the past school year are filled out, accounts are nearly closed up and the packing away of our things so that the Girls' School can use our house while we are absent has begun in earnest. Yesterday my old trouble appeared again and today I'm but half a man. I hope I can get myself into a proper "fix" for traveling, otherwise —!

We plan to leave here July 15th for Sofia, leave Sofia the afternoon of the 16th, reach Venice the morning of the 18th, leave V— the 20th for Milan where we may stay a day and arrive in Genoa the 21st or the 22nd.

As I wrote you we plan to go to Boston especially to consult some specialist about our daughter Minnie & may be to spend a short time in the East; after which we may go to Colorado. Plans however are all in the fog.

If you could have in mind some economical place where we could stay a short time in the vicinity of Boston it might be of some use to us. We do not want you to make any engagement of place.

I am sorry that we must leave here a day before Mr. Wiggin will arrive here only to have a few hours the next morning to get acquainted and to look over the ground. I suppose I shall see him in Boston.

Yours sincerely

J. W. T. Baird.

Expectations are that we land at N.Y. about Aug. 5th

Samokov - Bul - July 10-1908.

Rec'd JAN 29 1909

891 Mzxwell Ave., Boulder, Colo. Jan. 26 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.?

Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I thank you very much for your book, Daybreak in Turkey. I read it with a great deal of pleasure, tho I was pretty well acquainted with most of the facts mentioned in it. I have lent it to a student here, a Mr. McLane(?) who called to talk with me about going to Harpoot. I had a short talk with him and found out that he wishes to go to the field before he finishes a college course. I advised him to take a full course and to get his diploma if he intended to spend his life in Turkey.

He seemed a capable young man. He is 26 and has spent 5 years in Y.M.C.A. work. I will try to see him again soon.

Tho I have offered to speak in churches on missions, not many have availed themselves of my offer so far. They have had other things on their docket.

Rev. C.T. Riggs has written me asking if I would engage in the campaign which he is about to lead in these western states. I answered him that I would. So far no definite arrangements have been made.

We are enjoying our stay in this pleasant climate, with its wonderfully clear air. The people here say this is an unusually cold winter. It is far better than any Samokov winter.

Yours very sincerely,

J. W. Baird.

104

JAN 29 1909

891 Maxwell Ave., Boulder, Colo. Jan. 26 1909.

James L. Barton, D.D.,

ston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I thank you very much for your book Daybreak in Turkey. I
d it with a great deal of pleasure, tho I was pretty well acquainted with most of
facts mentioned in it. I have lent it to a student here, a Mr. Nolane(?) who calle
alk with me about going to Harpoot. I had a short talk with him and found out that
es to go to the field before he finishes a college course. I advised him to take a
courses and to get his diploma if he intended to spend his life in Turkey.
seemed a capable young man. He is 26 and has spent 5 years in Y.M.C.A. work.
ll try to see him again soon.
u have offered to speak in churches on missions. Not many have availed themselves
offer so far. They have had other things on their docket.
C.T.B. has written me asking if I would engage in the campaign which is
t to lead in these western states. I answered him that I would. So far no definite
rangements have been made.
e are enjoying our stay in this pleasant climate, with its wonderfully clear air.
e people here say this is an unusually cold winter. It is far better than any Smoky
Yours very sincerely,

Boulder, Colo.
Jan. 26-1909.

Bell

11

801 Maxwell Ave., Boulder, Colo., Feb. 9, 1909.

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
FEB 12 1909
Ans. 11:26.4

Rev. C. H Patton, D.D.,

Boston.

Dear Dr. Patton:-

Tho I have kept you informed by your printed postals of my wherabouts I have written nothinng more. We three, my wife, my daughter Winifred and I, arrived here Nov. 28th and began light housekeeping Dec. 1st. Near us are my wife's mother, her brother and his family. It was on their account that we came here. Tho this is said to be an unusually cold winter we find the climate far less rigorous than that of Samokov. Our health has been quite good, with the exception of our daughter's, tho I cannot affirm that she is worse than in Bulgaria. About 3 years ago we noticed that she was subject to momentary absent spells, and Mrs. Baird went with her to see Dr. Carrington at Constantinople, and was told that it was a kind of epilepsy. He prescribed for her and said that he hoped that she would get over it after a few years. Since that she had some fits, the last before coming to America being Apr. 19 1908. The next was Jan. 2, 1909. Beginning to attend school here she had another in the schoolroom Jan 26th. This makes the question of taking her back with us, should we return to the Mission, loom up before us. It is one we must consider.

Since coming to America I have not attended any convention or conference of any sort. The reason of this is that I have not the funds to do so, as the allowance is not enough to meet that and the necessary expenses of living. I may have the luck sometime to be near enough to some such gathering to avoid traveling expenses.

I let it be known that I would speak anywhere in the state on our mission work if my traveling expenses were paid. Dr. H. H Walker was good enough to send out 48 postals to the churches saying I was ready to speak; but, so far, not a request.

- So far I have heard of no possible recruit for our mission. I had a talk with a young man here who applied to Dr. Barton to go out to Harpoot. I was well pleased with him, but strongly advised him to finish his university course.

Yours in the mission work,

J. W. Baird.

105

Boulder, Colo.
Feb. 9, 1909.

Dr. Dr. Pattison:-

The I have kept you informed by your printed postals of my whereabouts have written nothing more. We three, my wife, my daughter Winifred and I, arrived e Nov. 28th and began light housekeeping Dec. 1st. Near us are my wife's mother, sis ther and his family. It was on their account that we came here. The this is said to be unusually cold water we find the climate far from disagreeable.

About 3 years ago we noticed that our daughter absent spells, and Mrs. Baird went with her to see Dr. Sarginton at Chicago, and was told that it was a kind of epilepsy. He prescribed for her and said it hoped that she would get over it after a few years. Since that she had a fall before coming to America being Apr. 19 1908. The next was Jan. 31st inning to school here she had another in the school room Jan 31. This was question of taking her back with us, should we return to the Mission, look up before It is one we must consider.

Since coming to America I have not attended any convention or conference of any sort. reason of this is that I have not the funds to do so as the allowance is not enough eat and the necessary expenses of living. I may have the luck sometime to be enough to some such gathering to avoid travelling expenses.

Let it be known that I would speak anywhere in the state on our mission work if my velling expenses were paid. Dr. H. Walker was good enough to send out 12 postals to churches saying I was ready to speak but so far not a request.

So far I have heard of no possible recruit for our mission. I had a talk with a ng man here who applied to Dr. Barton to go out to Bangkok. I was well pleased with m, but strongly advised him to finish his university course.

Some mission work.

Rec'd MAR 22 1909

801 Maxwell Ave., Boulder, Colo., March 18 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of March 12th came while I was away at Denver attending the meetings of Gypsy Smith.

Now as to the case of my daughter, Winifred: The trouble is, as you surmised, a form of epilepsy. We began to notice about three years ago that she had now and then absent spells of about 2 to 5 seconds, when if spoken to, she heard nothing, or, if pinched, she felt nothing. She might have them two or three times a day or she might go a week without any. Their frequency seemed to depend on the amount of study or excitement she had, and so we lightened up on her studies. For a while we let her run wild and this lessened the attacks tho it did not entirely remove them. During these attacks she could maintain her equilibrium and even hold a glass of water in her hand. There were no convulsions.

Then convulsive attacks began. At first about once in six weeks tho with no regularity. Mrs. Baird took her to Constantinople to Dr. Carrington. He prescribed for her, the prescription being similar to what the native doctors gave. This has lessened the frequency of the attacks. The last attack when she had convulsions in Samokov was April 19 1908. She had no more, except short absent spells and they very rarely, till Jan. 4th 1909 That day she had a convulsion, but not a bad one. After that, as she wanted very much to go to school, ~~so~~ we sent her to the city school. In spite of our warning she was very ambitious and studied very hard and on Jan. 26 th she had a fit in the school room. since that she has had none, and only a very few absent spells.

The native doctors assured us that there was great reason to hope that in a few years she would fully get over these attacks; Dr. Carrington also gave us the same hope as did Dr. Pomeroy of Boston and the doctor here.

She will be 14 tomorrow, is the picture of health, is large and strong for her age and as bright as any of our children at her age. When in school she has very high marks. When we were at Oberlin she conceived an aversion to the place, and worries herself now lest she have to go there when we go back. She far prefers Bulgaria to America as she has many friends in Samokov. We can see nothing so profitable for her ~~than~~ that she return with us and study as much or as little as she can in the school there. If she can go a year without an attack of convulsions then she can go to the Girl's College in Constantinople. Putting her into an institution for epileptics is not to be thought of till she becomes very, very much worse than she has ever been.

I shall have to ask the Board, when the time comes when I know whether the Mission wants me back, to pay her traveling expences back.

I am to go next Monday to Colorado Springs to take part in the campaign and will be away till April 1st. After that here till April 12th when I go to Kansas to be in that state till ~~April 14th~~ May 4th.

I am sorry that no candidate for our Mission has been found.

Yours very sincerely,

J. W. Baird.

Boulder, Colo. Mar. 18-1909.

J W Baird

Rec'd MAY 12 1909

Boulder, Colorado, May 8th 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I was informed several days ago that the Annual Meeting of the Eu. T. Mission, held in the city of Kortcha voted to invite me back to the Mission, - to be located at Samakov. There remains to hear whether the Rooms want me or not. Every returning missionary faces the question, Am I to be fired? As soon as the authorities in Boston have decided what they will do with me will you please let me know. My address hereafter till June 1st will be Osceola, Clarke Co. Iowa.

If the Prud. Com. gives me anything for rent will you kindly inform me of the fact and when I can begin to draw on it.

I am very sorry for the poor Armenians, massacred in the C. T. M. and especially sorry for the death of Mr. Rogers whom I met in Boston last August. The Turks are wholly inexcusable but I fear that some of the Armenians have been fools and by their haughtiness irritated the Moslems. An Armenian can make himself very obnoxious, more so than a Greek. I saw that while at Bitlis, when I ran across some who were then plotting revolution. They hated me because I said such fools ought to be hanged.

I hope that Bulgaria will no longer be cursed with men who want to die for liberty. I have no sympathy with these revolutionary agents. They stir up the bloody Turks.

I hope we may see a year or more of real peace in the near East.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Laird.

P.S. Please hand Mr. Wiggin the enclosed receipt.

Rec'd MAY 12 1909

Boulder, Colorado.

May 8-1909.

Boulder, Colo.

Gen. Francis E. Warner A.G.,
Boston.

Dear Sir & Brother:

Some unknown sweet lady has sent Mr. Samuel Hall of the Sn. P. Mission, on the city of Boulder, a pink rose back to the Mission, - to Isabella or Somebody. Here, seems to have written the Rose must mean a lot. My returning anniversary have the question, Sun & the Lord? Come on the matter in Boston then drawing what they will. We will you please let me know all about Isabella. Let me will be Lucile, Clark & Co.

If the Prud. Com. gives anything for right will you kindly use of Depot and when I can begin to draw on it.

We are very busy for the Year Memorial, moreover on the 11. and especially busy for the death of the Rogers when I met in Salt Lake Lodge. The lodge are actually very unable but 8 Years of the Chairman are from here forth and by their thoughtfulness in the Alabama. Our Chairman Com. wants himself very charming as a man & true. I am that which of Ft. Collins, when Brom Lodge is also were then plotting mischief. They tried the Lodge & very soon. Lodge to be Lodged.

Hope that Colorado will no longer be cursed with men who want to be Lodge. I have no sympathy with these mischievous people. They are the Lodge Lodge.

I hope we may see a paper or more of real Masons in the near East.

Please have Br. Hoppin the enclosed receipt.

Yours Sincerely,
J. M. Lucile

Rec'd JUN 5 1909

18

Creuco, Iowa, June 3rd 1909.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell

Boston.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Yours of May 27, was forwarded me from Osceola. I am a little surprised that you had not then rec'd the minutes of the An. Meeting of the Eu. T. Mission. I suppose that is because the Rooms wants all the documents sent in a bunch; and as some one probably read his report from pencil notes with a few verbal explanations and promised when he could find time to write out 3 copies, - one for his station files, one for the Mission files and one for Boston - it takes time for that one to complete the report and to answer inquiries from the Mission Sec'y as to whether he has remembered his promise and when the report will be ready.

There are possibilities of a delay of another month. I am in the meantime kept from buying anything for outfit and not authorized to draw anything for traveling expenses.

I am sorry that Miss Cole's health has made necessary her coming to this country.

We are here planning to remain till about the 16th of June. My address is C/o T. J. Lomas, Cresco Iowa.

So far I've found no one desirous of entering the missionary field in the Turkish empire. It looks as tho our Mission will be called upon to exercise patience a good while longer before any recruit made for the Bulgarian work will be found.

When I receive notice that I am invited back I shall have to hunt around for a suitable steamer. I suppose we will want to leave this country early in Aug.

Yours fraternally,
J. W. Baird.

J. N. Baird

Cresco. Iowa. June 3 - 1909

Rec'd JUN 12 1909

13

Cresco, Iowa June 10, 1909.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter announcing the decision of the Prud. Com. that I am to return to Samokov was duly received. Just now I cannot lay my hand upon it. There was one reference in it that I cannot fully comprehend, - the statement that there were reasons for continuing to have two stations for the present Albanian work, - as no one has written us anything about the last Annual Meeting in Kortcha, and since I left Samokov I have heard very little about the inner workings of that part of our Mission. I think I have an inkling of the reason and can well wait for an explanation till I arrive on the ground.

My wife and youngest daughter are with me visiting my sister and her husband. We plan to get to Minneapolis the 17th to visit Mrs. Baird's sister and about the 22nd get to Beloit Wis. to attend Commencement and the 25th get to Racine Wis to stay with our daughter till time to leave for Bulgaria.

On arrival at Racine I plan to write the Rooms to learn what steamers sail for Europe about Aug 1st so as to choose a route.

Yours cordially

J. W. Baird.

Please hand the enclosed to Mr. Wiggin.

Rec'd JUN 28 1909

" 30/09 6 HW 3

846 Center St. Racine, Wis.,
June 25, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of June 19th addressed to me at Cresco, Iowa, I found awaiting me on my arrival last night. I rec'd also a previous letter to me when I was at Cresco.

In both letters you referred to a vote of our Mission concerning the location of the Albanian missionaries. Just what you refer to I do not fully comprehend as no one else has even made a reference to how that Albanian work has been conducted or is to be conducted or should be conducted. I have some guesses but they may be wild ones. Probably all is not as harmonious as it should be. I hope something wise & practical may be decided on before I get back to the Mission as I don't enjoy settling difficulties or even hearing their particulars.

I note that you make no reference to any re-enforcement to the Bulgarian work as it probably gives you sorrow to be compelled to say "There is no prospect of finding any." The churches and the young

men, as far as I can observe, are less interested in missions than in former years, and Congregationalists less than some other denominations.

As far as I can see all Bible-revision must be regarded as impossible for many years to come.

I understand that funds for enlarging the C.&T.I. at Samokov are not found and the Institute is again in debt. The outlook of that school is not as encouraging as I should like to see it.

What my wife & I plan and desire is about this:

1) To take along with us to Samokov our daughter Winifred (14 years of age) whose health is such that we cannot leave her in this country. I wrote you about her from Boulder.

2) To leave this country the early part of August

3) To land at some continental port, – France or Belgium or Holland preferred – thence to go to Switzerland to stay 2 – 4 days and then thru northern Italy to Venice, Fiume, Belgrad & Sofia.

We are hardly equal to continuous travel from France to Bulgaria

4) We are willing to go 2nd Class on steamer & by rail.

We would like to try the Allan line from Montreal - steamers that touch at Havre for example. Steamers going to England are apt to require going to hotels or taking trains at undesirable hours with trouble about baggage and nothing gained for the bother. Passing thru England has no attraction for us

I shall be glad if you or Mr. Wiggin can send us some of the notices of steamer sailings.

If you find any good 2nd Class accommodations such as I have indicated above please engage them for us, - for my wife and daughter and myself

I am expecting to be here till we are ready to start for Bulgaria.

Yours very sincerely
J. W. Baird.

J. W. Baird

Racine - Wis. June 25 - 1909

Mr. Biggin has replied to questions about sailing

Rec'd JUL 31 1909

846 Center St., Racine, July 29, 1909.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of July 26th, enclosing Dr. Barton's letter of recommendation and request for aid should I be so unfortunate as to get into difficulty, came duly to hand. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness.

So you think I may be "thoroughly tired from my efforts here at home" Well in one way I am, - tired of resting and doing nothing. I have spoken very little, have not studied any and have read but little. I am not rested now & never will be rested.

I am glad that you have secured a new man for Salonica, Rev C. Cooper. That will only supply Dr. House's place as Dr. H. will end connection with the Mission very soon after Mr. C's arrival on the ground. Salonica will then have only two men for that large field, and one of them a new recruit. Mr. Haskell's turn for a year's furlough will come in 1½ years and Mr. Clarke's in 2½ years. Macedonia is still calling.

I go back with the feeling that the Board will not prove itself competent to find men and means enough to run the work already in hand. We have asked and asked for recruits, for money for evangelistic purposes and for funds for our school, - the C.T.S. By a great effort the debt on the C.T.S. was paid but tho I had strong reasons to hope additional funds would be given it I now learn that it is now deeper in debt.

Teachers are leaving and new ones to fill their places are not found. All expenses are inevitably increasing but allowances are kept at what was starvation allowance when necessaries were far cheaper than now.

Women's work has had its needs supplied but the men's part has been almost cruelly skimped. I know that the Women's Boards raise the money for their part, but they give no aid in Colportage, in Publication Work, in aiding weak churches, and in evangelistic work, by all of which the women of Bulgaria profit almost if not quite as much as the men. Our mission has three girls' schools that are supplied with funds and the M. E. mission has one girls' school, while the only Protestant boys' school is woefully hampered. It looks as tho in the deal of the A.B.C.F.M. with the Women's Boards the former was sadly "euchred", and the general work has had to take all the reductions.

It is probable that when I return on another furlough I shall remain in this country and the Board will be ready to transfer the mission to some other denomination that can supply its needs.

Lugubrious? Not so much so as past history warrants.

Yours cheerfully,

J. H. Baird.

J. W. David

Racine Wis. July 29-1909.

AUG 9 1909

846 Center St., Racine, Wis., Aug 7th 1909.

Rev James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The end of our furlough is near and we are planning to leave here the afternoon of Aug. 9th going to Milwaukee and taking the boat to Grand Haven, thence by rail to Detroit and then by boat to Buffalo going to Niagara Falls and to Toronto, thence by boat to Montreal arriving there D.V. Thursday evening giving one day for looking after baggage or for possible delays. We go aboard the Corinthian, I suppose, at 7 P.M. to sail early the next morning. We go by water as much as possible as the heat is great and both Mrs. B & Winnie suffer from it.

I do not know what to say about my daughters health. She had no attack from Jan 26 to June 22 when she had one just after getting off an early train and then about a week afterward she had three slight ones one hot day since which time she has been free from them. She has just had 13 treatments by an osteopath physician who doesn't give more than a hope of cure. That was done to satisfy friends who were urging it.

I have bought $270 dollars of Traveler's checks to avoid the bother of carrying coin especially in warm weather and to eliminate part of the risks of the road.

I am glad that Mr. Cooper has been appointed to our Mission, especially as we are soon to lose Dr. House. Can you not find another of the four you are searching for for our Mission? Old age is making ravages on four of us and

furloughs will take away 7/10 of the men. I judge the Mission will have to postpone any contemplated work on the Bulg. Bible till another generation arises.

In my vacation I did no regular work, took no regular reading, but in general walked around noticing building + road making. I have lost 14 lbs in weight for which I am thankful.

I anticipate delight in getting into the harness again, hoping to be good for something for another 10 years after which I may quit.

I understand that there is a great lack of teachers for the Samokov schools. I do not see where they can be found even if the Board grants the money needed for their salaries which experience teaches us not to be confident it will do. Perhaps our faithfulness is to be seen in our making a skillful retreat. Well so be it.

Yours very sincerely,

J. H. Baird.

Go a letter from Mr. Holway in Oberlin.

Please hand the enclosed receipt to Mr. Wiggin.

Racine Wis. Aug. 7-1909.

J. M. Bard

SEP 22 1909

Account of voyage & conditions he finds.

Samokov Sep. 11, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,

Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We arrived here Sep. 3rd after a pleasant journey. We went from Racine to Milwaukee thence Grand Haven and Detroit taking there the boat for Buffalo. From Buffalo we went to Lewiston took steamer to Toronto and thence down the St. Lawrence to Montreal. The steamer Corinthian sailed early the morning of the 14th, taking the northern route thru the Straits of Belle Isle, where we saw quite a number of icebergs. The weather was very good till we neared the Irish coast where we had some fog and the swell of the Atlantic. Just before we got to Havre the captain said he was too late to get into the harbor with the tide but the pilot sent out brought orders for him to come in, and in we went, landing about 4 P.M. Aug. 24. The Allan Line Co didnt do as it said it would in forwarding our baggage and we got separated from it & had to wait for it in Paris. From Paris we went to Lausanne Switzerland where we spent Sunday. Monday we left for Venice where we stayed 18 hours and then took boat for Fiume where we got a car thru to Belgrad where we changed cars & continued on to Sofia. From Fiume the cars were very crowded.

One draw back on this route is a ticket clear thru can not be bought - only to Venice. From V- we bought to Sofia but could not check our baggage till arriving at Fiume. The steamers across the Adriatic are small and liable to cause sea sickness. The scenery along our route was very fine.

We found our friends here glad to see us. We are back in our old home.

One or two things we heard here make me wonder. (A) Report says that Mr. Ward, lately sent out to Harpoot, has been sent back by that station because that station haent need of a financial agent - wants a regular missionary !? Supposing him to be a capable man we are trying to find out where he is in order to secure him for this Station.

(B) This station wants the appointment of Mr. Campbell and after correspondance with him and reading copies of the letter he sent to Dr. Patton and Dr. Patton's letter to him still wants him or some other good man.

(C) Mr. Erickson's hard luck in Tirana seems to show that there the party favoring amalgamation with the regenerated (?) Turkish Empire is for the present stronger than the Albanian party, - the party that wants Albanian as its language.

It hardly seems wise for the missionaries to push Albanian on a people who do not want it, and unwise to try thru the action of the U. S. A. to remain in Tirana to open an Albanian school. The Albanians can be led but not driven. Their stubborn opposition is famous in these parts where passive resistance has reached a perfection elsewhere unknown. Mr. E. better quietly move to a place where they will tolerate him and leave the solution of the question, "In what language shall the schools of Albanian neighborhoods be conducted" to the Albanians ~~that~~ these places. Now is a good time to go to Elbasan.

After being in America our school quarters seem very narrow and the need of enlargement greater than ever. It looks now as tho our schools will be running over. The government is now inquiring after the diplomas of the teachers and whether they have been approved by the proper authorities. Mr. Ostrander can tell you of the needs of the school.

As far as I can learn the mass of the people is a little better inclined toward us and our work. Bibles and Testaments sell quite well but almost none remain in stock. The revision of the Bulg. Bible is put off indefinitely.

Next week our schools begin.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

J. W. Baird
Received Sept 11-1909.

Rec'd DEC 24 1909

Discouraging conditions in Mission. Financial + lack of reinforcement.

Samokov Dec 11, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

A few nights ago I awoke asking myself Where are we? That was soon answered in a geographical sense. Then the question Where are we at as a Mission Station? This is not so readily answered. I will give you my observations and let you make the calculations and see how far we are from the place we ought to be.

Financially I quote from the official announcement of Mr. Peet of Appropriations for 1909, Samokov.

A.B.C.F.M. Share of $9,700 granted to the Mission £T. 938.07 (The Freight + discount 152 goes to Salonica & Philippopolis)

W.B.M. Sofia Station Teachers. 50.00

W.B.M. I.G.B. School, Bible Women &c 100.00 48 1050.48

The £T. 938.07 covers Education, Native Agency Colportage & printing while the Women's appropriations cover only Education & Bible Women and have nothing corresponding to Colportage or publishing. All the Men's work except education is as much for the females as for the males ~~except possibly a few small boys in the Kindergarden~~. Moreover in Education the Women have also the Monastir G.B.S. and the Methodists (Ours is the only high school (Protestant) for boys + young men) a high school in their field (Lovitch). Now is this anywhere near proportional? In a country like this where the government provides liberally for the education of both sexes our work neglects the males. Isn't this thing very top heavy? I think I know your answer but that doesn't in the slightest relieve the disproportion and the topheaviness. It is growing every year. How does it look to the earnest native Christians? Do American churches ever spend money in that proportion?

Next year our C.&T.S. celebrates its 50th year and what do we have? 1st not a cent of endowment from the Board or from America. Other educational institutions younger than ours have, in the reports of Treas. Wiggin, more or less of endowments, scholarships &c. Where have we any? We don't want their funds but we would like something more than regrets to show that we are not regarded as the tail and always the tail of the Missions.

With the strictest economy the C.&T.S. is now 25683 piasters in debt and has

no visible means of getting out of debt. Native Agency is in debt. There should be more preachers. Some should have larger salaries. No funds!

Where are we in relation to the government? We have made an application to be recognized as equal to a Bulgarian gymnasium. We haven't yet with all our efforts been able to reach the standard required by the law. We are behind – a good deal behind. It is not as yet a matter of persecution but of simple justice that we are not recognized. Suppose we should be recognized. That raises another question besides the financial question, – yes several.

1st Where have we buildings? We have refused this fall several applications of prospective students. No room in the school room. Some of present recitation rooms too small. The dormitory rooms as full as is at all wise and the boarding accommodations full. How can we grow?

2nd Where have we grounds on which to put necessary new buildings? While not narrow for the present buildings & scholars putting in a new building would crowd the present premises.

3rd Where are we as to apparatus? Sadly deficient, – disgracefully deficient.

4th Where are the necessary teachers, – men godfearing and well prepared? Not in sight yet, tho we think we hear their footsteps.

Where is the G. B. S?

Financially fairly well off. No debt.

As to teachers: – Better than it was but as yet considerably below government standard.

It seems to be considered by most of the teachers & missionaries that the decision to make it conform to the Pedagogical schools of Bulgaria, made some years ago, is not wise, as Pedagogical schools are going out of fashion. The "real" gymnasia are coming rapidly to take their places. Annual Meeting will be asked to have the course correspond to that of the C. & S. F., the "real".

As to buildings – greatly in need of new buildings, – of larger accommodations and of larger grounds. The Woman's Board has raised nearly all the estimated sum needed. Very well so far, but Where's the ground on which to put a new building? The ground desired is in the hands of a man who knows he has got us and he wants many times its real value. If we pay it little will

be left to build, - hardly enough for a shanty. Well there's another possibility. Let us look at it. It is to take ground from that now owned by the Men's Board to build on. This 1st diminishes the none too large grounds. It also huddles buildings together. It changes the front plan of the grounds. Moreover it requires the pulling down of a mission house built in 1873 and while not in good condition is still capable, with small repairs, of rendering fair service for 10 or more years and the pulling down of ½ or more of another missionary house with a certainty of the G.B.S. eventually occupying the house and garden I now occupy. Well just suppose this course is adopted. Then all these 2 buildings that are to be demolished must be vacated by the G.B.S. as they now occupy them by right of squatter sovereignty. As it will be at least a year after demolishing before the new building can be occupied what will the school do for room in the meantime to say nothing of the noise of building and the confusion of stone, sand, brick, lime, timbers all over the yards?

A possibly better way would be to buy extensive grounds on the 2nd block E. of the C.&T.I. where land is cheap and well drained, but the ladies in part object - "We don't want to leave this street." The same, as to land adjoining their present premises on the W.

Not knowing how this land problem is to be solved no progress that I can see has been made in making plans of buildings, as buildings that will fit one place will not suit another. In fact with our small force of men they can not spare time to draw plans.

Suppose the funds and the land are found then where are we? Building in this country must be closely watched and supervised. Women can't do that. Some male missionary must make that his main work. Where are the men? Where? You have not found us any for a long time. Mr. Cooper takes Dr. Howie's place and that still leaves Salonica poorly manned. Dr. Clarke at best can do nothing to help. We can't get men for the C.&T.I. to say nothing of taking them away for other work belonging to another board. When Mr. Holway returns, or before, Mr. Ostrander will take his well-earned furlough. Soon after Mr. Thomson's turn comes. Rev. W.P. Clarke returned from America in 1902, E.B. Haskell in 1901. Who will take their places when they go on furlough. Lack of timely reenforcements has knocked in the head

the hopes of the Bible Society and the plans of the Mission for a Bible revision.

How can we men plan anything but barely holding our own with ten years or more of failure to secure funds and men for a forward movement? Native Agency can be is relieved somewhat by the native christians coming nearer self support but that is partly offset by the rise in preachers salaries caused by increase of expenses of living. Education, Colportage + Publishing are not so relieved. Years ago a dollar bought more than it does now.

Japan is a younger mission than ours but hasn't money gone there for education far more than here? Well, they have had more success I allow. We've been unfortunate in being at the storm center - a place of uprisings - wars, rumors of wars + brigandage for 30 years - in being among a people that look haughtily at anything religious that is not connected with the Eastern Church, as the Jews did towards christianity in apostolic times.

You may as well tell the W. B. M. S. that no male missionary can possibly be spared to oversee any of its building operations till at least a year after male reinforcements have reached the Mission. They ought to know the conditions of things here.

These are all the observations I can spend time now to make. I leave you to make the calculations and determine where we are at. This jeremiad may be looked on as unnecessary and as a good thing to forget. Well: so be it.

Yours truly,

J. W. Baird.

Dec. 11-1909.

Samuel Dr. Bell

E.M.P.

Lewis Bond

MAR 5 1900 115

MAY 31 1900

Monastir. Feb. 15. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I enclose the Table of Statistics for Monastir and field for 1899. I'm sorry some of the figures are not larger. But we have not lost our hope of better things in the near future. There is a very great change working in our field but it cannot find expression in this Table.

It has seemed best to change the time of Annual meeting of the Mission in order to accommodate the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. A vote has been started making May 2nd the day of opening

Dr. House has made us a visit of four days. He came especially to visit the G. B. School, and he will no doubt give you his impressions, which, I understand, were favorable. In addition to preaching for us on Sunday he conducted two revival services during the week, which were well attended, and at the second meeting quite a number of persons came forward and knelt for prayer.

Week before last I went to Prilep and was much encouraged.

I plan to go, to-morrow, to Leren. Mrs. Bond is suffering from a severe cold so that she cannot accompany me on these tours. We have had an exceptionally mild winter but there has

been much rain and dampness. My own health has been excellent.

There is an Albanian, a native of Monastir, who graduates this spring from Union Theol. Semy. New York. He wants to work for the Albanian people. But how to manage it. I know not. And yet now seems to be the time for pressing this mission. I am wondering if it would be advisable for yourself or Dr. Creegan to see the young man, Mr. Gregory M. Tsilka. Perhaps you could get some church to take a special pecuniary interest in the case. I received a very encouraging letter the other day from our Albanian preacher at Kortcha, and another equally encouraging, from the principal of the girls' school. I was glad to see a portion of a photo. of the school which I sent to Mr. Essery, appear in the "Star in the East" in the last number. The Pelek church recently sent 745 piastres aid to the Kortcha school.

I think I have not acknowledged receipt of the Appropriation of the W. F. M. S. which came duly.

Possibly you may be interested to know that our younger daughter, Edith, is engaged to marry a very excellent young man of Plainfield. Thus far we have been greatly blessed in our children.

Mrs. Bond unites in best regards to yourself and family.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

PAGE 15/1900

APR 16 1900 116
MAY 31 1900

Monastir. Mrch. 29. '900.

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Dr. Barton

Your favor of the 2nd. inst. came duly. Also the printed action of the Prudential Committee regarding treasury matters. I distributed the latter in accordance with your request. Such definite action makes it easier for the station treasurer. I made copies of your letter for all the stations, as usual.

You will probably hear from other stations regarding the question of insurance, taxes and repairs. A few years ago it was the custom of the Mission to make estimates for repairs when Mr. Peet, at one of our annual meetings, informed us that we might charge the item without its being appropriated, as the Board would of course care for the preservation of its own property. We were glad, of course, to have a bit more to use for regular work. I don't think we ever made estimates for insurance and taxes. The treasurer at Constple. has heretofore accepted all charges unless it was an unreasonably large item for repairs. As we never heard any complaint from Constple. I supposed he had the use of all our rents to cover our direct charges. The new arrangement seems to have uncomfortably hard on the Salonica station.

ABCFM 15/19/900

Mrs. Bond and I are planning to attend the meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society in Philippopolis.

I am in correspondence with a young Albanian, Mr. Gregory M. Tsilka, now in the Senior year at Union Theol. Sem. New York. He is very desirous of preaching to his own people but I am not able to make him any offer. The spirit of his letters is excellent and I judge he would make an efficient worker. I regret that we cannot secure his services when the need is so very urgent. Perhaps some church would interest itself in him and his people.

All in usual health at this station, though there is considerable sickness in the city. There are many deaths at Voden these days and in consequence the Bulgarian schools have paraded the streets with crosses and pictures.

Mrs. Bond unites with me in best regards to Mrs. Barton and yourself.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Mch 29, 1900

Philippopolis. April 30. 1900.

MAY 14 1900
MAY 31 1900

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I enclose a letter from Samokov, acknowledging receipt of circular regarding overdrawing salaries.

Mrs. Pond and I are here for the Jubilee meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. The meetings began Thursday morning, last, and closed a few minutes ago, Monday a.m. I was the delegate from our mission. Other missionaries were Drs. Haskell, Clarke, House, Miss Malthie and Miss Stone. Also, Mr. & Mrs. Marsh, of course. The native attendance was quite large, though some were prevented from coming by the inundation of last week. All the meetings have been well supported and the public gatherings in the new-unfinished church building - were very full and satisfactory.

We leave this afternoon, for Salonica, and our annual meeting, which opens Wednesday morning. Mr. & Mrs. Marsh go from here and Dr. Haskell, Mr. Thomson and Miss Malthie, from Samokov. The Misses Cole & Matthews are to attend, also. How delightful if you could be present to assist in the solution of some of our brickswithoutstraw problems.

Mrs. Pond unites in sending our best regards.

Yours sincerely,
L. Pond.

Philippopolis, Apr. 20, 00

MAY 25 1900

Salonica, May 11. 1900

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am sending you, to-day, the records of our annual meeting - an abbreviated edition, as you suggested, and much to my liking - also the estimates for 1901, and some of the station and school reports. I allowed Mr. Marsh to take his report to Philippopolis to copy and he will send it to you, direct.

I do not understand that you wish me to send you a summary of Table of Statistics since you have the station statistics - at least I suppose you have them. I did not receive any statistics from Constple. In making up a summary Dr. Riggs should be entered. I discover an error in my Table. I entered "churches & chapels" for Monastir as 6, when it should be only 2.

I am in haste to finish my secretary work to-day and get off to-morrow morning, with Mrs. Bond, to visit Coridge and Voden on our way back to Monastir. We have had a very busy meeting but withal a pleasant one. I trust our action will meet your kind approval.

Yours very sincerely,
L. Bond.

Philippopolis, Apr. 30, '00

Salonica, March 11, 1920

JUL 23 1900
JUL 25 1900

Monastir, July 6. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have received your favors of June 1 and June 12. But they didn't come quite "only". The new British Post Office in Salonica not being endorsed by the Turkish authorities the latter refuse to receive mail matter from the English post-master to pass on here. The only way out of the difficulty in case our letters get into the English Post is for the Salonica post-master to send them to Constple. where the Turk will accept and return to us. This is safe enough but the delay is annoying. I observe that you address the envelopes "via Salonica. Austrian Post." This ought to keep it out of the British. I would suggest that you address simply Monastir, Turkey in Europe, for the present.

In annual meeting the question of opening Sophia as another station was not discussed but the opinion seemed to prevail that it might be a branch station of Samokov.

I will send you hereafter, a summary tabular view sheet as you suggest.

The Twentieth Century Fund project meets our most hearty approval and we shall pray for its success. The hopeful tone in which you announce it is encouraging.

Mr. Tsilka was engaged to a graduate of the Korcha school before he went to America. It seemed to us and to everybody but

the relatives of the girl a very undesirable match. Mr. Tsilka had the girl follow him to America to be further educated. While there the flame of love - if there ever was any - died out and by mutual consent the engagement was broken off. Now the girl's relatives here in Monastir and at Korcha are furious. A brother - formerly a member of our church and excommunicated - arrested Mr. Tsilka as soon as he reached Monastir. Under the circumstances it seems best for Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka to work elsewhere for a year, at least. We like him and his wife and I hope they will eventually do good work in Albania.

I have asked Salonica and Samakov to report amounts needed for rent; and the latter will write about their missionary residence, No. 1. As to the Monastir residence I may say that it may be needed by the new missionary for the Albanian work, possibly for the first year. Still, houses can be rented here or the new missionary if of the right stuff might prefer to go at once into the Albanian territory. This house is a convenience for the Salonica station during July and August. Mr. Baird and children are expected here this evening.

Mrs. Bond and I plan to go on a tour to Prilep next week.

I enclose report of station to July 4th.

All in usual good health. The teachers remain here for the summer. We are much concerned for the work and the workers in China.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, July 6, 1900.

AUG 30 1900
OCT 2 1900

Resen. Emr. Turkey,
Aug. 13. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of July 26 was only received Aug. 9. in the evening. As Mrs. Pond & I started early the next morning for this place I copied the letter here for the stations. I was not quite sure, however, that you expected it to be sent to the mission, as it was not addressed to me as Secretary. But I gave the mission the benefit of the doubt, there being so much in the letter of general interest.

We are very glad to know that there is a possibility of our mission being reinforced with two new families if not with three. If but two come I fear the Albanians will have to wait. Mr. Tsilka will probably get clear of his difficulty with his would be brother-in-law very soon now. I hope the way will be open for him to enter the Albanian work a year hence. Our friends in Monastir & Prilep like him very much. And his wife is excellent.

The missionary residence in Monastir which it is proposed to use for the G.B.S. is probably worth L.T. 800. This figure covers the original cost. I think it could be sold for 800 in the market. Building lots in the neighborhood have increased in value but building material has cheapened some. I consider L.T. 800. a fair estimate.

Monastir, July 6, 1900.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. Kingsbury is recovering so slowly. I fear he may never be able to return to the mission. I received a letter from him recently.

We are very thankful for more hopeful news from China.

Mrs. Bond & I have been away from the station now five Sundays in succession.

We are receiving very pleasant accounts of the marriage of our younger Daughter, Edith, lately, at the home of her sister Violet at Asbury, N. Jersey, the ceremony being performed by our son-in-law, Rev. P. B. Kennedy.

We have suffered comparatively little from heat in our touring this summer, as Prilep, Lerin & Resen are all cooler than Monastir.

Brigandage has broken out again in this region so that we cannot go to Ochrid and Krushevo, at present.

Mrs. Bond joins in best regards.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

Resen, Aug. 13, 1900

CT 19 1900
NOV 26 1900

Monastir. Oct. 2. 1900

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton

My last quarterly report of station closed July 5. Mrs. Baird & daughters Agnes, Alice and Winifred came July 6. Miss Agnes remaining till Aug. 11 and the others till Sep. 4. We were glad to have them with us but sorry that Mr. Baird did not appear, also. In the August heat I proposed taking his duties at Salonica for a couple of Sundays so that he might come up here for a breath of fresh air. But the offer was declined, with thanks.

The latter part of July Mrs. Bond & I spent 11 days at Prilep. Audiences were fairly good notwithstanding the people had been commanded by the priests to avoid us altogether. In August we spent 11 days in Lerin and 11 days in Resen. In both places we had well attended meetings, generally of a very protracted character. We were assisted at Lerin by Miss Serafi D. Kyriac who accompanied us and at Resen by her sister who recently graduated from our school here.

Miss Cole and Miss Matthews spent respectively 12 & 5 days in Prilep in company with Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka and Miss Parlova. Their meetings were crowded and they received many calls and visited a number of homes. The community rooms we have rented

in Philip are a great help to the work.

Our girls' school opened Sep. 13. The boarders to date - number 16 and the day pupils 18. There is a third asst. teacher, this year, a Daughter of Pastor Setchanova of Philippopolis. Miss Matthews has been obliged to go to Salonica for a few days to undergo a Dental operation. Some much needed repairs and alterations have been made in the school building. Owing to the Demoralizing effect of free tuition in other schools in the city we are simply forced to reduce the tuition fee for Day pupils very considerably in most cases. Only two girls pay full price now. Last year several of our Protestants were sending their girls to other schools. The Servians provide their Day pupils Dresses, hats, shoes, books & a free lunch at noon.

Our little boys school and the Korcha school opened last week.

Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka have entered upon their Albanian work. They will reside for the present - perhaps permanently - at Korcha. Mr. Sinas may be transferred in the spring to Berat. Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka have made an excellent impression here and at Philip and we anticipate much good from their efforts in Albania. Mrs. Tsilka is handicapped at the start by ignorance of the language, but she is giving herself heartily to the work. I sincerely hope you will not fail to appropriate the £30 which we put in our estimates for part support of Mr. Tsilka for 1901. It is true that his class in the Seminary have

pledged his salary for two years but Mr. Tsilka assures me that no definite sum was named and that a number of those who promised aid conditioned it on their success in securing good pastorates. Of course nothing was given toward their traveling expenses from America. Even the £50 asked for Mr. Sims is £4 less than the salary we pay him & there is nothing for local traveling expenses. Native Agency at this station is in a somewhat hobbling condition.

Some weeks ago I was called to the Italian Consulate and informed that word had come from their Embassy at Constple. that the Americans of Monastir were no longer under their protection. No explanations were at hand. I at once wrote to Constple. but have not yet received any reply excepting that Dr. Barnum would present the matter to our Legation. We are hoping to be placed again under the care of the Austrian consulate where we were before the English consul came & went.

There has been an alarming amount of sickness this summer in the city and surrounding country especially among children, and this has interfered not a little with our work. The health of the station, however, has been as good as usual.

We pray that the annual meeting at St. Louis may be one of special power. In behalf of the station.

Yours sincerely, L. Bond.

Monaster. Oct. 2, 1900

JAN 1st 1901

MAR 6 1901

Monastir, Dec. 13. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of Nov. 26 came only and I sent off copies to all the stations. There will be general regret that there is to be no advance on this year's appropriations but we must make the most of what the Lord provides and be thankful that our own precious salaries, at least, are not to be reduced.

You probably know that Mr. Baird is venturing out again in field work. Still I think the mission will agree now in the plan of stationing him at Samokov. I did my best to have him remain there. Just now Mrs. Baird seems to be ailing considerably.

Am happy to report that the Armenians of Monastir vilayet are formally placed under the protection of the Austrian vice-consul, here. A new Italian consul has come to the city. The Austrian vice-consul, Mr. Kral, is a very agreeable person. We frequently exchange calls and this evening Mrs. Bond and I are invited to spend the evening — or what there is left of it after 9 o'clock — at the Consulate. Both Mr. & Mrs. Kral are R. Catholics but they evidently have a very good opinion of our religion.

Monastir
Oct. 3, 1900

Just now your favor of Nov. 30 arrived with enclosure of Appropriations of A.B.C.F.M. for 1901. I will send out copies to morrow to the stations.

I am beginning to make up the semi-annual station account.

Am very glad Mr. Peet has returned.

All in usual health here. Our first frost appeared this A.M.

I hope to send my quarterly report at the appointed time.

Yours very sincerly,

L. Bond.

Monasterio 8 Dec. 13, 1900

JAN 28 1901
MAR 6 1901

Monastir, Jan. 7. 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton.

In looking over memoranda of station work for the three months ending Dec. 31. 1900. there seems to be rather less than usual to embody in a report.

Mrs. Bond and I spent two Sundays, in October, at Vodena and had very encouraging meetings. Before returning home we made a sort of Central visit of three days to Salonica. At the end of October we went to Prilep for ten days, returning Nov. 4. The services were not as well attended as usual but we had more close personal conversation than ever before. One young, married man, belonging to a rich family came to see us every day solely to talk on religious subjects. He was at one time in Robert College and has spent a few months in England. He couldn't thank us enough for the spiritual aid we gave him and he has written us several times since to express his joy in his new life.

I have had the pleasure of baptising two infant children, one of them being a son of our preacher here. And later I had the sorrow of of conducting the burial of a daughter of the latter.

Two girls-boarders in our school have been received to communion, one of them being a daughter of our preacher at Vodena.

Thanksgiving-day was observed by a dinner at the G.B.S. and by a

Monasteries & ec. 1/13/100

prayer and praise meeting in the chapel. Christmas was celebrated by the station at our house in the old fashioned way.

Miss Cole was absent 9 days, on a visit to Salonica - returning Dec. 6.

There has been much sickness in Monastir & region and one of our boarders suffered from an attack of typhoid fever. She was kept in strict quarantine for six weeks and finally recovered. It was an anxious period for the teachers, but the experience of one of the assistants who has done some hospital work in the U. States was of great service in caring for the patient.

The Kortcha school reports over 40 scholars, including 5 boarders, the latter being from the city. There was an appropriation of £15 for three boarders, but because they were from the city Messrs Cole & Matthews voted disapproval, so the money had to be returned to the W. B. M. I. together with £85 surplus from our school here. Personally I regret the refusal as there was no stipulation made as to where the boarders were to be found. We have often had resident boarders in our school, including sisters of two of the Kortcha teachers who resided within stones throw of our school premises.

Native Agency has been hard pressed for funds this year and we have had to draw on the touring appropriation. We are glad to see that the £10 asked for Woman's Home has been granted again, although in the Appropriations it is erroneously placed among the Kortcha items.

It is a pity you cannot manage to grant the aid of £30 asked for Mr. Tsilka.

Your letter of Dec. 14 and lists of Appropriations for Woman's work in 1901 were only received and copied for the station.

I think I wrote you that we have been placed under the protection of the Austrian Vice-Consulate, very much to our satisfaction. Now an Italian consul has come to Monastir. We haven't yet found out exactly how we came to be so suddenly dropped by the Italian consulate.

Three Roman Catholic sisters came this fall and they have applied to the authorities for permission to open a girls' school. One of them - an Albanian - professes to be a Doctor and Dentist. We pray that they may do more good than harm.

On behalf of the station,

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Lancaster, Pa
Aug 1, 1901

MAR 1 1901
MAR 6 1901

Monastir, Feb. 12. 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I enclose the Monastir "Table of Statistics" for 1900. Am very sorry it doesn't make a better showing. For tried to have every figure exact. None of the other stations have sent me statistics yet, but I hope to receive all reports in time to make up a mission total before annual meeting.

The other day we ~~started~~ a circular note inviting the next annual meeting to be at Monastir, beginning Saturday, Apr. 27th. We hope the persistent Macedonian agitation will not interfere with our arrangement. The political atmosphere is not serene. Mrs. Pond is slowly recovering from a serious attack of bronchial catarrh. The weather has been unusually trying this winter and we have not ventured out on tours. There has been much fatal sickness in all our field but the general health is improving now.

We sincerely mourn the loss of Dear Dr. Riggs. I have suggested that Dr. Haskell, who knew him the longest, and Mr. Thomson, who knew him most intimately, prepare a mission memorial to which we would all subscribe.

Yours sincerely,

L. Pond.

Monastir, Jany 1 (1901)

Monastir, Feb. 12, 1901

MAR 11 1901
MAR 13 1901

Monastir. Feb. 21. 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have just received a paper in reference to the life and death of Dear Dr. Riggs. It is signed by all the members of our mission at present in this country. Before passing it on to Mr. Frowbridge I will copy it for your perusal.

"Since it has pleased our Blessed Master to take to himself our most esteemed and beloved fellow-worker from the very beginning of this mission, - Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs, - the undersigned, members of the European Turkey Mission, desire hereby to assure his family friends of our deep sympathy with them in this affliction. His loss is ours no less than theirs; and to us as to them his presence in the "better land" adds a distinct attraction to its blessings which "eye hath not seen nor ear heard," and of which the purest earthly enjoyment is but a type and a foretaste.

"We esteem Dr. Riggs as a worker extraordinarily fitted, - by gifts and training, by diligence in business and fidelity to duty, by humility and brotherly kindness, and especially by utter consecration to Christ and his cause, and high and holy trust in him, - for the service which he has so successfully

Monastir, Feb. 21, 1901

performed. And we wish here to record our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for giving him to this Mission for so long a time. His invaluable work in the translation of the Bible and a vast number of hymns into the Bulgarian language, and in other contributions to our Christian literature, seem well nigh indispensable to the successful prosecution of the missionary enterprise among this people.

That the vigor of his faculties and his working power, were to so great a degree preserved almost to the very end of his four score years and ten, we recognize as a special reason for thanksgiving to God. May his career be a permanent stimulus to us all to be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises."

The paper is in Dr. Haskell's hand writing, but I presume Mr. Thomson shared in its composition.

All about as usual here. Mrs. Bond is nearly recovered from her attack of bronchial catarrh and we hope soon to get off on a round of tours. Just now the roads are almost impassible from snow. The country is far from tranquil. In fact I almost fear to go to Pirlep or Lerin or Resen.

I have not yet received any Tables of Statistics.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Feb. 21, 1907

APR 12 1901 126
APR 12 1901

Monastir. March 27. 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Doctor Barton

Your favor of the 6th. inst. reached me yesterday and I immediately sent off copies to the stations. I am very glad to hear of reinforcements for our mission. Mr. Holway is certainly well recommended and I hope he may prove just the sort of man we need. perhaps a second Dr. House. His location will be an interesting question. All the stations - except Philippopolis - will be after him. I want him for the Albanian work. But perhaps Mr. Ostrander may more incline toward Albania as he is - I suppose - the grand-son of Dr. Thomson, who loved the Albanians so much and left them a small legacy. I presume Mr. Baird may be placed again at Samokov where he can do full work, as it is now proved that he is not able to do touring.

The time and place of next Annual meeting are not yet fixed. The Samokov brethren could not arrange their school duties so as to come here in April so our invitation fell through. Our teachers here decide that they must get away immediately school closes in June and therefore don't want the meeting here in July. I presume Samokov will have it there, early in July.

I wonder at what you write of the failure of stations to send in

Monastir
Rec. Apr. 21, 1901

quarterly reports. I considered it a very good regulation.

Salonica and Philippopolis have given me their Table of Statistics, but Samokov is backward.

I understand that the Monthly "Home Friend" of the Bulgn. Evang. Society has not been dropped yet. Their plan to start a weekly "Truth" having fallen through. There is but one opinion as to the desirability of having the Zornitza, but I fear it will not be accomplished. As a rule our Protestant people are poor and they don't half feel the need of a paper. And now there are a plenty of cheap newspapers. Still the meeting no doubt will give serious consideration to your suggestions.

Mrs. Bond and I have not yet started out on our tours this spring, partly because of the lingerings of grip and partly because of the interrogatory state of the country. Our Consul-Austrian-begs us to wait at least till May. My own impression is that that there will be outbreaks here and there but perhaps no general uprising, as Russia, apparently is not ready for it this year. The committees have extracted considerable money from the people and so are in honor bound to do something. Everything is quiet in the city of Monastir but there is much oppression in the villages. Work of all kinds is at a very low ebb, and complaint is loud.

Mrs. Bond joins in best regards.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, March 17/01

APR 22 1901

Monastir. Apr. 6. 1901

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I write to acknowledge your favors of March 13 and 21. The latter came yesterday and was immediately copied for the stations, including Sophia, where Miss E. C. Clarke is settled, if not exactly established. Am sorry her excellent work there is not fully endorsed by the Woman's Board, as it is by the Mission. It is unfortunate that we are not likely to succeed in getting our Annual meeting before July. I fear we cannot well settle the location of the new missionaries by circular vote. I hear from Dr. Haskell, to-day, that a vote has been started at Samokov to grant furlough for Mr. H. P. Clarke (presumably this summer and to the U. States) and to recall Mr. Baird to Samokov, this summer. Dr. Clarke writes that he hopes to be in Samokov by Sep. 1 or before. I hear that Dr. Kingsbury says he confidently expects to come back next fall. Mr. E. B. Haskell also expects to return about Sep. 1. I suppose we may count on the last expectation, but there is some query as to the other two without an endorsement from the Rooms. The sooner we know the better for our planning. I find that Samokov seems to take it for granted that Mr. Extranden is for the C. & T. Smok and very likely the mission will take the same view. I fear there may be considerable discussion over Mr. Holway. Personally, I feel

Monastir, 1901

very strongly that he ought to be consecrated to the Albanian work. After having done so much especially for the Bulgarians it would seem to be a shame to ask the Albanians to wait another year or two before something more is done for them, whose need is greater.

Am sorry three new men are not forthcoming as then there would be no question about Albania securing one. I wonder when Mr. & Mrs. Holway will be ready to come. We have no excessively hot or sickly season in Monastir, and they may come here at any time. As to acquiring the language they may find excellent opportunities here. Or, if they prefer, they could go immediately into Albania. The language is rather difficult. They ought to be allowed the right of expressing a decided preference themselves.

Mr. Peet has promised to prepare a code for us and therefore I have not attempted one myself. The likelihood of some disturbance this year seems increasingly improbable.

I hope your trip to India may be very pleasant and profitable. We wish you could visit us en route.

The mission will make out our estimates in accordance with your directions.

The Tables of Statistics are all in now and I can make up the summary.

All well as usual here.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Apr. 6, 1901

L. Bond

Monastir. May 20. 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In reply to your favor of Apr. 8. I submit the following answers for this station.

Native Helpers.

$500.00 for two new preachers to supply three congregations now reached at long intervals, comprising from 15 to 30 hearers each at present.

Education.

Our needs are fairly well supplied.

Building.

No apparent call except it may be for a new missionary dwelling in case Mr. Holway is assigned to this station. Such a building erected here or at Kortcha in Albania would probably cost at least $2000.

Literature.

Monastir will probably never be a publishing station.

Missionaries.

Two married missionaries to push the Albanian work, their salaries to be $924.00 a piece.

Stations.

A new station in Albania. No extra cost.

Monastir, Apr. 6, 1901

This new station might reach eventually 500.000+ people.

Miscellaneous.

A well equipped Reading Room or Rest costing annually for rent, furnishing and attendant at least $400.00 with an initial outlay of $100.00

$50.00 for unexpected necessities in the general work - usually met from private funds.

Your letter came when Mrs. Pond and I were absent on a tour from which we returned last week

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of Station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Pond.

Answers to Inquiries from Pres'r Compton T.

No 44

Stations address

JUL 12 1901
JUL 22 1901

Monastir, June 25. 1901

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Dr. Barton.

It just occurs to me that it may seem advisable to cable you the action of our Annual Meeting as to locating the new missionaries. Mr. Holway evidently expects to reach here early in September and the sooner he gets word from us the better. I suppose there is a strong probability that Mr. Ostrander will be stationed at Samokov so I would suggest that if no mention is made of him in the message you will understand that he comes to that station. Then we need only cable Holway Monastir. or Holway Salonica (or Philippopolis or Samokov) to make it clear. You remember that our meeting has been put off to July 12. I hope we shall take action on the new appointments at an early session.

Thanks for the statistic blanks just received.

All here in usual health and everything is quiet.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, June 25, 1901

Re. Cablegram

CT 16 1901

Monastir. Oct. 2. 1901

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The letter of Sep. 11. from Secy Smith, addressed to me as Secretary of the mission, came duly, and I immediately sent off copies to the Stations.

We are very thankful to the Board and the U.S. government for their active interest in the captivity of Miss Stone and her companion. Without doubt you are promptly informed from Salonica, Samokov and Constantinople of every item of importance connected with plans for release. Monastir station is the furthest removed from the seat of action and therefore I cannot furnish you any news regarding this sad event. It seems to be a settled conviction that the brigands belong to the notorious Macedonian Committee.

I do not quite agree with Mr. Haskell's opinion that the captives would probably fare better if they were in the hands of Albanians. I recall that when my next door neighbor, Mr. Gerasim D. Kynas was taken, on the road to Korcha, his captors - who were Albanians - treated him in a most diabolical manner. Still there are, doubtless, better Albanian and worse Bulgarian brigands. But the very best are bad enough. It was my sad pleasure to arrange for the release of Mr. Kynas by the

Monastir, Turkey, June 25, 1901

payment of T.L. 600. But it took nearly six months to accomplish it, as the band was vainly pursued by soldiers. Mr. Kyrias was in the employ of the Br. & For. Bible Society.

The Raslog brigands are probably congratulating themselves on having made a master stroke which must result in three important results, viz. a large ransom, political agitation and serious hindrance to missionary work. But the Devil is a big fool and is always blundering. We are glad that both Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka are persons of strong Christian character. As for ourselves we are driven closer to the mercy-seat. Traveling in the Monastir region is not at all safe, at present. The Macedonian Committee is busy and Albanian brigand bands are about. The poor villagers suffer the most. The other day a brother-in-law of one of our deacons came to Monastir to raise T.L. 60 ransom for his son. Both were taken from the fields by brigands and the father was sent for the money. For weeks the family had eaten bread without salt because of extreme poverty. The son will probably be killed. Three villagers were lately put to death on the failure of a certain village to send a large ransom in money, and various articles which were enumerated in a terrible letter from the brigand chief. A bold attack was made on the Turkish post on the Korcha road, a short time ago. The carriage containing the mail was some distance in advance and the mounted guards had fallen back near another carriage in which were two travelers.

The robbers evidently mistook this for the post and attacked it savagely, killing one of the travelers, three guards and three of the four carriage horses. Miss Stone - by the way - once went to Kortcha in this same vehicle, the driver being a very reliable Turk. Mrs. Bond and I propose to be exceedingly cautious in our touring this season.

We are greatly shocked at the assassination of our noble president, McKinley. That is another Satanic blunder. Last Sunday I took Mr. McKinley's life and death as the subject of my sermon and our people were much interested and I trust profited.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Ostrander has a most excellent excuse for tarrying a while in the home land.

We have not yet met the Holways.

I wonder if any action has been taken by the Prudential Committee on the request of the mission for Mr. Richardson.

We are looking forward with interest to the meeting of the Board and we pray that it may be a blessed gathering.

Miss Matthews is managing the school very well with her staff of native teachers.

All in usual health at the station.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

L. Bond.

Monastery Hickey
Oct. 2, 1901

FEB 25 1902

Monastir. Feb. 5. 1902.

MAR 24 1902

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Dr. Barton,

I send herewith the Monastir Table of Statistics for 1901. The other stations have not yet reported to me so I cannot send you the summary.

Last week a circular vote reached me asking the Mission to meet for Annual meeting at Sofia, in July. But it was negatived, nearly all considering that the meeting should take place in the spring, so as to decide earlier the location next year of Dr. Haskell & Rev. W. P. Clarke as well as to appoint a person to take charge of the literary work.

There is considerable religious interest among the girls in our school, at present. And we are much encouraged by the full attendance, this winter, on our Sunday chapel services and the close attention given to preaching and S. School teaching.

I have secured the services of a good person, Mr. Marmaroff, to take the place of Mr. Tirpchanoff, deceased, as colporteur and gospel worker. As the Bureau of Public Instruction began to place sundry hindrances in the way of my securing a license for Mr. Marmaroff I referred the matter to the Austrian vice-consul and the license was issued within a week. A renewal of a license for one of the B. & For. Bible Soc. men recently took 40 days, and

40 nights. Our good old vali was obliged to leave on account of fast failing health. The new vali seems to be a fairly good person, but I have not yet made his acquaintance.

Miss Kynias gives a very encouraging report of the Korcha G.B.S. Our Albanian preacher, Mr. Smias, will remove to Constple. to enter the B. & For. B. Soc'y service. I hope Mr. Tsilka may soon be joined by his wife and that they will settle down at Korcha, where they are much needed.

We are hoping, daily, to learn of the release of the captives.

I enclose a couple of snap shots I took from the roof of the G.B.S. building, recently. I indulge in photography occasionally as a recreation. My Northampton Edwards church Men's Club president asks me to send him 25 of my photos for stereopticon use. There seems to be a good deal of live timber in that church.

All in usual health. The winter has been unprecedentedly mild.

Mrs. Pond joins in sending to Mr. Barton and yourself our best regards.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Pond.

Mornastir, Aug. 5, 1902

132
MAR 27 1902

Monastir, Mrch. 13. 1902.

MAR 28 1902

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am happy to announce that the Mission has voted, unanimously, to hold its next Annual meeting at Monastir, beginning Apr. 24th. It is very possible that there may be serious political disturbances which will prevent meeting here, but we are hoping for the best. Just now it is quiet enough in the city, but the villages are in a bad way, daily arrests being made. Our prisons here are full to overflowing.

Returning from Salonica, last evening, I found your favor of Feb. 21. regarding the non-appointment of Rev. Mr. Richardson, and I am sending copies - as usual - to the stations. Very sorry poor Albania is compelled to wait indefinitely. Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka wish to return to their work at Korcha as soon as possible. At present they are being examined by the authorities at Salonica. I went there - accompanied by Mrs. Bond - at the request of Miss Stone, to take some photos for publication, as she was afraid to trust local photographers. The weather, however, was very unfavorable. Miss Stone appeared well, only she was suffering some from an injury to her knee, her horse having fallen the last day of her captivity. Mrs. Tsilka looked somewhat worn. The baby was very well indeed.

Monastir Mar. 5, 1902

While attending - by invitation - a Salonica station meeting I brought up the question as to the status of our wives and single ladies, and found that they could give me no light. In the new Hand-Book it says (p. 4) "All who receive regular appointment, are called missionaries." Have our wives been regularly "appointed"? If so, are they de facto missionaries, or only called missionaries - by courtesy?

Are the single ladies who are engaged in educational work also members of a station and mission, so that they are entitled to vote on all strictly A.B.C.F.M. questions? And do the married missionaries male & female vote on all Woman's Board questions? I would be very thankful if you would interpret the Hand-Book for us in this matter. An ex cathedra answer before Annual Meeting is desirable.

Mrs. Bond and I have decided that it is unwise for us to tour while the country is in its present state of disquiet.

Miss Matthews left this morning for Salonica for a few days of dentistry.

We are inviting Father and Mother Dr. Endeavor Clark to visit Monastir Endeavor Societies.

Mrs. Bond and I are in usual health. We send our best regards to Mrs. Barton.

Yours very cordially,

L. Bond.

Constantinople, March 3, 1902

MAY 19 1902

Monastir. May 2. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.

MAY 19 1902

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I am sending you by this post the Minutes of annual meeting, Letter to the Rooms and eleven reports. Dr. Haskell ran off—as soon as meeting finished—to Salonica. So I got his estimates into shape and sent them to Salonica this morning for him to sign as Chairman of Finance Com. and I asked him to send the Document to you without delay.

I send the summary of Table of Statistics, also, for 1901. Salonica was very late in reporting statistics. I understand that each station has sent Table Quiet to you, therefore I send only the summary.

We have had a delightful Ann. Meeting. Nearly every vote was unanimous. The minutes tell what we did. I send you an abbreviated copy which contains, however, every action that you will care to know. Our Devotional seasons were especially helpful. Mr. Thomson preached an excellent sermon.

I dont think I have acknowledged your letters of March 24 & 28.

Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka are here and will go to their work in Kortcha immediately.

The political situation is still very critical although just at present there is comparative quiet.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, May 13, 1902

Worcester, Mass.
May 21, 1902

JUN 23 1902

Monastir, June 5. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Mrs. Pond and I returned last Saty. evening from a tour to Enidje — where we spent two Sundays — and a visit to Salonica, having been absent three weeks. We found the work in Enidje encouraging. I baptised a baby-boy and received two persons to communion. At Salonica Mrs. Pond was put under the influence of chloroform and the surgeon cut out a large wart that has been very troublesome for two years. This same surgeon tried to kill it before by burning and extracting it, and before that a surgeon here tried fire on it. The wound is healing now and we hope it will not reappear. Our missionary friends in Salonica have come so very much entertaining this spring that we insisted on staying at a hotel until Mrs. Pond could come away.

We hope to go to Kortcha either next week or the week after. The country is very quiet at present.

I was glad to learn from your favor of May 19 that you had received the Ann. meeting Documents.

I enclose copy of letter from the meeting of the Bulgarian Evang. Society. We were much interested in reading your report of the Deputation to India and Ceylon.

Yours very sincerely, L. Pond.

Monastir 6/5/1902

Monastir, June 15, 1902

AUG 8 1902
OCT. 3 1902

Monastir, July 22. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton

I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of June 11. and double letter of July 2. I sent copies, as usual, to all the station secretaries and copies of the letter bearing on the native "Brotherhood" communication to each of the twelve signers thereof. I am hopeful that your statement of the situation will be of great help to all concerned. It strengthens the mission and it ought to strengthen the native preachers in cooperative work with us.

I am sorry there is no person at hand for the need in the Samokov Girls' Boarding School. As you express it the need there is very definite.

Am glad Philippopolis station gets the special grant of 50 L.T. for its general work. Mr. Marsh's anxiety at Annual meeting was pitiable to witness.

Miss Clarke will be disappointed at not securing the house in Sophia. But I didn't like the house or its location and was one of the five negatives. I am, nevertheless, very much in favor of kindergarten work.

Residence No. 1 at this station has not been needed for a missionary family since Mr. Baird left, three years ago and the G. B. School very naturally appropriated it room by room as there was need. And

Monastir, June 25, 1902

now the mission urges the addition of three rooms for the accommodation of the school. The W.B.M.I. has given us the money for the enlargement and I suppose we must proceed to the work of building at once, as I observe that you do not forbid it. I had supposed there was a distinct understanding between the two Boards that either the women would buy the house or pay rent. A missionary family always paid 22 L.T. rent. The house is so close to the school building that it cannot be rented to a third party.

I am happy to report that the closing exercises of the school here were exceedingly satisfactory. A large and appreciative audience filled the room and the impression made by the girls was most excellent. Miss Matthews is to be congratulated on her year's work.

Mrs. Bond and I attended the closing of the Kortcha Girls' Boarding school. There also the room was filled and in fact uncomfortably crowded. Nearly every exercise was applauded heartily, the Governor usually leading off. It was gratifying to the people to hear their native tongue which they love and which is the working language of our girls' school alone. There was but little applauding in our school here, because a large part - a majority of the audience - almost hate Bulgarian and do not understand English. Nevertheless they can't seem to stay away.

Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka have settled down to work at Kortcha and as they are taking it up with renewed consecration and energy

we may hope for good results. The field, however, is very difficult and we must be patient. I enclose one of my photos of Mr. Tsilka and the baby taken in our kiosk, thinking it may be of interest to you at this time. We are glad to hear that Miss Stone is sending 100 L.T. for enlargement of the Koritsa building. Miss Kyrias has managed to accommodate her eight boarders the past year but many hygienic rules must have been ignored. And yet the girls kept in excellent health. Miss Kyrias has rather remarkable executive ability. Let me enclose a photo-snap shot - of a portion of the beautiful Presba Lake along which the road to Koritsa passes. My view was taken from the place where Mr. Gerasimos D. Kyrias was captured by brigands in 1884. Brigands are still in evidence in that region. As the road is considered dangerous I applied to the governor-general for one or two mounted guards. He provided nine. And the governor of Koritsa gave us sixteen guards for our safe return.

Mrs. Bond and I returned last week from a rest of eleven days at a near monastery on the slope of the mountain. We took Miss Kyrias with us, and we were all benefited by the outing. The scenery of this region will attract tourists some day. I'll send one of the monastery trees - an elm - snapped from the monastery window.

I wrote you a letter, June 24, subject to approval or disapproval of mission, asking for a special grant for medical expenses. As the letter has not been returned to me I presume it received the

endorsement of the mission and is probably in your hands by this time. Mrs. Bond is very well now, and as active in all her Christian work as ever. Just at this hour she is conducting her monthly mothers' meeting. We hope the way will be open for us to accomplish several tours in the near future. The Bulgarian committees are somewhat more quiet at present still travling in any direction is exceedingly unsafe in our field. Miss Matthews has gone for a fortnight's tour among outstations of Salonica.

Please pardon me for writing such a lengthy epistle.

But I forgot to mention that two bright girls graduated this year from the Kortcha school. No graduates this time from the school here.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Mrs. Bond July 22, 1902

SEP 15 1902
OCT 3 1902

Monastir. Aug. 27. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Aug. 6 came duly and according to custom copies were at once sent to the stations. Mrs. Pond and I desire to express our sincere thanks for the allowance of $42.00 voted by the Prudential Committee.

Mrs. Pond seems to be permanently rid of those troublesome warts; but just now she is recovering from an attack of erysipelas in one of her limbs below the knee, which appeared, unexpectedly, three weeks ago. Aside from this her health is excellent. The weather has been oppressively hot for several weeks and wells were running dry, but now rain has come in abundance and the mercury has gone down 25°.

We expect Miss Cole at the end of the week.

The addition to Residence No. 1 is progressing satisfactorily and we hope to finish the job with the W. B. M. I. funds in hand. The enclosed photo which I snapped the other day will be interesting, perhaps, as showing how it looked then from Miss Matthews' room. I hope you can make an arrangement with the Woman's Board of the Interior so that the school may have the building, permanently, as it seems so very necessary. An unusually large number of girls are applying for admission, now.

Monastir, July 28, 1902

Mrs. Haskell and children are here for a few weeks as they found the heat of Salonica unbearable. When they first came we had two or three cool days and I was amused to see Mrs. Haskell standing out in the bright sunshine, trying to get warm. We hope Mr. Haskell may come next week.

Mrs. Pond and I hope to accomplish some touring soon, but we need to travel cautiously. At the present moment there is comparative quiet. One would think that about all the bad Bulgarians were in the prisons or in exile. But local committees threaten dreadful work in the near future.

From all the outstations, nevertheless, we receive encouraging reports of the work as conducted by our helpers.

We rejoice with you in enlarged contributions to the Board and hope the year may close not only without debt but with a considerable surplus.

I don't think I have sent you any photo of Mr. Sibka and that baby, in our kitchen. Nor the skeleton class of Miss Pavleva.

Miss Matthews had a very pleasant tour of nearly three weeks in the Salonica field.

Mrs. Pond joins in best regards to Mr. Barton and yourself.

Remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Pond.

Mr. Barton
Aug. 28, 1902

Rec'd JAN 2 1903

Monastir. Dec. 16. 1902

Ans'd JAN 5 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Oct. 3 and Nov. 19 - the latter enclosing the appropriations for 1903. We are very glad the $8.600 has not been reduced and very sorry that it has not been largely increased. But there is no call for discouragement. Gideon's twice reduced army in a recent S. School lesson is in point. We heartily unite in your kind invocation "May the Lord give you great wisdom in the use of this money and add His blessing to those who use and those for whom it is used.

Your suggestion that the Woman's Board pay rent for the use of American Board building in Monastir will meet the approval of the Mission.

The absence of report of our girls' school was not an "oversight". Miss Matthews declined to write it on the ground that it was not required of her. This year there will be a report.

It falls to me again to undergo surgical operations. When in Salonica, with Mrs. Bond some two months ago I had a small stone crushed in the bladder and washed out, as the surgeon supposed. I fancied there was a considerable piece left but a careful search failed to find it. From Salonica we came to Eviroje where we spent two Sundays and then to

Monastir Aug. 4th 1902

Voden for a week. Returning home we went immediately to Prilep for a couple of Sundays. After returning from Prilep the continued irritation developed a bad catarrh of the bladder and I summoned a physician. In a few days the inflamation was reduced sufficiently to allow an examination and the suspected price was located. But the surgeon here had not the proper instruments for crushing it although he tormented me an hour in experimenting. I would have gone to Salonica last week only I wished to get off my semi-annual station account, first - which was audited to-day - and now that I am ready the intensely cold weather is prohibitive. In the meantime I am very careful about diet, and the Doctor warns me against taking cold. My general health is excellent. Mrs. Bond, also, is enjoying good health this winter. We found considerable to encourage us in our tours, especially in Voden and Prilep. Many greatly exaggerated reports of political disturbance get into the papers and very possibly you may find them in the home prints. Among the rest a Vienna sheet announced that all the villages in the Monastir vilayet were up in arms and that the Turks had bombarded the city &c. Not a word of truth in the whole account. It is true that both Turks and Christians - chiefly Bulgarian - are greatly excited, and there is a general expectation that the revolutionary bands will do their utmost - in the spring - to provoke a massacre big enough to warrant

Russia - and possibly Austria - to interfere. In the meantime there is a good deal of suffering in the villages on both sides. Our colporteur - just returned - reports murders occurring daily in the city of Ochrida. The committees are still extorting money at the point of the revolver from unwilling contributors. In this region the so called Greeks - Gnukomans - are uniting with the Bulgarians to some extent. The committees claim to be an authorised government and therefore dont hesitate to enforce obedience to all orders. Let me give a sample. A village teacher having collected money for a certain number of rifles was asked to hand over the cash to the committee. The teacher replied "Send the rifles, and I'll give you the money." The poor fellow was solemnly sentenced to be shot. A cousin told the committee that he was sure he could persuade the teacher to deliver the money at once. But this offer was spurned on the ground that the committee must sustain its dignity. A day or two later the teacher was shot dead. Usually the victims of assassination are shot in the back. The chief of Saraffofs' committee at present is one Delcheff. This gentleman was circulating in and about Monastir last winter disguised occasionally as a Turkish woman. When Miss Stone's ransom was paid he left at once saying that he alone could release her. I am told - and am inclined to believe - that Miss Stone wintered in the mountains near Doiran - one of the Salonica outstations. It is admitted that Protestants are by far the best committee men. We take no stock whatever

in the reform program of the Sultan. Even the Turks shrug their shoulders. The other day all the city police threw down their arms and demanded many months' back pay. When we were in Bodena some 50 soldiers broke away for Eridje - 20 miles away - to clamor for several years' back pay. A young friend of mine spent two weeks in securing a passport for Vienna. On the document it is printed "This passport costs 50 piastres". But in addition to the loss of two weeks time, he was obliged to give presents to officials to the amount of 450 piastres - £T.5 all together. There is room for improvement in this land. But it is difficult to persuade the people to confess sin and to look Godward in their longing for freedom. Most of the leaders are rank infidels or atheists.

The reports of your good Annual meeting in Oberlin are refreshing. We are watching with deep interest the signs of increasing spirituality in the churches at home. How much we need a great awakening here!

I enclose a couple of photos - all the piastre postage will carry. Possibly I have sent these before. Will send others in subsequent letters.

Mrs. Bond joins in best regards to yourself and Mrs Barton.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

HARRY WADE HICKS

138

Rec'd JAN 19 1903

Ans'd JAN 23 1903

Salonica, Jan. 2. 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton.

The enclosed letter needs no explanation. As I chanced to be here this week for medical treatment Mr. Haskell asks me to forward it to you for your consideration. In case Dr. House goes this year he would not care to start, probably, until after our annual meeting - which is expected to be at Philippopolis at the native Easter season. But it would be an advantage for them to know, as soon as convenient, if they shall be at liberty to go this year. I suppose it would be quite sufficient if the Prudential Committee could grant permission subject - perhaps - to the formal approval of the Mission, either in Annual meeting or by Circular vote.

Dr. House certainly needs a vacation at once; and I may add that it is my conviction that Mrs. House ought to get to the land of skillful physicians without much delay.

I think I wrote you about my trouble from a piece of stone left in the bladder some two months ago. I am happy to say that it is now removed, and I return to Monastir to-morrow, greatly relieved, for which I thank the Dear Lord.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Dec. 19, 02

Tarbonnica, Jany 21/1923

Rec'd MAR 10 1904

Monastir, Feb. 24. 1903.

Ans'd MAR 11 1904

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Was very glad to receive your kind letter of the 4th. As a partial answer I enclose my News Notes. It is really impossible to any satisfactory judgment as to the political probabilities when there are so many possibilities.

Mr. Haskell didn't get that $2000 for the Kesab. for the industrial orphanage at Salonica, but for general relief. I at first supposed it was for the farm.

If you approve our Monastir orphanage idea I wish you would kindly use your influence with the Boston Committee of Relief, to secure a special contribution or permission to use from funds in hand. The London funds have been so large that I have over £400 T. of Boston money, still unexpended. If we could have half - say £T. 200, it would be delightful. There is no doubt but the Mission will approve this station acting as trustees.

Mrs. Bird & I talk of getting away for the U.S. possibly by the last of April or early in May. Annual Meeting is voted for Apr. 6 at Samakov. Who will take our place here is a very open question still. Under the circumstances I regret leaving this open. Would like to see the orphanage well under way. But apparently it is better for us to go as planned. Anyway, our salary ends June 30.

Salonica, January 2, 1903

I don't get time to write special articles for the Chr. Herald but I always send my "Notes" to Dr. Klopsch, also to Miss Stone requesting her to use them - and certain photos which I occasionally furnish - for Chr. Herald, at her discretion. I have no confidence in Pastor Popoff's discretion and so refuse to work with him or under him.

Mr. Brailsford hopes to finish distribution within a month. We are doling out flour here this week for March & April. There are still two months to harvest and houses to be rebuilt, and other crying needs. Were there no fear of a fresh uprising the case would be easier of solution.

Am glad our missionaries have such good health this winter. Mr. Ford is at the chapel on baby grass. Devotes every Wednesday to the babies.

Remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Ford.

Nestorians. Tiflis, Feb. 4, 1904.

140

Rec'd MAR 23 1903

Monastir. Mch. 1. 1903

Ans'd MAR 26 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of the 13th. ult. with code came to hand this morning and I have prepared copies of both for the stations. The code may be useful in telegraphing to the other stations. You are very kind and thoughtful and we appreciate the interest manifested. On consultation we may, possibly, add a bit to the code. I hope we may have no occasion to use it.

At present all is quiet on the surface except that political arrests are made and there are loud mutterings from the Bulgarians. The reform program prepared by Russia and Austria seems to satisfy no one and the committees are exasperated by it, so that we regard it as more than probable that there will be a very serious uprising this spring. The other day the Russian consul visited the Bulgarian Gymnasium and offered to protect from arrest or other punishment any rebel bands that would come in from their hiding places and surrender to the Turkish authorities. This offer is taken as an insult by the Bulgarian teachers and pupils. The fact is the insurgents are desperate and fully resolved on action. We propose remaining here until we are compelled to flee - as Mr. Bond and I did in Eski-Zagra, at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. A few days ago I received ~~I received~~ from the British

Monastir, March 1, 1903

vice-Consul of Philippopolis the following telegram "Is coal obtainable am bigning kitchener." This puzzled me until I learned on consulting my unabridged that kitchener means "kitchen servant: cook." A former English consul occupied a house adjoining the girls' school. The house can be had now, and if it suited Mr. McGregor our teachers would feel a greater sense of security. But we prefer to remain under the protection of the Austrian Consul. As to annual meeting I doubt if any Delegate gets there from this station. If any one goes it will probably be Miss Matthews.

Am happy to report that we are all in comparatively good health. I will endeavor to send you a few lines every week, in accordance with your very reasonable desire.

It is very comforting to know that earnest prayer is offered in our behalf.

Remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

141

Rec'd MAR 31 1903

Monastir, Mrch. 9. 1903.

Ans'd APR 2 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Feb. 18 was duly received and I immediately sent copies to the stations. Thanks for the light you throw on the question of delegates from the boarding schools. We can manage the matter now satisfactorily, no doubt.

I enclose the Table of Statistics for Monastir. The summary is not yet in sight, as I have received but one Table thus far, that from Philippopolis.

I enclose, also, a letter of a begging character, which I beg of you to present to the Prudential Committee. I very much regret the necessity for asking any financial aid, at all. I trust the health of both Mrs. Bond and myself will not call for any further operations involving grants in aid from the Board.

The $110 & $13.80 for Woman's work in the Salonica field will be very acceptable. But it remains to be seen whether the ladies can do much touring this year.

The Committees are very active these days in gathering money, and their method secures heavy contributions. Last Thursday one of their messengers called the second time on a fat merchant with a receipt for the amount which he had named — L. T. 30 — on previous call. The merchant refused and called on his servants to

seize the fellow. But the latter whipped out a revolver, fired two or three shots - apparently in the air - and made good his escape via the Bulgarian church yard which was very near. The fellow is a son of the head carpenter whom we employed last summer on the addition to Res. No. 1. He is probably in the mountains with some band by this time. The fat merchant stands a good chance of being assassinated. He will most likely hasten to make a voluntary contribution of at least £50 to condone for his blunder. A friend of mine who was forced to give £6 last year is now called upon for £10. And he is not a Bulgarian. An acquaintance of ours is one of the messengers. He has collected from many people. One man refused twice and the chief told our acquaintance "Go to him once more and if he refuses, kill him." But our friend begged that some one else be sent, as he had a family to support, &c. and finally the chief sent a single man and he got the money. Last week some rebels demanded £200 from a Turk, or they would burn up his chiftlik. The money was paid promptly. A week ago yesterday there was a serious encounter at a village on the Eastern shore of Lake Presba, 10 or 12 miles from here. A band of 20 rebs. were practicing, when they were attacked by Turkish soldiers. The result was one reb. killed and one wounded. And nine Turks killed including one yuzbashi. Three village houses - Xn. - were burned. As to the reforms no one here expects to see them put in practice. The situation remains critical.

Yours very sincerely. L. Bond.

Monastir March 9, 1903

Rec'd APR 3 1903

Monastir, March 16. 1903.

Ans'd APR 3 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Feb. 27 reached me day before yesterday. I immediately sent copies to the stations.

The points you present are of great importance and will be discussed, doubtless, in ann. meeting. It was a strange oversight that our Publication Committee was not elected as usual at our last meeting. But the former committee acts this year, Mr. Baird taking the place of Mr. Thomson. Mr. Isanoff, a native is on the Com.

The question of self support is always forced to the front when we take up the estimates. But we may take special action this year.

The point you raise in regard to Miss Malthie is a somewhat delicate one, but I hope the question may be managed wisely. At the meeting in 1901 we asked the "Board to seek and appoint another American lady as teacher to be in preparation to render such assistance as may be necessary, and assume such responsibility as may in time be required of her". Miss Malthie has done excellent work, but for a number of years she has come too much under the influence of native assistants.

The political situation, here, is not much changed. The committees are still collecting money.

March 9 1903

The merchant of whom I wrote in my last letter was forced to pay £100 in place of the £30. Last week 190 people came in from a village to complain of abuse by Turkish soldiers. They were well received by the Austrian consul, but the Russian Consul gave them a scolding. The Vali also scolded them for going to the consuls, but promised to make good all their losses. A prominent Xn. citizen of Cehrida was killed in the market by a soldier and his companion also would have been killed had not a binbashi rushed to the rescue. The Xn. shops were then closed for several days, from fear, as they understood that the Turk. Committee had resolved to murder 8 other Xns. The weather is still wintry with snow on the hills. The Bulgns. claim that they can put 21000 insurgents in the field. The leaders are not pleased with the reforms because they don't see lucrative offices opened up for them - only the common people would be benefited. And the common people who appreciate the reforms are afraid to express their views. I, myself, don't much expect to see the reforms put in operation.

We are all in usual health. Two of the school boarders joined our church yesterday. Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka are coming to-day for the benefit of Mrs. Tsilka's health. British Vice-Consul came yesterday.

Mrs. Bond joins in sending best regards.

Remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, March 16, 1903

143
Rec'd APR 10 1903

Monastir, Mrch. 23. 1903

Ans'd MAY 2 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

The political outlook is still far from being hopeful. Yesterday 75 more prisoners were released, but they don't in the least appreciate the leniency of the Sultan, as they will know he does it under pressure. On coming out they refuse to cheer for the Sultan, but openly cheer for those whose activity has stirred up the powers to effect their release. There are some 250 more in prison. The committees are hard at work passing around the sancer for involuntary contributions. Several rich citizens go about with armed attendants. Villagers are compelled to sell even their oxen to raise enough to buy rifles. These poor villagers are to be pitied.

From recently intercepted letters it appears that the noted Sarafoff has ordered the killing or capture of one or two of the Monastir consuls. The new British vice-consul - Mr. McGregor - is a very pleasant person. But we are very well satisfied to remain under the protection of the Austrian consulate.

Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka came a week ago from Korcha, Albania, en route for the U. States. Mr. Tsilka is engaged to lecture. We are very sorry to have them leave the work. They propose to return in December. Mr. Tsilka has not been satisfied with the

Monastir, March 16, 1903

salary in gin - £5 a month. I don't think we can ever satisfy the preachers who are educated in America.

I just now learn that a very bad Turk was killed by Christians, yesterday. No serious encounters have taken place recently.

The Greeks are proposing to open a consulate in Kortcha. There are no other consulates there.

We are all as well as usual here. I don't think I shall venture to go to Annual Meeting, unless the situation is much more hopeful at the time.

In case we have occasion to cable you, please note that our son - A. Russell Bond - is one of the editors of the Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York. Through him all our friends would be reached. We are hopeful that no very serious disaster will befall this city. Touring just now is out of the question.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

Monastir, Mar. 23, 1903

Rec'd APR 17 1903

Monastir. March. 30. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Ans'd APR 28 1903

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The status quo which the powers wish to preserve appears to pretty well maintained. The Turkish soldiers are pouring in in large numbers, a few Christian policemen are enrolled, and the Committees and bands are as active as ever in collecting money, forcing villagers to buy arms and drilling. Last week in three days ten murders in nearby places were reported. In a village seen from my study window a Bulgarian baker was assassinated before daylight as he was taking wood from the oven where it had been left to dry over night. No clue as yet to the murderer. In a village near Florina two Bulgarians were killed and one wounded by Turks. The governor of Florina ordered the villagers to meet in the evening and elect their village guards. They did so and on coming out of the school house were fired upon by the Turks. The villages has 200 Xn. & 200 Turkish houses. One of the elected guards would have been killed also, but an old Turk for whom the guard had worked, threw his arms about him and saved him. The next day about 100 villagers came here to complain. The authorities gathered them in khans and set policemen to prevent their going out to visit any of the consuls. The Bulgarians of Prilep have closed their shops because the soldiers steal and beat people ad libitum. A lot of the merchants are on the

way here to complain to the authorities and especially to the consuls.

Last week Miss Kyriakides wired me that the Kortcha school permit and some text books had been taken by the police. After waiting for particulars by letter, our consul took hold of the matter energetically and the Vali promised to order the immediate return of the articles. This Austrian consul is a jewel. We have no desire to be transferred to the British vice-consul.

The Monastir church proposes to call Pastor Setchanoff of Philippopolis but I doubt if he accepts as we offer him but L.T. 80 - one half from the Board and one half from church.

Mr. & Mrs. Tsilka left for the U.S. last Friday. We are sorry to have the teachers at Kortcha left alone at this time. But they are very brave. Miss Kyriakides refused to allow the police to examine her private library without permission from me. She also prevented their touching Mr. Tsilka's books. Plucky little woman!

All well as usual here.

I remain.

Yours sincerely.

L. Bond.

Monastir, March 30, 1903

145

Rec'd APR 25 1903

Monastir. Apr. 6. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Ans'd APR 28 1903

Dear Dr. Barton.

Matters here stand about as usual. Last Monday there was a serious encounter in a region north of Ochrida Lake. The insurgents claim that 10 soldiers and 30 bashi-bazouks were killed while they had but one man - a leader, named Davidoff - killed and two men wounded. I wrote you of two Bulgarians being killed by Turks in a village beyond Florina. 105 villagers came in to protest. A commission (Turkish) sent to the village to investigate, report that the men were killed by insurgents. The consuls waited on the Vali, last week, to ask him to keep the soldiers to their quarters. But, really, in this city, they have been remarkably orderly. Last Saturday there was a fight with stones, &c. in the prison, and 8 Bulgarians were carried out to the hospital. A Bulgarian, while monkeying with a bomb, the other day, was badly injured.

We have finally decided not to attempt annual meeting. We hear of two R.R. bridges being blown up, and the consul points out that a lot of soldiers from Asia Minor are on the way and if the R.R. is workable it will be largely absorbed by the military. I doubt if any one goes from Salonica. In that case I presume the meeting would be postponed.

I have statistic report ready and will send Mission Documents to Phil. by post. Just received Table of statistics from Salonica.

Should there be any serious danger or disaster to mission property here, I will cable. We hope this city will be well protected. But of course it is impossible to predict anything with perfect confidence. This seems to be our present post of duty and as we are really safer here than anywhere else.

In case we cable please communicate the message to our son, Mr. A. Russell Bond. Office "Scientific American", 361 Bdy. New York.

We are all in usual good health and spirits.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Apr. 6, 1903

Ans'd MAY 27 1903

Monastir, Apr. 13. 1903

To The Prudential Committee,

Boston,

Dear Brethren,

In October, 1904, it will be ten years since Mr. Bond and I were in the home land. We then returned in company with Dr. House and family. In view of our advancing years and recent suggestions of physical weakness - although just at present we are enjoying excellent health - we have decided to ask you to grant us permission to return to the U. States next spring - or in the early summer, on furlough; the prospect being that it may seem best for us to remain in America, permanently.

I will send this petition via Philippopolis for the endorsement of the mission in annual meeting.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Apr. 6, 1903

P. C.

Monastir, April 13, 1903

REC'D APR 30 1903

Monastir. Apr. 14. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd MAY 2 1903

Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Mrch. 26 reached us yesterday. I was too hurried yesterday to write you my regular weekly report as I had to prepare and send off the Mission Documents to Philippopolis, as a telegram, Sat. evening, informed me that notwithstanding the Circular vote which Salonica station started and signed, and which received our aff. vote also, Dr. & Mrs. House arranged to go to the meeting. I am very sorry to be absent. I will send you, Direct, the station report and copy of the Statistics Summary. Miss Matthews is at work on her report.

I sent to the meeting a letter addressed to the Prudential Committee, asking for a furlough next year. Mrs. Bond and I doubt the expediency of our returning to the Mission, considering our years and the need of younger people in this field.

Yesterday, villagers came in from two Directions to complain to the Consuls of atrocities committed by Turks. Apparently, they have good ground for complaint. Three rebel bands - numbering in all 90 men - with their chiefs - including the noted Sarafoff, were surrounded on Saturday in the village of Smarjes - E. of Korcha & S. of Presba Lake - by a large number of Turkish soldiers and bashi-bazooks. But the insurgents escaped without loss, but a

few - perhaps 8 - Turks were killed, and 2 or 3 villagers. The village was pretty thoroughly looted and several houses were destroyed.

The Albanians of Debr - N. of Ochrida Lake - han had a conference. They decide to give up their blood feuds, refuse payment of taxes to the Sultan and to fight for the Sultan - but only as bashi-bazouks. Those who held gov't positions resigned them promptly, it is said. Personally I dread - most of all - these Alb. bashi-bazouks.

Last Friday evening soon after sunset a young man - a very nice, inoffensive fellow - was stabbed to death on the crowded street apparently by a couple of soldiers. Since the protest of the consuls there are fewer soldiers on the streets.

The English vice-consul told me he saw a drunken Turk ride his horse into several coffee shops, including the swell shop of the city. The fellow flourished his revolver & made things lively. A police officer with 8 men witnessed the performance but did nothing more than keep out of the way of the fellow's horse.

I am making several larger photos which I plan to send you in a few days; also a photo - not by myself - of the new annex of the Kortcha school.

All well as usual.

In view of our anticipated homeward journey next spring I presume the mission will choose another Secretary.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Pond.

Mr. Martin, Apr. 14, '03.

Rec'd MAY 8 1903

Monastir, Apr. 20. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Ans'd MAY 28 1903

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Thanks for your kind favor of Apr. 2nd. There is nothing of much significance to report this week. Last week there was an encounter at a village in the Prilep District. According to the most reliable accounts one rebel was seriously wounded and eight soldiers on the Turkish side were killed. A Bulgarian priest and a kodja bashi of a village were murdered by order of the Committee for Disobedience. The priest was accounted a very vile person. By order of Sarafoff, a leader of a band of rebs was murdered, lately, for protesting against the demands for money. The same day the wife of the leader was killed. It appears that she had protested on the part of the women against parting with their jewelry. From the region N. of Ochrida 136 villagers were brought here and lodged in jail. They had fled to the mountains but the authorities invited them to return & they would not be molested. The Turks are not overstocked with gunpowder. The next time villagers flee they will remain with the bands as reinforcements. Yesterday morning there was a fall of 2 or 3 inches of snow which may chill the ardor of the bands for a time. Most people have looked with apprehension to this Easter week. All passed off quietly here yesterday. (Sunday).

Friday night late we received a tel. from Mr. Haskell, begging Mr. Pond

to come at once to Sal. as his wife was sick. Mrs. Pond went Sat. morning. It appears that Mrs. Haskell is very weak since the birth of her child and needs a sister to care for her. I judge that the Holways are at Ann. Meeting with the Houses. Mr. Haskell, in a postal, says he got desperate and so begged the loan of my wife. Traveling on the R.R. is a little forlorn these days, but it seemed a clear case of duty.

I am sending you six photos pencil marked. I marked $1.00 as the value, for the information of the P.O. The smaller ones are my work - begging pardon of the daylight. It is a pleasure to send them all to you free of charge. If Mrs. Pond ever comes back I want to photo our residence.

As soon as Miss Matthews has her Boston copy of school report ready I will send it with mine and the summary of statistics.

We are all in good health.

If you have an opportunity of conversing with the Tsilkas you may secure some interesting points about the capture at Dausko. The Protestants of B. are apparently deeply involved in the insurrectionary movement. A son of Pastor Letchanoff, of Philippopolis - it appears - was killed in the village near Petit, when the Turks destroyed the place and only one of the band escaped.

If matters grow more alarming I'll try to write oftener than once a week.

We had very interesting Easter services, yesterday, and on Good Friday.

You will be careful in writing to me, of course, as your letters are liable to be opened. I can send by Austrian post, but yours get into the Turkish. Yours sincerely, L. Pond.

Monastir, Apr. 20, 03

Rec'd MAY 15 1903

Ans'd MAY 28 1903

Monastir. Apr. 27. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your kind favor of the 8th received this morning. I will gladly call you when there is occasion. At present there is comparative quiet in this city and immediate vicinity. No disturbance whatever during Easter week. A few days ago over 50 villagers from Smerdesh & region - including 8 priests - were lodged in prison, here. Two policemen and 10 gendarmes are stationed in our quarter of the city, avowedly for the protection of us Americans. A serious encounter between Strumitza & Radovish was reported, last week, but I cannot give particulars. People have fled from Monastir villages in a few cases, but never from Monastir. Murdering, both by Turks & Bulgarians, is going on in a mild way, all the time, of course. Your evening papers might have mentioned the coming of Mr Teilka, also.

Mr Estrander takes my place as Mission Secretary. I hope he will enjoy the position as much as I have. I shall miss your "Rev. Lewis Bond, Sec'y" letters. I will send copy of your latest communication to the stations.

I thank the Prud. Committee for the special appropriation of $39.

Rev. W. A. Essery, Hon. Sec'y of B.L.M.A. Soc'y, reports a grant of £27.10 to the Kortcha school and £10 to the Monastir station for Evang. work and we are very grateful.

Monastir Apr. 20, 03

Am very glad to hear that Ann. Meeting asks for a new missionary for Albania and a man to take my place.

Mr. Bond is still at Salonica assisting in the care of Mrs. Haskell, who is still very weak.

I approve of Dr. Strong's going to Africa but am sorry you have to carry so much extra work and responsibility.

We are all in usual health.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, April 27, 1903

Rec'd MAY 22 1903

Monastir, May 4. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The situation here does not yet seem to call for a cablegram, a la code. For the present it is remarkably quiet in the city, although yesterday, I am told, the police arrested a Bulgarian with a bomb. Mrs. Bond is still in Salonica caring for Mrs. E. P. Haskell, who continues to have alarming chills. Mrs. H. G. Haskell may come here to-morrow from Philippopolis. There is no need of my writing you about the bomb business in Salonica as doubtless some one from the station will report particulars. Here there are almost no European buildings to be destroyed excepting our own and quite extensive buildings owned by the French catholics. It is significant that no attack was made on our building in Salonica when bombs were thrown at the German school next door. But this may have been simply because there was no convenient building near from which to throw them. The last bomb reported by Mrs. Bond is said to have been aimed at the Catholic school in which nearly all the students are Bulgarians. In view of this I propose to arrange to-day - if possible - to have guards at the school, and hence we had counted ourselves quite safe from the bombs because our boarders and assistant teachers are Bulgarian. But these anarchists are mad crazy. Miss Cole is quite nervous, but Miss Matthews keeps comfortably cool. Our consul urges us to have a guard; but heretofore I couldn't see any sense in it. I feel quite sure you would recommend it now.

Monastir, April 27 1903

I saw in the Congregationalist a statement that our missionaries were advising people to leave the country. And that Mr. & Mrs. Teilka were on the way to the U.S. This will convey a wrong impression. No one of us advised or encouraged the Teilkas to leave. They had decided to go without having consulted us. As to other people - non Protestants - we have given no advice. I do remember saying to the Tribune correspondent that I didn't blame folks for going to America, when staying here meant practical starvation; as all business is about dead.

I have just come from our consul - who is sick in bed. He very strongly advises our having guards at the school. My house is not so much exposed, as it stands back from the street, and all our neighbors are Turks or Wallachians. The Austrian consulate - in rented quarters is badly exposed. In all probability there will be bound throwing both here and at Uskub. Unfortunately for us Sarafoff is in our vilayet and the leader of Miss Stone's band. But our God watches over us and it may be His will to preserve us here as he has the missionaries in Salonica. It is enough for us to know that this is our post of duty, at present.

We are all in usual health.

Permanent,

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Worcester, Mass. Nov. 4, 1903

Monastir, May 8. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I just now sent you a cablegram a la code, ing home". The trouble began here day before yesterday, at noon. ening of the ball is variously reported. At first I understood that lgarian murdered a Turk and was himself immediately killed by Turks, and that the latter, with others, set out killing Bulgarians and there in the city. Afterward it was stated, with pretty good ce, that the first man who was murdered was really a Turk was mistaken for a Bulgarian and the murderer was a Turkish . The streets were at once full of Turkish soldiers. Fortunately it feast day – St. George – and the Christian shops and stores were not It is impossible to tell how many Bulgarians were killed on the : I would put the number at 20±. Many were terribly beaten. Yesterday morning my servant man was beaten by a soldier aading the street. The beating was with the butt of a rifle. The evening a servant of a neighbor was beaten unmercifully by three Bozouks who then tied a rope around his neck and led him together n old man to prison. The servant was subsequently released when proved that his master was a Wallachian. One of my neighbors ed much beating at a street corner, the view of which is commanded windows. One poor fellow died yesterday. My servant is still ing Fortunately the day before the outbreak I had secured two Albanian kavasses for the school and one for myself. Yesterday

it appears that six more Bulgarians were killed, and two this forenoon. To-day the authorities are pretending to arrest and disarm Turkish citizens. Just now an officer asked my kavass to come to the city hall as the kaimakam wanted to see him in reference to the supply of guards at the school - but I refused to let him go, feeling very sure that they want to arrest him.

Later.- I consulted our Consul, Mr. Kral and he says I did wisely, and if they come again to refer the party to him. Mr. Kral has kindly given an Austrian badge for my man to put on his fez and he will claim him as one of his own kavasses. This Mr Kral is a jewel.

The Vali provided a couple of gendarmes to be in the school yard last Monday and Tuesday night, but for two nights they failed to appear. Mr. Kral will insist on their coming to-night.

Mr. Moore, the American correspondent of N. Y. Tribune, came Wednesday evening. I hope my wife will return from Salonica this evening. It is three weeks since she went there to assist in the care of our Sister Haskell who has finally entered into rest. Our hearts bleed for poor Bro. Haskell and his four motherless children. It is a sad loss for Salonica station.

Our school has continued without interruption. All other school keep closed. No stores are open to-day.

It is said that rebel bands have appeared in some near villages

We are all in good health and are kept from great alarm. It is a time to put some of our Christian principles to the test.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond
Nov. 1st

1522
Rec'd MAY 28 1903

Monastir. May 11. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Ans'd MAY 28 1903

Dear Dr. Barton,

Last Friday, the 8th. I sent you a cablegram and a letter telling of the disturbance which broke out in this city on Wednesday, the 6th., at noon. Yesterday and Saturday there has been comparative quiet, but the streets have been almost deserted, the stores & shops remaining closed. The Christians are nearly paralyzed with fear. Even now it is impossible to say how many persons were killed and beaten. But it is curious that nearly all those who were murdered were not adherents of the Bulgarian party but of the Greek. Probably the Bulgarians immediately ran to cover while the others presumed that they - being Gregomans - would not be molested. But the soldiers, who did a good share of the violence, were happy to catch any poor fellow who might be an insurgent and certainly wasn't a Mussulman. In my former letter I wrote that about 20 Christians were killed. I think that is a fair estimate. Your missionaries are all in good health and fairly good spirits. Since Friday the Vali has provided gendarmes to guard us night and day, thanks of course to our jewel of a consul, Mr. Kral. The latter settled the question of my kavass by making him his own kavass officially, and letting us keep him. The two kavasses at the school have not been interfered with. We could not hold services in the chapel, yesterday, but a few gathered at the school in the forenoon. Mr. Moore, the correspondent of New York Tribune is here still and is

our guest. He is an exceedingly agreeable young man and evidently an able correspondent. The Tribune recently compared him with McMahon and Schuyler of former atrocity fame. Mr. Moore is a lover of truth. He reminds me - by the way - very much, of our son and like him was once in the employ of the "Scientific American", and even sends to it an occasional article, now. He writes also, regularly, for the "London Times". Two English correspondents came for a day or two, last week. There can be no question about the beginning of the trouble, here, the other day. It was Turkish, from beginning to end. The fact is the Bulgarians were not prepared for so early an uprising but were hoping to be ready perhaps in July. There was a serious affair last Wednesday at the village of Bapain, half way to Resen, i.e. some 7 miles from here. A band of 60± rebels in the village were attacked by Bashi Bozouks from three villages. As usual the band fought its way out but the village was punished. Of the latter - according to our Vali - 11 were killed, 20 wounded, 75 brought here to prison and the remainder fled to the mountain. Two Turks were killed. These figures may be incorrect, of course. We heard yesterday of an outbreak at Veles, but have no particulars, yet. Some of the Veles Bulgarians had a hand in the bomb throwing at Salonica. Our R. Road to Salonica is still intact. The line is about 100 miles long with 13 tunnels and many iron bridges, and is guarded by some 3000 soldiers, according to Mr. Moore's estimate. An English correspondent estimates 10,000. Mrs. Pond returned from Sal. safely last Friday, and is getting rested after the strain of the preceding three weeks. I was very glad she could be of assistance there. Mr. Haskell's mother came just in time for the funeral at which Mr. Moore was one of the pall bearers. Perhaps Dr. Haskell may

join his wife at Salonica. No plan of action was settled upon when Mr. Bond left. Mr. Moore and I have just returned from a walk through the portions of the city where most of the killing was done. This is Monday - market day - but there is no market. The villagers have not come with produce and only here and there did we find a shop open. An impression seems to have got abroad that the Turks were to massacre the Christians, to-day, wholesale. It is declared that two or three persons were killed last Wednesday by Jews, but I feel at liberty to very much doubt the truth of the statement. Our school is open as usual. All others, I think, are closed. I shall try to send you a few lines, perhaps every other day, for a while. It is a comfort to know that many in the dear home land are praying for us. I trust none of our friends will be over anxious about us. We are kept in great peace.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond,

Monastir, May 11, 1903

153

Rec'd MAY 28 1903
Ans'd MAY 28 1903
~~Ans'd MAY 27 1903~~

Monastir. May 13. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton

Your favor of Apr. 28 came to hand last evening. I wrote you day before yesterday. The market is at last begining to open, altho many stores are still closed. I understand that all the schools are in session to-day. We shall try to have our prayer meeting at the chapel this evening. A gendarme sits in front of the school and my residence during the day and two are on guard during the night. Yesterday there was a scare in the market. It seems that some of the tobacco Regie patrols espied a Turk selling tobacco and endeavored to catch him. The fellow drew out his knife and bolted down the street by the river and the officers sent some revolver shots after him. As a side incident a frightened Jewish child tumbled over the stone embankment into the river. Instantly the very few shops that were open closed up and the streets were deserted. The Russian consul rushed to the spot to investigate. Day before yesterday - which was market day without any market - three Turks were killed a little out of the city. All Bulgarian students boys attending school here from other places have been sent by the government to their homes. Mr. Moore, the N. Y. Tribune reporter, went to Sal. yesterday. We are all well. I regret that I have to write in much haste.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bonds,
Monastir, May 13, '03

154

REC'D JUN 1 1903

Monastir. May 16. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Yesterday, for the first time since the outbreak by the Turks, last week, business was fully resumed. The day before many shops were open but suddenly closed on the occasion of a quarrel between two Turks. Last Thursday three Turks were killed in a village 5 miles away - Dobromir.

The Russian Consul distinguished himself one day by beating a couple of Turks who ventured a suggestion or two as he was catechising some Christians in the market; and his Albanian kavass followed it up by slapping their faces in true Russian fashion. Another day the Consul stopped his carriage to cuse a gendarme for not saluting him. I am glad our Consul - Mr. Kral - is a gentleman. The Turks are looking ugly. I understand that they have called on the governor to release all Turkish prisoners. But the governor is firm and yesterday arrested about 20 more of them, making in all some 90. Our guards still stand at our street gates, night and day. All in usual health.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond,
Monaster, May 16, 1903

155

Rec'd JUN 4 1903

Monastir. May 19. 1903.

Ans'd JUN 4 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M., Boston

Dear Dr. Barton

Your favor of May 4 reached me last evening. The political situation here remains about the same as reported in my letter of the 16th. The Turks - i.e. the citizens - threaten, the Christians tremble and everybody is nervous. At the request - or demand - of the Consuls, a lot of bad Turks have been bottled by the vali. However, the latter stoutly maintains that all the beating and killing of week before last was done by regular soldiers who were ordered to fire on any person who refused to obey the order to halt. His Excellence seems to expect people to believe that Bulgarians were actually caught in the act of trying to throw bombs into the powder magazine, and that all good citizens would stay in their houses while only insurgents loaded with bombs would be roaming the streets. Yesterday, the weekly market day, almost no Christian peasants came in and even Turkish peasants were few in number. There is a notion that the Bashi-Bozouks are planning a massacre for next Sunday, the Bulgarian national holiday in memory of Cyril & Methodius. No Bulgarian teachers have been arrested here, these days. Some of the leading Bulgarian citizens were interviewed and counseled, yesterday, by the vali. All foreigners are carefully guarded, night and day, excepting the Russian Consul, who refuses Turkish guards after the Mitrovitza Russian Consul was killed by a Turkish soldier. I am told that the rebel bands are compelling the villagers to contribute to their loaders to the extent of

Rev. Dennis Bond

a sheep and about a bushel of grain from every house.

I don't apprehend any Bulgarian uprising in the city of Monastir, but it seems quite certain that the bands will stir up serious trouble in the villages. We held our religious services as usual, last Sunday, in our chapel.

Mr. Haskell's cable despatch got ahead of the newspaper despatches because the correspondents can't trust the Turkish telegraph and have to send their message by rail to Servia to be wired.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian just called to see us, accompanied by his wife.

We are all in good health.

I hope you are having a very pleasant and successful visit in the West.

You will gather from the action of Annual Meeting that Mr. Bond and I have decided that we would best remain in America, if we spared to reach it next year, notwithstanding our very pleasant relations with the Mission and with the Board.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Nov. 16, 1903

156

ANSWERED JUN 8 1903

ANS'D JUN 10 1903

Monastir. May 22. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

An interesting encounter took place, yesterday, at the village of Mogila, two hours from here, on the road to Prilep. The report at hand is as follows. A company of some 25 gaptiehs, headed by a police officer, visited the place early in the morning to search for arms. Being assured by the head man of the village that it was free from insurgents, they were entering, when they were fired upon from a house, and the policeman, - Said Effendi, who ranked next to our chief of police - fell mortally wounded. The fire was returned and word was sent here for reinforcements. 300 soldiers and two field pieces were hurried out. All the insurgents - 17 including 3 officers in gay uniform - were killed. Also 3 villagers, one of them being burned in his house. Three or more dwellings and a barn were burned. The village consists of a number of Turkish farm-houses but the owners are not there excepting at harvest time. One farm-house is owned by a Christian neighbor of ours, an Albanian. The English consul has gone out to the village to inspect. Said Effendi was popular with the Turks and his death will irritate them, dangerously, perhaps. But the extinction of the rebel band ought to have a mollifying effect. It is said that Bashi-Bozouks have looted the village of Soporska, near Resna. Villagers in the Resna region are beginning to complain of lack of food. The Christian population of Monastir is very nervous these days. We are all well and are kept in comparative peace of mind.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bondy,

Monastes, May 22,
1903

157

Rec'd JUN 25 1903

Monastir. May 25. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton. D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Ans'd JUN 19 1903

Dear Dr. Barton

Yesterday trouble was anticipated - it being a Bulgarian fete day in memory of Cyril & Methodius - but all passed off quietly, and we had our usual religious services at the chapel. But we hear that more than half the village of Smedesh has been destroyed by the Turks, and some 100 peasants killed. As this is a first report we can't offer it as correct. As to the Mogila affair of which I last wrote, it now appears that 13 rebels, 4 armed villagers and 2 women were killed. Svrtko, the captain, was a teacher here, but fled last fall when the police were after him. Said Effendi, the police commissioner, was entering the village in company with Shefket Bey, the kaimakam of Monastir, three soldiers and the head man of the village - who assured the officers that there were no rebels in the place - and Said was shot dead and the three soldiers were wounded. Shefket Bey says that naturally he ought to have pulled out his revolver and shot the head man who had deceived them, but he had never killed a man and he couldn't bring himself to do it. He is a fine looking Albanian. Probably only four Turks were killed. Reinforcements arrived speedily and finally some 2000 troops surrounded the village. In the first instance the officers had 150 men with them, but only three entered with them to search for arms. The house from which the rebs. were firing was finally set on fire by a shell from a field piece, and they were forced out into the large yard and shot down through holes in the mud fence which surrounded

Rev. James L. Barton

it. Two girls were slightly wounded. There was considerable looting by Bashi-Bozouks. The two women were shot when fleeing from their burning house. The villagers say that 100 rebels were there but 75 left only an hour or so before the officers came. They were having some sort of conference. Of the remaining 25, 13 were killed and 12 were in the village, concealed in a house which was not disturbed. The English consul - who visited the place on Friday - says he found the dead bodies of the men badly mutilated but that of Svetko the least of all. One body was burned to a crisp. The man whose wife and daughter were shot buried them on Friday and came here Sat. A.M. to get a priest to come and hold a service over their grave. He says the bishop told him he would have to pay 20 piastres, fee. The poor fellow said he hadn't a para and not even bread to eat. The village priest appeared to be actually dying of fright. The men whose houses were burned and looted say there is nothing left for them except to go to the mountains and join the bands. It looks bad for the poor fellows. And that head man of the village, what could he do? Had he told the officers the truth the rebels would have killed him sooner or later. The Bulgarians in this city appear to be paralyzed with fear but the committees are bound to keep at it in the villages at least.

We are all well and as cheerful as possible. Very cold weather.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Worcester, Mass. May 5, 1903

Rec'd JUN 15 1903

Monastir, May 27. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

A horrible story reaches us from Smerdesh, (Smarjes) a village nearly half way between Florina and Kortcha. This place suffered before when there was a fight with a band headed by Sarafoff. Once 100 villagers came here to complain of the Bashi-Bozouks. Now it seems that a rebel band under Chakalaroff appeared and had a severe encounter with Turkish troops and escaped. Then the soldiers observing that some of the villagers had assisted the band started in to punish the villagers. A letter, purporting to be from Chakalaroff - of which I saw a copy, yesterday - to the Committee here, states that the whole village of 300 houses is completely destroyed by fire and artillery, 200 peasants, mostly women and children are killed, and the remainder, some 1500, are in the mountains, utterly destitute. The Vali admits that 150 were killed and that more than half the houses are destroyed. The Turks claim that the village was set on fire by the explosion of a rebel bomb. In a day or two we may learn the particulars. There are no correspondents here now and if there were, they would not be allowed to go to the place. The Chakalaroff letter was apparently intended to reach the Consuls. It states that Bashi-Bozouks took an active part in the massacre and looting. It is significant that soldiers were selling plunder from the Mogila village last week. It is hard lines for Bulgarians these days, at the mercy of the Committee on one side and Bashi-Bozouks and soldiers on the other.

Translation of the Chakalaroff letter. 13/26 May 1903.

"Perhaps you heard that Smurdesh is in ashes. On the 8/21 inst. a large body of soldiers and Bashi-Bozouks with several cannon started for Smurdesh. On that day the band was in the village, but, being forewarned, withdrew to the rear of the village. The troops occupied high ground and on discovering the band, opened fire. But the position not being convenient the band did not return the fire but withdrew without loss. The villagers were in quietness because there was nothing left in the village and the insurgents [bandes, he puts it] were at a distance when fire was opened on the village. At first the artillery reports were light but about one and a half hours before sunset the village was besieged and at sunset, when all the villagers were in the streets the Turks began the bombardment of the houses they entered. The artillery fire ceased for a little while in the night, but not the musketry. The bombardment began again but when it was seen, at daylight, that the effect was not very great, they set the village on fire on all sides and began to kill all whom they caught on the street or in houses. All the Bashi-Bozouks from surrounding villages were there and the day following, (Friday) 9/22 the village was in the hands of the troops and Bashi-Bozouks. At evening the troops withdrew, but the whole village, 300 houses, was burned. The soldiers and Bashi-Bozouks slaughtered without mercy women, children and the aged. Whole households are destroyed. One family of seven members were slain and piled up in a heap on the fire place. It is impossible to count the dead now by name but it is a fact that more than 200 (mostly women and children) are killed. The women and girls were killed while resisting outrage. There is not a living soul in the village, all having fled, some half burned, some wounded.

Many are missing and it is not known where they are. In some cases those who were caught had their ears and nose cut off before they were butchered. There is very much to write - but another time. Men, women and children are in the mountain naked and hungry. More than 1500 souls are without covering and without food. And as to other villages the same is expected and as the villagers are fleeing to the mountains."

The above is ~~without copy~~ signature but the original is said to be from the pen of Bhakalaroff, the captain of the rebel band.

Today we hear of some 40 women and children caught in a ravine as they fled from Smerdesh, and killed by soldiers after horrible treatment.

Yesterday there was an encounter at Ekshi-Sou. One version of the story is that soldiers tried to capture a load of bread which was being taken to the rebels and the latter opened fire. Another version says the rebels captured a load of bread which was being taken to a company of soldiers. Anyway a fight took place and was in progress when the train from Salonica passed the station yesterday afternoon.

All quiet in Monastir just now, although confidence is not restored. Many villagers are suffering for lack of food. Many complain that they have been eaten up by the committees. In many instances the rifles for which they were forced to furnish the money, have not been delivered by the Committees. Relief Committees will be in order soon. Our hearts bleed for the innocent ones.

Yrs. truly,

L. Boud.

Monastir. May 27. 1903.

Enc. Bhakalaroff's letter

159

Rec'd JUN 19 1903

Monastir, June 1. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

In my last letter - May 27 - I wrote you of the Smundesh affair. It now appears that some 90 persons were buried and a few missing ones may have been burned up. About 50 - chiefly women - were wounded. Mr. Kral induced the Vali to send doctors to a village where the wounded were collected. Forty houses are still standing. When the troops left they stole sheep and oxen from another village, killed two peasants and had a big feast. A commission, composed of two Turks & three Christians, has gone to Smundesh to investigate. Fighting - or a massacre - began at Smilievo two days ago, and troops have gone from here: but no particulars have been received. Some important rebel leaders are in that neighborhood. The village is 15 miles N.W. of Monastir. Sarafoff is the inspector for our vilayet. A recent report that he is in Salonica is untrue. A paper containing the regulations for the villages - I think - was found on Captain Chakalaroff who was killed at Mogila. I hope to get a copy this evening, and I will translate and send you later.

We are all well here. I fear there will be much suffering on account of lack of work. Business is almost paralyzed. The leaders of the insurrection seem bent on continuing. The more the suffering the better for their tactics.

Remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, June 1, 1903
with document enclosed

160

Rec'd JUN 19 1903

Monastir. June 3. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I enclose the document of which I wrote you in my letter of June 1. You will find it interesting. Mr. Kral gave me a Bulgarian copy and I translated it. Some of the articles are as diabolical as others are philanthropic. I don't think there is any question as to the genuineness of the paper.

All quiet here, and we are all well as usual.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rec'd JUN 26 1903

Monastir, June 8. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

All quiet as usual, here. The truth about the Smurdesh affair may be told when the Valis' committee returns. One of the three Christians on said committee is a friend of ours but I presume the three will be influenced by the two Turkish members. One or two consuls have offered to go but for some reasons their embassies don't favor it.

Last week - it is said - Chekalaroff, with 30 men killed some Xns. in the village of Zeleno & Koteff who isn't on friendly terms with Chekalaroff came with his band of 30 to see about it. Then the T. troops came & surrounded both bands.

The other night 22 Bulgarians were brought to the jail here. They came from Greece where they were arrested and handed over to the T. authorities.

Last Friday three villagers of Armatush came to report the loss of their T. village guard and a T. guard of a farm there.

School closes at Korcha a fortnight hence and I have a little hope that Mrs. Pond & I may attend. Our school, here, closes on the 26th. Miss Cole plans to go to Samakov; and Miss Matthews to Constple.

All well as usual.

Yours sincerely,
L. Pond.

Monastir, June 8, 1903

Rec'd JUN 29 1903

Monastir, June 13. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton

There was an affair at the village of Banitsa, last Thursday, the 11th. The place is S.E. of us, about 20 miles distant. A band leader, Aleko, came with some 17 men, presumably to take the village accounts, when the Turkish troops arrived. The band fled the village and took up a good position outside and for about five hours there was fighting, with the result that one insurgent, four villagers who were assisting the band, and one Turkish officer were killed. I saw seven villagers brought in last evening as prisoners. The Committees are taking all the accounts and other documents from the villages, and even from the towns for safer keeping in the mountains. The four Committee chiefs of Monastir recently took the archives to Sarafoff, and three of them remained with him; or with the bands. Sarafoff is general inspector for this vilayet. It is claimed that the insurgents have an abundant supply of rifles and cartridges which will be distributed after the harvest when the time for the general uprising comes. The leaders seem determined to fight not only Turkey, but all Europe, if necessary. As far as this city is concerned there is nothing to report. Mrs. Pond & I have some hope of getting to Korcha two weeks hence to assist at closing exercises of school there.

Monastir, June 8, 1903

Seven villagers were terribly beaten yesterday by soldiers and they were brought here in carts. The English Consul saw some of them yesterday and called a physician to dress their wounds. Subsequently the city Doctor was sent and he reported that the wounds were made by leeches and demanded of the khan keeper that he should tell him what barber had applied the leeches. In the evening the khan keeper was severely beaten by policemen.

A correspondent and author, Mr G. F. Abbott, called on me this morning.

The vali's commission to Smurdesh has returned but their report is not yet made public.

All in usual health here.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, June 13, 1903

Storrs

163
REC'D JUL 6 1903

Monastir, June 20. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I was glad to receive your favor of May 29 & June 4. You are very kind to commend me so much for the service I have rendered in writing of the situation here. I have taken pleasure in furnishing you the items. But it is a bit awkard to have your praise just as I have stopped off frequent writing. But the fact is there is very little of interest to report at present. I think I wrote you about Banitza. Day before yesterday the priest and the head man of " were murdered on the road to Florina - presumably by Turks.

Night before last 33 Bulgn. prisoners were brought here from Castoria, lashed to each other in pairs with ropes.

It is said that some Turks are planning in the guise of Bulg. rebels to assassinate our Vali. I regard this as idle talk.

A letter rec'd yesterday from Mr. Baird says "Miss Stone's "bad man" left here about 2 weeks ago with a band for Macedonia. Some of them were hid some days in [Pastor] Tergieff's house. The next week there were half hour prayer meetings for the "cause". One of our boys left with the "bad man" & another after 10 weeks of picnicking returned."

An English reporter for The Daily Chronicle (London) Mr. G. F. Abbott after spending several days here, left yesterday for Castoria, Korcha and various points in Albania. He has published a work on the races of

Monastir, June 13, 1903

Mr. Turkey and is collecting data for another book. He left some notes with me for safe keeping. I doubt the success of his present journey, as he goes without any guards and without the knowledge of the vali or even of the English consul.

Am glad you are pleased with Mr. Morris articles in the Tribune. Mrs. Bond had a note from his mother in New Orleans, thanking her for caring for her boy.

Am pleased to have you use any of the photos I sent. The valuation marked on the wrapper was for the P.O. in case the parcel was lost, and not a hint to the recipient. I was not intending to charge you at all. Photography is my sole recreation, and it does me good.

All in usual health at the station. On account of war rumors Mrs. Bole has about given up her plan of going to Samsoun for the summer.

Am very sorry that the Mutesarrif of Kotcha has been promoted to Constple. He is brother-in-law of the grand vizier.

Mrs. Bond joins with me in best regards.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, June 20, 1903

Rec'd JUL 15 1903

Monastir. June 25. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I enclose translation of a bit of rebel directions for treatment of wounds, which is of some interest - especially the fact that the original was written on cloth for secret conveyance.

We have decided not to go to Kortcha. Mr. Kral was ready to insist on the Vali granting us permission, altho. there is a regulation forbidding foreigners going into the interior, off R.R. lines. But our road passes villages where it is known that rebel bands are lurking, and a very strong and expensive mounted guard would be necessary. Another factor enters into the question. Two or three days ago six of our friends in Kortcha, leading men there, half of them Mussulmen, were brt. here under arrest, and this morning they were started for Constple. probably to be exiled. And some 20 more are coming. The only fault of these men is that they are fond of their native language. One of them is the teacher who was in prison here several months, in order to break up his Albanian school. The Greeks, no doubt, aid in this persecution. So I am writing to Miss Kyrias to quietly close her school so as not to attract the attention of the authorities.

It is a personal disappointment for Mr. Bond and myself to give up this interesting trip to Kortcha But we live in Turkey.

Monastir

Monastir June 25, 1903

Translations of Surgical Affairs for Macedonian Insurgents

I have 14 Napoleons in hand in aid of recently made widows of Smurdesh. The money is sent through Dr. Haskell by Smurdesh workmen in Philippopolis. 8 women are named and I have sent word for some of them to come here. Four women from villages near Smurdesh who had been severely beaten were showing their bruises to Mr. Kral last Monday, and by them I am sending word to the 8 widows. A considerable sum of money could be profitably distributed at Smurdesh.

Mr. Kral has secured permission for the schol kavasses to carry revolvers in a bustling fashion.

Mr. Moore - our correspondent - went to Belgrade, and was going to Bukaresht.

Our G. B. L. closes to-morrow.

Weather continues cool. All well as usual.

I remain,

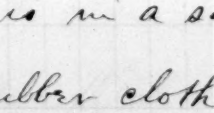
Yours very sincerely,

L. Boud.

Rec'd JUL 15 1903

Translation of fragment of Surgical hints for Macedonian Insurgents. The original - written on white muslin - was found on a coachman, who was trying to carry it from Monastir to Prilep.

"Treatment of wounds.

Every band in every village must have the following - & other - necessary articles - Clean (disinfected) cotton, soap, carbolic acid, pure alcohol, salol, iodoform, rubber cloth, rubber tubes, syringes, scissors, forceps, knife & silver needle. Also the medicines: quinine (sulphat) antipirin, Dover's powder, opodeldoc, & such like. For the speedy curing of a wound it is required - After it is washed with cold water, or ice or snow is applied to stop the blood, the bullet is to be extracted, if it remained inside. Then let it be washed with boiled water with soap. As it is washed with cotton let it be washed also with pure alcohol (raki spirits) then with carbolic water, which is made by mixing 10 grams of carbolic acid with one half oke boiling water (the crude carbolic acid heated on the fire becomes liquid) to be applied afterward with salol, or if the wound is very severe & if the man is in a safe place much cotton is put on, over the cotton a piece of rubber cloth & then it is well bound up with thin cloth bandages. Flesh wounds are washed in the same manner with rubber syringes. In the canal of the wound are put rubber tubes after being cut on the sides thus  they are placed in the canal of the wound with silver needles with thread, which is cut off. Wounds are dressed once in 24 hours. The rubber tubes must be thoroughly washed with carbolic water & the wounds also are cleansed & treated in the same

manner. If the wound be in the foot then it is well to have the man lie with the feet elevated, a little. If in the hand let it be bound to the neck so as not to move. The first condition for the rapid healing of a wound is cleanliness & quiet. The attendant must always wash his hands with soap before the Dressing. If the blood Doesn't stop or it begins to maturate, then it must be burned with a piece of hell-stone (Nitrate d'Argent) Decayed flesh is cut off. If the wounded person has fever let him take quinine on empty stomach, if he has violent fever let him take 2 or 3 powders of antipirin. Quinine may be taken also for ordinary fevers & antipirin for headache. Dover's powder is a good medicine for a cough. Opodeldoe is an ointment with which to rub the feet or other parts of the body for rheumatism or"

166

Rec'd JUL 20 1903

Monastir, July 1. 1903.

Ans'd JUL 22 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Our G. B. S. closed last Friday. The exercises were very interesting and held the attention of the large audience, although many of our guests could understand neither English nor Bulgarian. One of the latter was the governor-general. Another was a fine looking old army major whose daughter graduated with honor some years since at the American College in Scutari. No person in the room gave more absorbing attention. We were favored with the presence of Mr. & Mrs. Holway. Mr. Holway opened the exercises with prayer, and I had the privilege of giving the diplomas to the five girls who graduated. Mr. Holway returned to Salonica on Monday, leaving Mrs. Holway here.

Last evening Miss Kyriakides and her first assistant teacher came from Kortcha. The school closed without any public exercises. Many people told Miss Kyriakides that they would not care to attend had she issued invitations. Of the six men from Kortcha who were being conveyed to Constple. the three Mussulmen have been set at liberty. Recently an order was received from Constple. that all Albanian books & papers & letters must be destroyed. Miss Kyriakides says that the police made several attempts to search the school building, but she succeeded in keeping them out, on the ground that she had no right to admit them without permission from me. She is a plucky little

body. That correspondent, Mr. Abbott, who started off on the sly to make an extensive tour in Albania, called on me yesterday. The authorities sent him back from Castoria. Reports of peasants being beaten by soldiers continue to come in. I have the names of many of the victims. A week ago, in the village of Pagonichani, one man was beaten to death. Two brothers not expected to recover from their bruises. Three men hung up by the feet and beaten and subsequently vomited blood. Over 250 men, women & children have fled to the mountains. Five villagers of Neret, near Florina, were formally tried, last Friday, by Chakalaroff, and put to death as traitors. Bashi-Bozouks created a panic in the village of Kondorabi - Castoria District - and plundered the houses of the peasants who had fled. The kaimakam of Castoria advised the Bashi-Bozouks to restore the loot & invited the villagers to return. Two or three days ago troops surrounded a band of 60 in the village of Galicani, near Prilep. The Bulgarians report 24 soldiers killed and 5 insurgents. Mr. Abbott says that in the Greek villages near Castoria, bands of Defence against the Bulgarian bands are being organized. He is sure that he met Sarafoff in a village, judging by his photo which he saw later. The committees give no sign of weakening, yet.

I thank you for your favor of June 12; and the Prudential Committee for granting us permission to return to the U. States next Spring. We are well. Here, in the city, all is quiet.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

L. Bond.

July 11, 03

Rec'd JUL 27 1903

Monastir, July 10. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston,

Ans'd AUG 27 1903

Dear Dr. Barton.

Everybody, in city and village, is awaiting with more or less anxiety, the somewhat indefinite point of time indicated as "after the harvest." For the present comparative quiet reigns. Only we understand that the rebel bands are being steadily augmented, that large stores of war material are being hidden in the mountains, that there is a good supply of bombs in hand and "after the harvest" a general uprising will certainly take place - unless the Powers accede to the Demands of the Committees. We hear, also, that the Turks are holding meetings and organizing bands of Defense, and that large quantities of rifles have disappeared from the government stores. The fathers of two of our assistant teachers in the G. B. S. have written for their Daughters to come immediately to Bulgaria, as they are persuaded that war between Bulgaria and Turkey is unavoidable, and they predict a terrible massacre in the Monastir vilayet about the last of July. As one of these young ladies is a Turkish subject it is difficult for her to secure a passport without first going to her native place, Bansko. Mr. Kral kindly spoke to the vali about the matter and the latter has written to the vali of Salonica. An answer may come, perhaps, "after the

harvest." The Russian consul will make a tour, next week, accompanied by his wife and daughter, to the mountain region of Murihovo. As this is a noted haunt of brigands and rebel bands, and the consul will probably go without Turkish guards. I can but think that he has a very good understanding with the rebel leaders, despite his professed contempt of them and their professed hatred of him, and all Russians. I have it on good authority that Mr. Rostkowsky was recently at or near a certain village on the plain in conversation with several armed Christians. He and the French consul are fighting a little duel over a couple of prisoners here. The prisoners, after arrest, accepted the R. Catholic faith, on the hope of speedy release. One of the fellows is plainly imprisoned without reason. 8 years ago he attended our services, regularly. The head priest & the French consul are trying hard to get both men free hoping that it would influence many Bulgarians to accept Catholicism. But Mr. Rostkowsky, as protector of the Orthodox faith, is working his best to keep the poor fellows in prison.

I acknowledge your favor of June 20. In case of great peril I will cable you, as before. We are all in good health. Mr. Holway returned to Salonica last Monday. We hear that Mr. Baird is coming to Salonica. Weather is actually cold.

I remain yours very sincerely,

L. Pond.

Monastir July 10, 1903

Rec'd JUL 29 1903

Monastir, July 15. 1903.

Ans'd AUG 27 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Quite a serious encounter took place yesterday near the village of Papari, about 8 miles West of Monastir. A band of 30 rebels were surprised in a mountain gorge by bashi-bozouks, and, later, 200 soldiers from here went to assist in the fight. Firing began at daylight and continued till noon. In the afternoon Mr. Kral and the Russian consul visited the place. I have just now seen Mr. Kral and he kindly gave me the following particulars. The band was led by Atskoff and an under officer, Sugaroff. One third of the band was composed of Papari villagers. Mr. Kral saw 8 of the band who were killed, and he learned that 3 more were brought in to the village. Two rebels were captured. Among the band were the priest and teacher of Papari, both of whom were killed. The priest's body was mutilated - eyes dug out and ears and nose cut off. The outer clothing was stolen from two of the dead. No atrocities were committed in the village. Two soldiers were killed and two wounded.

You may remember that more than two months ago there was an affair at the village of Papari.

Since my last letter to you, July 10. I learn that orders have come from headquarters - probably Sophia - forbidding bands to enter villages for 2½ months. This is ordered so that the peasants may gather the harvest in comparative quiet. The bands are to be fed by

villagers. The band of yesterday had not been in the village.

Several important Bulgarian citizens of Monastir were released from prison this week. Also some 15 or 20 Turkish citizens who were arrested in connection with the killing of Christians here. May 6 I was told that the whole 80 Turkish prisoners were to be let loose. We occasionally hear of the Turks planning another massacre of Christians in this city – after assassinating the governor-general. We have no thought of seeking safety in flight and we indulge the hope that we shall be preserved from evil. At last we are enjoying comfortably warm weather. All in usual health.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir July 15, 1903

Rec'd AUG 10 1903

769

Monastir, July 23. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Last week 35 men left Monastir to join the bands in the mountains. Latterly women also have gone - at least 30 from here, 20 from Prilep and 20 from Ochrida not to mention villages. This indicates that the rebels are determined to carry out their purpose of a general uprising if possible. Every new male recruit has to furnish his own rifle and ammunition. Most of them go willingly but some go under compulsion. We hear of individuals paying L.T. 50 and more to be free from the conscription.

A few days ago a certain Vangel, the leader of a band of 20 Grecomans in opposition to the Bulgarians, was called to Castoria to see the Greek bishop. Subsequently the bishop, with 30 Turkish guards, started for the village of Zelenitch, and was joined, on the way by Vangel and his men. Zelenitch has 400 houses nearly all being under the Exarch. Some 20 years ago the village turned over to the Exarch. A very small church, outside the village, was retained by the Greek party. Arrived at the village the bishop undertook to take possession of the church but the keys were refused. Vangel broke into the church yard. After a number of villagers had been severely beaten the keys were delivered up. The bishop and Vangel then proceeded to the village of Aitos and secured the church there by similar means. The bishop then came here to complain to the Vali and the latter sent at once and brought in 16 villagers & lodged them in jail. Two of

Monastir July 15 1903

them were priests and one of them had been very badly beaten. Two were women and as entered the city they were weeping bitterly. The bishop declares vengeance on the Exarchists. Several weeks ago I was told that the leader, Chakalaroff, sent a man to assassinate this bishop, but the man's heart failed him.

The beating of villagers by Turkish soldiers goes on as usual, to the great delight of the Committees. But it's hard lines for the peasants. Yesterday, I called on the English Consul and found him berating the Dragoman of the Vali for the stupidity of the government in allowing methods of torture in vogue 500 years ago.

The wheat harvest is abundant this year and the weather is very favorable for harvesting. People expect serious trouble after the harvest. There seems to be an expectation of more fearful work in Salonica than in Monastir. We are holding on to our kavasses and the government keeps the gendarmes at our street doors. The teachers will remain here this summer, although they really need a change of scene. Miss Cole is troubled with what she thinks is malaria. The rest of us are in usual health. Touring, at present, is not advisable. But we find plenty to do in this city. Last Sunday night two ships were burned, but it was significant that the citizens did not respond to the alarm. Our Turkish and Christian neighbors alike stayed in their houses. I heard the footfall of but one person on our street. It isn't a good season for fires.

Please do not feel anxious about us - only continue to remember us and this distracted country in your prayers.

I remain, Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rec'd Oct 31 1903

Rec'd AUG 13 1903

170

Ans'd AUG 27 1903

Monastir, July 29. 1903.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston,

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Russian Consul, wife and daughter have returned from their tour of a week, with not very much to report excepting that they saw a fight between T. troops and rebels. I learn from other sources that the consul, although accompanied by T. guards, met a number of important rebels. On leaving one village he called the head men and in presence of his guards counseled them to keep the peace &c. as the Sultan would protect them in all their rights. all of which, possibly, the guards swallowed. He was not allowed to enter one village as it was harboring armed rebels and was surrounded by troops.

Yesterday 20 soldiers were brought here under arrest. They were surrounded by a Bulgarian band and forced to surrender their rifles and ammunition. This leaves room for a suspicion that they may have had a mercantile understanding with the rebels. I am assured that after the fight at Mogila the soldiers sold to the Bulgarian villagers about 4000 cartridges.

Last Sunday 10 Bulgarians of Zapari were put to death by the Committee. Armed bands came to the village - nearly 400 men. The chief officer made the khan his headquarters, and had 10 villagers brought before him. To each of them in turn, beginning with the khan keeper a death warrant was read and at its conclusion the man was killed - some shot, others stabbed. The most of the poor victims

were condemned as traitors. We hear of 11 Bulgarians executed in similar manner the other day in Monieva.

A serious encounter took place yesterday near Florina. One wounded rebel was brt. in last evening on a stretcher from the train.

All young men capable of bearing arms are ordered to report by to-morrow, at the latest, to the chiefs in the mountains. It is claimed by some that next Sunday, August 2nd, there will be a big affair of some kind but they do not seem able to state the nature of the undertaking, excepting that R. R. bridges are to be destroyed.

The French consul invited his colleagues to attend a memorial service for the pope, this Monday, and to half mast their flags for three days. The English consul attended; but the Russian, Greek, Rumanian and Servian did not respond. I made a somewhat formal call of condolence on the French and Austrian consul and the head priest of the R. Catholic order, yesterday. The priest returned my call this forenoon.

We are all in good health. The weather is charming. Have had but two hot days in July. Much needed rain fell yesterday.

We hope the political situation will allow of the reopening of our schools in September. Am sorry our teachers will not have any outing this vacation. The suspense this summer is somewhat wearing notwithstanding we are kept from being over anxious. The almighty God is our loving father.

I remain, Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, July 29/03

L Bond

171

Rec'd AUG 20 1903

Ans'd AUG 27 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Aug. 3. 1903. Monday.

Last Saturday every body seemed possessed to buy flour. Hamals were bending under the heavy sacks in every direction. Evidently people expect something to happen very soon, when most likely the public ovens and the stores would be closed. Young men have been going from the city every night to join insurgent bands. Saturday evening 40 were going. All available men are ordered to report for duty immediately. A few have succeeded in getting off from going by paying considerable sums of money. It is given out that the general uprising will take place very soon. One of the consuls told me that the noted Sarafoff was at Sapain at the time of the fight and came very near being captured, and that he was in the city last week dressed as a peasant and put up at a house near the consulate. The freedom with which these leaders circulate is amazing, and makes one believe that some of the police are in the pay of the rebels. I know a Bulgarian who has received many horse loads of rifles and revolvers at his house whence they were distributed quite freely. He says the muleteers - who were Turks - knew what they were carrying. The government is utterly rotten. This individual looks the personification of innocence. He was ordered to the mountains last week but his old mother begged so hard that finally a letter came excusing him for the present. He assures us - and we heard the same yesterday from other sources that the committee will confine action to Turkish villages & farms, leaving the cities alone. They claim to have supplies of all kinds sufficient for a very prolonged contest.

Last evening the cannon gave a fire alarm. It turns out to have been some hay stacks outside the city, near the R.R. station.

Just now our preacher's wife came to report that when she was startled by the fire alarm she looked out of the window and saw a man in white clothing in the yard. She rapped on the window and shouted at him, whereupon he ran to the corner of the yard and leaped up and over the wall into a neighboring yard. Probably the fellow simply came to help himself to plums. Our preacher went to Philip, Saturday. Subsequently one of the school kavasses went to guard the woman and her children till morning.

The Russian Consul and family have gone to reside at a neighboring monastery.

We hear of serious trouble at Smileovo and that soldiers are on the way there.

One of our last school graduates and her uncle came in, Saturday, from Resen, the latter almost frightened out of his senses. He was not called to the mountains as he is the only man in the family. He is sure that the Turks will massacre the Christians in Resen if there be a general uprising.

A number of our young Protestants have joined the bands. They claim to have Austrian officers, and many from Bulgaria.

Beautiful weather now for an insurrection or anything else.

All well as usual at the station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rec'd Hart Board Foreign Missions Aug 27 1903

Rec'd AUG 20 1903 Ans'd SEP 4 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Aug. 5. 1903.

"After the harvest" arrived definitely, it seems, last Sunday, the 2nd, for then, after religious services all the forenoon, the rebel bands unfurled to the mountain breeze their new flag, & set out to do and dare and die or conquer. I am told that the flag bears on a black ground the initial letters C.C. standing for Clododa ili Crepme (Liberty or Death). The bands have nearly their full complement of men, now. Those who have been delayed are making haste to join the colors. Heretofore recruits were required to provide their own rifles, but now all comers are supplied from the magazines in the mountains. The gov't has stationed many guards about the city to prevent the egress of recruits, but they manage to get away at night. Last Sunday evening some stacks of hay just outside the city were fired & of course the guards ran to see about it when 40+ young Bulgarians got away. Last night there was another fire & probably more escaped to the hills. I know of two fellows who planned to leave last night.

It is impossible, always, to secure perfectly reliable information, but it may be comparatively safe to swallow the following, most of which occurred Sunday, Aug. 2.

The small town of Resen was approached by 200 rebels. While a part of them exchanged shots with the few T. soldiers on one side of the town the rest of the rebels entered the opposite side and set fire to the Turkish quarter. The Turks of Resen are particularly hated by the Bulgars. Troops from Monastir having arrived the rebs took up a strong position outside of the town.

Telegraph lines in every direction are cut.

More than 100 rebs entered the town of Krushevo, fired the telegraph office & barracks & killed 67 of the 70 soldiers in the place. Krushevo is on top of a mountain. The rebels are still holding it. Troops sent from Prilep remain below on the plain.

Shure khan, on Lake Presba, was burned. It contained, at the time, 15 sleeping soldiers, a Turkish family of women & children and a coachman. The khan was fired with kerosene & the inmates barely escaped with their lives, the soldiers even leaving their rifles. The khan-keeper was a Bulgarian, but the building was owned by a Turk.

Neolani & Klabuchishte - villages of Florina - contain each some Turkish houses. The Bulgarians of Neolani on starting for the insurgent bands charged the Turks to care for their women & children upon pain of terrible punishment if they molested them in the least. The Turks of Klabuchishte encouraged the Bulgars to go to the mountains as it would be better for both parties and they promised to guard the lives & the honor of the defenceless families as they would their own.

Krushorain - near Florina - is chiefly a farm of an Albanian bey of Kotcha, Teim Bey. The rebels burned all the stacks of wheat. It appears that the bey once refused to shelter a band in his stone tower.

Ramna, Dolentsi & Lera - villages near Resen - were the scenes of fierce encounters. The rebs inflicted much damage but did not hold the places.

At Smilievo - N.E. of Resen - the Turkish commissioner was killed. A severe battle occurred & the insurgents held the place. Smilievo is inhabited, almost wholly, by carpenters & masons who left work everywhere

Seven cannon were sent to Smilevo last night. About 100 wounded soldiers have been brought to the T. hospital here. Two Dead T. officers were brought in yesterday.

The small village of Christofor, near here, was abandoned, last week, the men having joined the bands & the families gone to another village. The govt brought the families back to Christofor and assured them full protection.

Excepting 2 or 3 places having excellent strategic positions, all of the 60 or 70 villages of the Kichevo District (Demirhissar) are quite deserted.

A large body of rebels came to the village of Verbeni - on the R.R. near Hovina - & captured 20 soldiers & tax collectors who were passing & shut them up in a tower. The C.C. flags were planted in the village.

The servant of a friend of ours saw a Turk carry a horse-load of bread to 20-25 rebels who were hiding in the wheat fields of his master quite near the city of Monastir.

A farm at Zaburdani, owned by a Gruzoman, was visited by rebs. They destroyed a stone tower, burned up the wheat and carried off the farm hands.

Last Friday 50 rebels went to Brod - E. of Kanali - & charged the villagers to send in all the remaining recruits at once as they would be needed after two days.

All quiet in Monastir. But Mussulmen are holding meetings.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Aug. 5, 1903.

Ans'd AUG 27 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Aug. 6. 1903.

The rebellion continues unabated in the villages and smaller towns about Monastir.

Bolne - a Bulg. village 3 miles from Resen on the road to Ochrid is more than half burned by the Turks.

Krushi, a B. village 3 miles beyond Bolne is almost completely burned by Turks.

As rebel bands were approaching Ochrid the Turks fell upon the Xn. quarters and after killing many Bulgarians set fire to the best houses.

In the Florina District, in a peculiarly good position in the mountains, the rebels have 3 ovens in which bread is baked day & night and army biscuit is prepared. Many women are in this camp and they mix bread, sew & do other suitable work. 600 rebels remain here, permanently. In this place there is a large deposit of clothing, ammunition, rifles, shoes, &c. A spy having informed the T. gov't, they sent 1000 soldiers, last Tuesday, to take the place. A fight ensued, lasting 20 hours, and many soldiers were killed; but owing to the position none of the rebels fell.

A tower in Demir Hissar in which there were 8 soldiers was destroyed by bombs & the soldiers were killed. Another tower in the same District, containing 25 soldiers was similarly destroyed and less than half the soldiers escaped.

At Neolani, some time since, several of the Bulgn. villagers were killed by two Turks of the same village. Last Monday 60 of the Bulgn. villagers left for the mountains. But before starting they caught the two Turks and killed one of them on the spot where the Bulgns were killed

Monastir Aug. 5. 1903.

The other Turk being much the worse of the two was taken to the mts. to be suitably tortured before execution.

Last night 60 T. soldiers were found dead at Karamani. Apparently they were killed by a superior force of rebels in a severe fight. It is not known how many rebels were killed.

The insurgents still hold Smilievo. There are many soldiers with 7 cannon about 5 miles away but they do not dare to enter. Before the bands reached Smilievo the 100 soldiers in the village killed many of the Xns. and burned up a large part of the place. The bands on arriv[illegible] killed the soldiers and occupied the village.

A bridge on the R.R. between Ostrovo and Vladovo - nearly half way to Salonica was destroyed last night, so that passengers have to be transferred from one train to another.

On the obverse of the rebel flag are the words "God is with us. Be of good cheer, O. nation."

Yours truly,
L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond
Bor, Aug. 5
1903

Ans'd AUG 27 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Aug. 7. 1903. Friday

The Bulgn village of Levareka - N. of Resen - was burned on Monday by Turks.

Sixty rebel recruits started from Mogila - 5 miles N. of Monastir - taking with them 180 rams belonging to a Turk. bey of Monastir who has a farm in the village. A Bulgn servant of the bey was sent to him with the following message. "We have pressing need of your sheep, just now. After freedom is won perhaps we may repay you. If not you may remember that you have robbed us in years past of many times their value. Your servants' oldest son goes with us & if need arises his two younger sons will be drafted." Fifty more are ready to join the insurgents, on demand.

Rebels entered & looted a T. village between Florina & Castoria. The villagers had fled in a panic.

A tower in the village of Novatsi was burned, yesterday, by insurgents.

Sarafoff & Gruff are in command at Krushevo. Last evening Suleiman Pasha returned from an inspection of the situation and reports that the T. soldiers now before the town are quite unable to retake it. He recommends increasing the force three fold, at least. Krushevo is a place of much strategical importance to the insurgents.

Wed. night 30 recruits started from Turnovo - Magarovo - 4 miles N. They are led by a Wallachian, named Yanaki. This man was an officer in the Bulgn army, where he served 7 years. Subsequently he spent 3 yrs. in the Monastir prison, in company with Gruff. Like Krushevo, Turnova - Magarevo is inhabited very largely by Wallachians. Another band of 30 is ready in this village. Recruits steal away from Monastir nearly every night.

At the village of Gopesh (Bobes near Smilievo) 70 soldiers were killed by rebels
In " " " Presba 2 Albanian boys were killed by rebs.

The English vice-consul, Mr. McGregor, on passing a police station, yesterday, observed that the policeman on duty at the door neglected to salute. He, therefore, stopped, summoned the captain & demanded satisfaction. The latter tried to excuse the man, but the consul was rigid & putting the chief blame on the captain, he compelled the officer to stand in the place of the policeman take the rifle and give the proper salute. The consul touched his straw hat in acknowledgment & the incident closed, after affording ~~entertainment~~ to a large & deeply interested street assembly.

This forenoon stores & shops were shut up with a bang & the Christian proprietors made a rush for their homes. It was a panic, caused, apparently by the suspiciously large attendance of Moslem worshippers at the mosques to-day. All quiet this afternoon.

I am told that our Governor-General is dismissed from Monastir.

The rebels, it is said, plan to begin the destructive part of their work with moderation. They are sparing valuable property. In many cases they pass over stacks of wheat & burn only the straw. Later, they may resort to more drastic measures. They have written to the R. Road companies forbidding them to carry soldiers. Evidently the T. guards stationed all along the lines are insufficient. Personally, I hope the R.R. authorities will obey the committee, as bridges blown up & tunnels blown in would be inconvenient for my news notes, &c.

Weather continues delightful. All well at station.

Yours truly,
L. Bond.

Special Notes from Monastir
Aug 7, 1903
Turkish Sundry

Rec'd AUG 24 1903

Ans'd AUG 27 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Aug. 8. 1903. Saturday.

Half an hour ago I witnessed a small panic. Places of business on one of the principal streets were hurriedly closed & people began to scoot. Word was presently passed along that the Russian Consul, Mr. Rostkowsky had been shot at the edge of the city.

Mr. Tsilis' farm tower in village of Skochevin was burned. He refused to contribute L.T. 30 to the rebel cause.

2000 rebels came to Novatsi, & burned all the remaining towns-6-7. In a near village were 400 soldiers but they kept close.

200 rebs entered Makovo & carried off 5 T. boys who refused them their wheat.

Yesterday 20+ T. families - fleeing from their villages - came to the city.

40 T. villagers of German - 9 miles from Castoria - returning from market, were killed on the road by rebels. Soldiers arrived but they were overpowered and fled after a 7 hour fight in which many were killed. The rebels then came & burned most of the village.

The Committee wrote to the T. villages of Brodakli, Mosintsa, Elekler & Kanatlas, promising full protection if they would surrender their arms. The villages accepted the proposal.

45 rebel recruits started from Nishopol yesterday morning.

Yesterday, A.M. 45 rebs came to Turnovo-Magarovo & staid all day to get the 104 recruits, who are wanted, ready to start last night. They burned the house of a Turk.

A wealthy old Turk in a village — was curious to see how the rebels looked & so one evening a band came and exhibited themselves. On entering the house - or the yard where the Turk was staying the leader

order his band of 30 to salute the old man & the latter fell dead from fright.

3 Wallachians, arrested at Resen, were being brought here to prison & on the road they were stoned to death by soldiers.

Many fierce Albanians from Debra are sent by the gov't here and there throughout Macedonia. The gov't does next to nothing for Albania but is always ready to accept assistance from Albanians.

Last night 7 towns were burned in Shodol.

The Turks of Kazhane have given up their arms to the Committee & also the chief traitor of Papan who was hiding in Kazhane.

Sugaroff is the rebel leader in this district. I now hear that Sarafoff is not commanding at Krushevo. Smilievo & Krushevo are still held by the insurgents. The rebel force at Smilievo was considerably augmented, yesterday.

It seems that the Russian Consul was beating a policeman, this morning, for not saluting him & the man, making a motion as if he would shoot the consul, the latter drew his revolver & wounded the policeman, who then shot the consul dead. Mr. Rostkowsky & family were staying at Bukovo monastery, but the consul drove into the city every morning. I had predicted this fate for Mr. Rostkowsky and had warned him of the danger of beating & slapping armed men, but he replied that he wasn't afraid of Turks or Bulgarians. I am told that the policeman is one of the men who was for several weeks stationed at our street gate.

I do not vouch for perfect accuracy in all the items of my News Notes.

All well at the station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

News Notes from Monastir, August 5, 1903.

Rec'd AUG 27 1903 Ans'd AUG 28 1903

Monastir News Notes. Monday, Aug. 10 1903.

My report of the killing of the Russian Consul, last Saty was quite incorrect. It was the Turkish version. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Rostkowsky made any use of cane or revolver. He was driving into the city from Bukovo monastery in company with a Bulgarian teacher, Mr. Misirkoff. Outside the city on the road to the R.R. station there is a T. guard house. On passing this Mr. Rostkowsky observed that the policeman on duty failed to give him the ordinary salute, & he had his coachman stop the carriage. Stepping out the consul walked back & asked the man why he didn't salute. The man said he didn't know him. Mr. R. then demanded the fellow's name & for answer received a bullet in his side and another through the head, causing instant death. The teacher either from extreme fright or commendable presence of mind fell prone in the road side ditch and remained as if dead until Turkish officers & others appeared upon the scene. One of the horses was wounded & the spirited pair tore away apparently beyond the control of the coachman. Three doctors were summoned & the body was wrapped in a carpet & brought to the consulate, escorted by Turkish officers. The Vali called to view the remains, evidently much disturbed; but he remarked that the Consul was to blame for using his revolver on the policeman. The Austrian & English Consuls went to the monastery - 5 miles from city - to inform Mrs. Rostkowsky & escort her here. The two children were not informed of their loss until they got home, later in the day with their English governess, Miss Dally. Mr. Bond & I called toward evening and brought the children home with us to supper. Yesterday, we went, by invitation, to a religious service at the house, conducted by 2 Greek bishops & 15 priests.

The one sensible feature of the service was its brevity. Most of the consuls & their families were present. The Russian vice consul who took the place of the one who was murdered this spring at Mitrovitsa in Albania & is now on his way to Constple. came to Monastir, Saty evening to visit the Rostkowsky family. He learned of the tragedy when he alighted from his horse at the door of the consulate. The body will be taken to Russia. Yesterday the telegraph lines were broken. The Turks appear happy over the death of the consul. A soldier whom he struck some weeks ago for not saluting was severely beaten at the barracks because he hadn't shot him on the spot. A meeting was then held & it was resolved that the next beating or slapping of the face would be met with a bullet. The recent tour of Mr. Rostkowsky & family among Bulgr villages greatly irritated the Turks. They dubbed him "The Head Committee". Bulgrs are happy over the tragedy because they hope it will anger Russia & precipitate a declaration of war against Turkey.

Rebels have taken Kliesna & Pisodere. They still hold Smilevo & Krushevo. Last week the rebs captured 60 horse loads of flour en route for the army at Debra. 30 of e soldiers guarding the train & the captain were killed. The horses were returned to the Wallachian muleteers.

Last night Hilmi Pasha, the inspector general arrived. Also Omer Rusti Pasha ~~to be vali of Monastir~~ commander of troops. The displaced vali left this morning.

Yesterday the T. post was robbed of L.T. 1400 by rebs between Castoria & Suruvich.

Saty forenoon some women observed 5 armed Turks in their quarter near the edge of the city toward the R.R. station. When the consul was killed one T. asked another What is the matter? & one of e 5 answered "A dog was killed"

The 5 armed men then went away.

All the remaining towns, 5 or 6 in Mogila were burned, yesterday & the rebs took the wheat of the T. proprietors & gave it to the Bulgin villages.

At Patali there was a fight between 600 rebs & 200 soldiers. Some of the latter & a lieutenant were killed when the rest withdrew. The rebels took 150 recruits fr. the village.

The rebs have sent a circular to the gov't, "Please don't send these innocent soldiers for us to shoot. Send the swaggering Turks who are answerable for the present condition of the country - the rich land proprietors who have fattened on oppression".

At Pistritsa 2 towns & 3 flour mills owned by Shebadni, a notoriously bad Turk, were burned last night.

Several of the leading Bulgins in Resen were arrested yesterday & beaten & strangled, resulting in the death of one, Mr. Tatarcheff. Mr. Nikola Lapcheff lies at the point of death.

Mokrine and Sevreska are taken by the insurgents.

It is said that there are 8 T. regiments & 12 cannon in front of Kruchevo. The rebels, assisted by the citizens have made strong earth works of defense.

The rebel force in Smilevo is increased daily.

That word tower used in these notes means the 2 story houses occupied by the T. owners when they visit their estates. Many of them are strongly built with a view to defense.

All well at this station. Quiet in the city to-day.

Omer Rushdie Pasha, who came last night, is not our new vali, but the commander of troops.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Aug. 10. 1903

Rec'd AUG 27 1903
Ans'd AUG 28 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Wed. Aug. 12. 1903

On Sunday 30 horse-loads of military supplies were captured by rebs. on the Resen road. Many of the escort were killed & the remainder returned here reporting that the band had entered the village of Diavat. Troops with 2 cannon were sent and a large part of the village is destroyed.

A tower in Dragomia having been fired the flames spread to neighboring Bulgn dwellings & most of the village was burned.

All the towers of Kukorechevi & Tsernaboka were burned & the wheat was distributed to the Bulgn villagers.

The Committee demands of the Greek party in village of Bukovo, 1000 cartridges 100 rifles & L.T. 200. Forty villagers came to consult the govt & the latter told them to give nothing & promised full protection. We expect to see a big fire in Bukovo, soon, if the advice is followed.

On Monday 150 loads of flour & miscellaneous goods sent by merchants to Kortcha were appropriated by rebs near Stenya khan on Lake Presba.

Monday afternoon we saw smoke of burning tower of a bad Turk at Rokotina.

Two more flour mills of the bad T. Shebadin, burned at Bistritza.

Houses of Wallachians in Turnova who refuse to go as recruits are condemned to be burned. Their near neighbors have removed.

Many B. villages near Ochrida burned by Turks. Also one Xn. quarter of Ochrida.

Two cart loads of household effects of new caimacam of Kichevo were taken by rebels, yesterday.

Monastir people ordered to keep their stores open on pain of L.T. 1 fine for first disobedience & exile for second offence.

A band of 650 from Bulgaria is en route for Prilep District, each man

with an extra rifle to supply recruits from Prilep.

A friend coming from Prilep, yesterday, counted 45 tel. poles hewn down.

Bulgars, Wallachians & Greeks - citizens of Krushevo were summoned to a big love feast. After kissing each other, the churches were reconsecrated - one for the Bulgars, a little one for Greeks and the large Greek church for general use. The large Greek school building is used as Gov't house.

Hilmi Pasha addressed the citizens of Monastir, last Monday & he affected to smile at the insurrection & predicted that in a very few days perfect order would be established.

Monday night Hilmi Pasha sought an interview with Madame Rostkowsky. At first he was refused, but on his stating that he came as a representative of His Majesty, the Sultan, Madame R. decided to receive him. He expressed regret at the unfortunate affair of Saturday. "Unfortunate?" said Madame R., "infamous affair". Presently the pasha produced a check for 200.000 francs, ($40.000) & explained, with some stammering, that the Sultan had ordered him to give it to the unfortunate widow for herself and children. Madame Rostkowsky - who is a Princess, by birth - gave the poor man one of her most withering looks and asked if she rightly understood that the Sultan was offering her "baksheesh". "Never. The blood of my husband can not be paid for by Turkish money. Give the check back to your Master & if he doesn't know what to do with it tell him to give it to his soldiers who have received no pay for so many months. And here are the decorations which the Sultan bestowed on my husband and myself. I return them through you. To-morrow I will advise the Sultan by telegraph that I've given them back." There was more but the

above is the most important. Madame R. explained that what she had said was official & was endorsed by the 2 Russian Consuls who were present & she understood that the pasha came in an official capacity. But now she was ready to regard him as a gentleman, simply & she would speak to him as a lady. But the pasha didn't seem to feel like prolonging the call, very much. Last Saty Madame R. tore off the Sultan's cipher which was embroidered on a pillow which had been placed under the head of her husband. The consul was not only shot but his head was crashed in by a blow from the butt of the policemans' rifle. Evidence is accumulating to show that the murder was deliberately planned by a T. committee. Some of us will not be surprised if one or two other consuls are shot. The Turks called Mr. Rostkowsky the head of the rebels & they consider Mr. Kral, the Austrian consul, to be nearly as dangerous. Mr. McGregor, the British vice-consul, also comes in for a large share of hatred as he was thought to be intimate with the late Vali whom they wanted to kill for allowing the insurrection to get such headway. It is said that a Turkish assassin was appointed, the other day, to kill the British vice-consul as he was taking his customary walk. But it chanced that the consul chose another route, by chance, that day, & so the tragedy did not take place. It appears that many T. landowners are thoroughly sick of the T. government & desire a European occupation which would safeguard their property. To effect this they entered into the plan of killing a few consuls. Their reasoning seems sound. The consuls talk of asking for national guards. Possibly the embassies at Constple are ready now to admit that the insurrection in Macedonia is serious.

All well at the station.

Yours sincerely,
L. Pond.

Concordia Aug. 12. 1903.

178

Rec'd AUG 27 1903

Monastir. Aug. 12. 1903.

Rev James L Barton. D.D.

Ans'd AUG 28 1903

Dear Dr. Barton.

I thank you for your favor of July 23. Am glad to have Miss Stone read my News Notes. I wish Dr. House, also, could see them. I hope you will excuse me for not sending you a personal letter each time. I presume the American papers have begun to take an interest in Macedonia, again, and you will get much that I write, in advance. Still I may give some fresh items. I cant vouch for the absolute truth of every particular, but I am pretty careful. I send copies every time, to Mr. Peet, the three stations & our three children. The R.R. will probably remain intact until after the body of the Russian Consul has been taken to Salonica. The tel. to Sal. was cut again, yesterday. The good Lord preserves us from undue anxiety, these critical days.

Remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Aug. 12, 1903

Monastir, Aug. 12. 1903

Rec'd AUG 31 1903 Ans'd SEP 4 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Aug. 13. 1903.

My notes of yesterday may accompany this sheet some time in the indefinite future as mail trains are taking a vacation. a large bridge over the Sakulova river this side of Florina having been blown up last night by rebels. There was a serious fight between Banitsa & Ekshisu.

I made brief reference, ~~yesterday~~, to the menacing attitude of the Turks of Monastir toward the Austrian Consul, - our good friend, Mr. Kral. His life is certainly in very great peril, these days. The Consul is a perfect gentleman & he has never awakened personal hostility by his treatment of individuals, but the Turks know him as the representative of one of the two infidel powers which planned the hated reforms. There is good reason to believe that his death has been decreed by a secret committee. Turks speak of it with considerable freedom, saying, "We've got rid of our vali & we've shot the 'big dog'; & now another dog must be disposed of."

It seems to me that Mr. Kral has conducted himself during the past months with most commendable caution. It is true that Bulgarian peasants have frequently come to the Austrian Consulate with their bitter complaints, & the consul received them as any consul would be expected to do; & he has insisted on fair treatment of prisoners, &c. But he has not visited outlying districts infested by rebel bands & he has never been in the least haughty & overbearing in his treatment of inferiors. I regard Mr. Kral as a model consul. His embassy ought to take strong measures on his behalf & on behalf of his family. His peril is much greater because of the desire of many Turks to provoke a European occupation.

In this connection the name of the British vice-consul, Mr. McGregor, is

mentioned. There are not a few Turks who know what English rule has done in Egypt & they are quite ready to kiss the hand of any infidel who will guarantee them like justice & material prosperity. Their condition of mind has been brought about gradually by Turkish misrule in this province, but it is much accentuated just now by the burning of their farm houses, the plundering of their granaries & apparent inability of the govt to thwart the plans of the bomb throwing rebels. These Turks believe that the murder of a few Eur. consuls by men wearing the uniform of the Sultan would mean the expulsion of the latter & the establishment of some form of govt which would be a vast improvement for the country. Yesterday I reported the attempted assassination of Mr. McGregor. Whether the report is true or not it is not to be doubted that the abovementioned Turks do propose the violent death of both the Austrian & British consuls. And it is not only the landlords who are in the scheme. Many unpaid or poorly paid employés of the govt of various ranks - especially intelligent Albanians - are in sympathy with the plan. It is an easy matter for these schemers to hire a soldier or policeman to do their work. We pray God to defeat their plan. And it may be in answer to prayer that I feel impelled to send out this statement in the hope that it may be of some weight in arousing the embassies at Constple to take energetic action. An immediate "occupation" by national consular guards would seem to meet the case.

Rev. L. Bond
Manastir, Jan. 14

Seven towns (2 story T. farm houses) in Egri & Neotins burned last night. Two T. villages near Kruchevo were burned.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Rec'd AUG 31 1903

Ans'd SEP 4 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Aug. 14. 1903.

Yesterday afternoon, Halim - the gendarme who killed Mr. Rostkowsky, last Saty - & Abbas, his comrade, were publicly executed. They were hung from trees in front of the guard house - the scene of the tragedy. The bodies remained suspended more than an hour & were stared at by a curious crowd. No Consuls were present. Mr. Mandelstamm, acting Consul of Uskub, who is here on a visit, wanted to be present in company with Hilmi Pasha, but the latter refused. The man, Abbas, was hung because he did not interfere to prevent the murder. A gendarme, Zeinel, who for a time was posted at my street door, and a lamp-lighter, Tefik, were sentenced to imprisonment - the former for 15 & the latter for 5 years - for perjury, they having sworn that Mr. Rostkowsky began the shooting. Halim insisted that the consul insulted him & he gave back an insulting word & then the consul stepped to the carriage and with a white handled revolver fired on him. It is well known that the Bulgarian hacker, Misirkoff, carried at the time such a revolver. Two lieutenants, Ismail Haki & Salih Kadri are degraded for using disrespectful language to Mr. Misirkoff about Mr. Rostkowsky immediately after the murder. Asiz Pasha, chief of the gendarmerie, will be dismissed. There are some thoughtful people who speak of the hurried findings of the court martial as a cruel farce, the one purpose being to appease - or foil - Russia.

Krushevo has finally been taken by the T. troops.

Three Bulgr villages toward Florina were burned last night.

All well at station.

Yours truly,

L. Boud.

Monastir Aug. 14. 1903

Rec'd AUG 31 1903 Ans'd SEP 4 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Saty. Aug. 15. 1903.

Last Wednesday soldiers & bashi-bozouks entered the villages of Boof, Rakovo, Prekopana & Krapestnia - the villagers having fled - & plundered and burned all the houses. Yesterday some 300 men, women & children from Boof, came here. Most of the other villagers fled to the mts.

Last Monday 800-1000 T. soldiers at Sorovich entered shops and stole everything they could lay their hands on. It was market day. But the market was immediately closed. Shops ventured to reopen on Wednesday.

Bashi-bozouks called for the names of the Committee in the vill. of Gradashi & being refused killed 20+ villagers & plundered houses.

Obzirina & Bitushta burned by soldiers & bashi-bozouks. (Floina district)

Thursday Ekla & Dripeni (Resen) burned by soldiers after being plundered. Xns. fled.

Sunday P.M. rebs burned 7 T. towers in v. Makovo & distributed e wheat to e Xns. The rebs. took off 90 rams belonging to a Turk. 50 soldiers came, the villagers fled. & the soldiers plundered the houses & took away from one B. village 120 sheep, 30 head of cattle & from other villagers 40 horses & donkeys. These villagers came here yesterday to complain at the Russian Consulate. Mrs. Rostkowsky allowed them to see the body of her husband, for whom they professed great affection.

Rebs burned T. tower in v. Bilyani & gave the wheat to e B. villagers.

Raif Effendi, a bad Turk of v. Rapesh was sought by rebels. Not finding him they burned his tower & stole his possessions.

Of 200 Albanians who tried to rush into Krushevo only 45 escaped alive.

Krushevo is now in the hands of the Turks.

The roads to Albania are closed. The new governor of Kortcha is afraid to go there.

Many villagers have buried their valuables.

The broken R.R. bridge near Kenali is patched up & trains venture on it.

Hilmi Pasha declares that in spite of rebel bombs the Turks will not massacre.

Mrs. Bond & I called on Madame Rostkowsky last evening. She received a "very nice" telegram, yesterday, from the Emperor. The coffin from Vienna arrived last night & the body will be taken away next Thursday en route for Russia. Prayers continue to be performed each afternoon & evening, one service conducted by the Greek & the other by the Bulgn bishop. All funeral expenses will be borne by the Russian govt. The other day Mr. Mandelstamm jumped from his carriage to beate a gendarme who apparently unintentionally failed to salute him, & had the fellow arrested.

Four more villages in the Florina district, Armeneko, Nerat, Nerlan & Neokaza were burned last night. The T. quarters in the two last were not burned. There was the customary looting. It is said that Hilmi Pasha authorises the troops to burn all deserted villages, it being taken for granted that the villagers have gone to the mountains to join the insurgents.

The committee has sent to the consuls a record of their military work for the past fortnight.

It seems to be true that the rebs - finding they could not hold Krushevo - quietly withdrew with the women & children to the forests & that then the troops entered.

Hilmi Pasha made the round of the Consulates, yesterday.

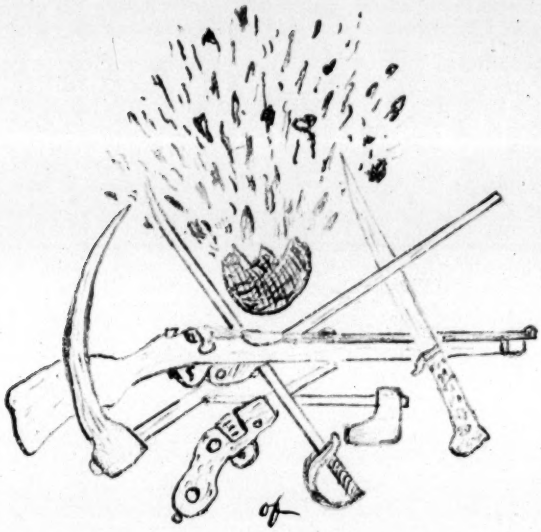
I just now hear that Krushevo is not in the hands of the Turks.

Hot weather this week. All well at station.

Yours truly,
L. Bond.

Rev. L. Bond
Kostur, Rio
Sept. 15, 1903

Head Quarters



of

2nd. Maced. Adrianople Revol. District

Mount Victorybraes. July 30. 1903.

Rec'd SEP 2 1903 12
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Monday. Aug. 17. 1903.

I give a translation of a communication from the Committee to the Consuls of Monastir. It is a rather impressive looking document. headed by a hecktographed bunch of bloody weapons surmounted by a lively bomb in full explosion. It is dated. July 30 (old style) from "Mount Victorybrave" wherever that may be.

"To the Diplomatic representatives of the Great Powers.

In the city of Bitolya. [Monastir]

Burdened by our compatriots & the nation to lead the movement for freedom in the Monastir vilayet, we consider it our duty to bring to your knowledge the following:

The Turk. government feeling unable in a right way to crush our armed might has recommended to its troops one of the most barbarous methods for putting down the movement, consisting of looting and burning Christian villages & violating & killing women & children.

The following villages are burned:

In the Resen District on the 21st, the villages Leoreka & Krushe, & on the 24th. the v. Baluo.

In the Ochrid District - from the 21st. to the 25th. inst. were burned the villages Ozdoleni, Leshani, Siruli, Tash-Murunishta, Meshevishta, Botem, Cherveua Voda, & so also the Leshan monastery, "St John".

In the District of Dimir Hissar a portion of the v. of Smilievo is burned & a part of the v. of Gagoreche. All of these villages were first plundered & then burned.

Of the unprotected women & children of the villages mentioned.

had not fled to the mountains they would assuredly have been killed. That this is so is demonstrated by the following facts:

In the v. of Smilevo the invading army found a woman who had not succeeded in escaping: without any questioning she was killed.

In the village of Sirula (Ochrid) there were slaughtered a woman and a girl who failed to flee.

We know, positively, that there are burned Christian villages in other Districts of Monastir, but as to them we will inform you in full, if need be, when we have exact information.

We repeat once more that all the villages burned are burned sometimes by the soldiers alone sometimes with the assistance of bashi-bozouks.

In giving you this information, Mr. Agent, we give notice that if until now we have succeeded in restraining the Christian population of the vilayet from action against Turkish villages like that of the troops & bashi-bozouks against the Christians, for the future it will be impossible for us.

For all that takes place hereafter, let the Turk. gov't, which gives such commands to its troops & bashi-bozouks, be answerable.

Receive, Mr. Agent, our sincere assurances of respect.

From the Chief Revolutionary Body."

The stamp - in red ink - has in centre, a streamer with the words "Svoboda ili smert", i.e. Liberty or death; & below an exploding bomb & military weapons. At the rim "Macedonian Revolutionary Committee. Pelester". Pelester is the name of our high mountain peak. I enclose hecktograph of the bomb group at the head of the letter - not the one in the stamp.

On entering Kruchevo the T. troops plundered houses and stores & burned up some 800 buildings, including the finest residences of the Wallachians, the Greek and Wallachian churches & about ½ of the Bulgi quarter. Several citizens were slaughtered. The unburned portion of the " " is said to be occupied by Bulgis with bombs so that the soldiers dare not approach. Last evening 109 men from Kruchevo were brought here, bound as prisoners. Women & children - it is said - were treated in the most barbarous manner.

The soldiers in Makovo after chasing a few rebels, last Friday, returned to the village, plundered the houses & butchered 8 of the inhabitants.

Last Saty night 8 T. towns at Aglantsi were burned.

A butcher of Resen was ordered by the T. captain to go with him & some soldiers to bring in from the flock 2 or 3 sheep. When outside the city the soldiers stabbed the butcher to death. His horse returned home with one ear cut off.

Yesterday soldiers plundered 4-5 houses in Florina.

The hills about Monastir are dotted with tents & the streets are almost crowded with soldiers.

I have translated a previous paper which was given to the consuls, containing a report of progress for the past fortnight by the Committee. I will not copy it as most of the items have already appeared in my Notes.

All well as usual - including the weather. Had 2 or 3 hot days last week.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir Aug. 17, 1903

183
Rec'd SEP 5 1903
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

Monastir. Aug. 18. 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter to Secy Ostrander, of July 27, impels me to write a few lines to define my position on the Macedonia question.

The capture & retention of Miss Stone & her companion was diabolical. I never regarded this as a strike at our mission, but simply a move to get funds for committee work & notoriety. I presume an American consul would have been a more acceptable victim. It grieved me to see how little the wickedness of the kidnapping of Miss Stone impressed the Bulgarian public in general and the Protestant Bulgarians in particular. I have yet to hear one of the latter condemn the deed in strong language without a lot of excuses for the brigands.

The placing & throwing of bombs in Salonica is another exhibition of devilry; as was the plan to have a bomb explode on the R.R. train when meeting another train at the depot in Uskub, recently. You know that the machine went off in the customs' depot at the boundary where it had been retained.

The collection of funds from Bulgarians & others, at the point of a revolver, also smells of brimstone.

Monastir Bureau
1/1/1903

I can find no excuse for such measures, no matter by whom they are adopted. The fact is a so called Christian people have started an insurrection on unchristian lines. Many of the leaders are infidels and atheists.

Nevertheless, I am sick of the Turkish face of a government and do not hesitate to ask the great Ruler to overthrow it very soon. I almost believe that it will be replaced in this peninsula, soon, & I rejoice at the prospect. And as in a sort of general way I sympathize with the insurrection without expecting that God will specially bless the Bulgarians in particular, but that the incapable Turk will make place for the possibly less objectionable Russian or the Austrian, or something. The Bulgarians of Macedonia may develope excellent traits under a strong European government. As to suffering they have suffered no more under Turkish oppression than have the other Christian nationalities, and as I sympathize with all alike, and I pray for all alike.

I suppose my news notes aid in some measure the rebellion. So let it be.

I enclose a few of my photos thinking that some of them may prove interesting. The Turks are a bit too nervous these days for street photography.

We hope to open our G. B. S. here as usual, but it is more of a question as to the Kortcha school.

Yours sincerely, L. Bond.

Rec'd 10/19/03

184
SEP 5 1903
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Wed. Aug. 19. 1903.

The Turk troops got possession of Krushevo last Friday. The soldiers at once set to work collecting plunder. The town is the home of many very wealthy Wallachians whose residences are quite palatial. The looting was confined to the Wallachian quarters & thorough work was made of it. some 1000 dwellings & shops being cleaned out. Large sums of money were confided to the care of the women who concealed it on their persons; but the robbers roughly stripped off all garments until they secured it all, together with watches & costly jewelry which these women are fond of wearing. Many wives & daughters were treated in the most shameful manner. One handsome girl is known to have been carried off by the Turks, & others are missing. 366 residences & 210 shops were subsequently burned. The large Greek church was burned with the rest, after being rifled & polluted. Of the unarmed citizens 44 men, women & children were massacred. The Bulgir quarter was not disturbed: probably because the houses are comparatively small & poorly furnished & it is asserted that the soldiers feared that bombs might be thrown from the windows. Besides, the soldiers must have gathered from the Wallachians quite all the booty they could carry. This booty is now being offered for sale in Monastir & Prilep. The 109 prisoners who were brought here on Sunday from Krushevo were returned the next day it being found that they were inoffensive citizens.

The new Vali of Monastir, Hazim Bey, arrived last evening and was met at the station by a large number of Turkish notables.

The village of Tursie (Florina) was burned yesterday. This village contained 150 houses - all Bulgarian. It was Bulgarian before the Exarchate was established.

Yesterday, 10 women of Sorovich, going on foot to visit the neighboring village of Patali, were brutally outraged by soldiers on the way.

Several villages of Florina were burned last night, but particulars are not at hand. It is evident that these Bulgr villages are first ~~burned~~ plundered & then burned with the approval of the Turkish authorities.

The body of Mr. Rostkowsky will be taken, to morrow, by special train, to Salonica & thence to St. Petersburgh by Russian govt vessel.

It is rumored that a train on the Salonica - Uskub line has been dynamited, resulting in the destruction of the locomotive & 5 wagons.

All well at this station. Weather delightful.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Serious Notes
Monastir Aug. 1/13

Rec'd SEP 8 1903
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Thurs. Aug. 20, 1903.

The following Committee record of Turk. atrocities was handed to the Consuls, yesterday.

"Turkish monstrosities have no limit. As they cannot do anything to the insurgents fall upon the peaceful population, kill women & children & grab whatever they find.

In Florina on the 24th. ult., in accordance with the wish of Tefik Bey, the soldiers & bashi-bozouks fell upon the houses of Done Gruncharr, Icho Kirkoff, Anastas Pope Konstantinoff, Georgie Hlebar, the Greek priest, Atanas, stole clothing & household utensils, beat many & killed one of the people. On Aug. 1 similar treatment was accorded the houses of Trio Maistor, Spas Babchorets, Mito Dugulioff, Laki Traicheff, Nikola Kalin & Stepho Cholak. The shops are shut & a body cant venture out. Villagers coming to the market on the 30th ult. were killed on the roads.

Village Nevolyani. All the houses plundered by soldiers & the Turks who reside in the village. Greek & Bulgr ~~vill~~ churches polluted & rifled.

V. Boof. Burned on night of the 30th., only 3 out of its 250 houses remaining. The Turks killed 2 men, 7 women & children. The church robbed & defiled.

V. Rakovo. Burned, totally, on the 30th. Everything stolen, One woman killed. The other villagers fled to the mts. with the Boof people.

V. Vitoosha. Ten houses burned, 17-18 persons killed - mostly women. The village was plundered.

V. Neokage. The troops & the bashi-bozouks of the same village

fell upon it. Aug. 1 & killed the head man. The whole Christian quarter was plundered & burned. The villagers were bound, to be taken to Hlorina, but outside the village all (about 84 souls) were shot or stabbed to death. They all lie by the roadside unburied. Two women & 5 children were burned & others are missing. Only 25 persons succeeded in escaping from the village. Christo Pope Mitsoff was hacked to pieces. The wheat was grabbed by the Turks.

v. Verbeni. The same day the patrol from Neokazi went to Verbeni & after gathering all the villagers, told them that unless they surrender their arms & bring back those who had fled, they would all be killed. To emphasize it the lieutenant shot Stephen Kaplan & Philip Antonoff. Others were tortured & forced to sign a paper that they will pay for the burned towns.

v. Votsarani. Killed: Gaphri Panichoff, Kosta Taratoroff, Peter Kaunoff, Tashi Kutsikuleff, Demeter Kurkach, & Kiri Kuchban. The nose of Koli Angelevski was split open. Many women were outraged.

v. Ghibonia. Three shepherds killed three others were carried to Hlorina & set free. On returning they were killed near the village, together with a boy. The villagers are shut up in their houses & not allowed to come out for food. Their wheat is appropriated by the Turks.

v. Turcie. Looted & burned, Aug. 3. No particulars. On returning from this village the soldiers were attacked by insurgents in the pass of Pisodere & after a fight of 4-5 hours lost more than 200 men. In the evening reinforcements arrived from Hlorina & as they could not wreak their vengeance on the insurgents, they entered the v. of Armenoko, killed all

the men, women & children who were found in the village, plundered the houses & burned the whole village.

V. Pateli. Surrounded by soldiers, several days. Villagers not allowed to gather their crops. Four old men killed.

Note. It is said that the commander of the Florina troops is the colonel who burned the v. of Smurdesh, May 8.

Resen. Aug. 5, near noon the v. Yakla was looted & burned by soldiers. The insurgents on being informed met the troops as they were leaving the village with cannon & annihilated the whole body - about 200 men. There are reports of the burning of the villages, Yankovts & Petrino, but no particulars.

At the looting of the v. Gyavato (Monastir) which occurred the 28th. ult. there were killed 20 men & women & 3 women & 1 man wounded.

Ochrid. Villages of Ramne & Velesto, burned, all grain destroyed & the mills in the v. Vemoshte, burned."

In the above the dates are old style, i.e. 13 days behind our calendar.

The special train conveying the body of Mr. Rostkowsky to Salonica, left this forenoon at 11 o'clock. The funeral procession started from the consulate at 10¼. It was headed by the Greek bishops of Monastir, Kruchevo & Florina & a score of priests. The saddle horse of the deceased was led in front of the hearse & immediately behind walked Master Bobby the only son - aged 9 - carrying, on a small black pillow, his father's blood stained cap, with the bullet hole in the middle of the crown. Then came the widow, supported by Mr. Mandelstamm, the only daughter, Mirna & her Irish governess, Miss Dally, Mr. Kochmanski, the Russian

vice-consul & wife, all the consuls & the Bulgin agent in uniform, Hilmi Pasha, Hazim Bey - the new vali of Monastir, a dozen or more Turkish officers of high rank, the Dragomen & kavasses of the consulates & some 40 citizens - including the writer. The cortege was guarded by a company of soldiers in advance & another company in the rear. Squads of soldiers were placed at short intervals all the way. Last evening criers proclaimed strict orders that people were to remain in their houses this forenoon, & to keep their windows shut & curtained. The gov't professed to fear that bombs might be thrown from windows. On the line of march soldiers were stationed at every street door & in some cases they were inside the houses, up-stairs & down. Twice in going through the city, Madame Rostkowsky, observing citizens gathered in the streets at a distance - despite the regulations - insisted that they be allowed to follow. & the Pashas finally yielded to her demand. But they were kept behind the rear guard of soldiers. On reaching the guard house where the tragedy occurred, 13 days ago, a short religious service was held while Madame Rostkowsky stood on the spot where her husband fell & beneath the two small willow trees from which were hung the two gendarmes. The gov't offered to supply a military band but the offer was declined. After we reached the station 5 cannon were fired from the parade ground near by. The wives of the consuls & Mrs. Bond were waiting at the station. & after all the sad farewells were spoken the train moved off. one car occupied by the stricken family, two by soldiers & one by the handsome casket with its many floral decorations. I observed that Madame Rostkowsky manifested by far the most feeling in greeting & in parting with Mrs. Bond.

News Notes, Monastir, 20-10-08

Rec'd SEP 8 1903
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

Mokra continued. Friday. Aug. 21. 1903.

Zhelovo, a Bulg. v. of 120 houses, near Pirodere, is burned.

Four cannon were sent, last Wed., against Smilevo & it is said that the village is destroyed.

Last Wednesday 60 rebels attacked the 30 soldiers on guard at the long tunnel beyond Vladovo station. Several soldiers were killed & the rest fled.

A Bulg. priest & 2 villagers of Armenoko came, yesterday, to complain to the consuls. When they left, 72 of the villagers killed by soldiers had been buried but a larger number were lying about unburied. About 50 were badly wounded. The priest has a list of killed & wounded. Four were hung. The village is in ashes, only two small barns remaining.

Melnitsa, a Mozovo village was plundered. Villagers were badly beaten. The soldiers wished to fire the village but were checked by their officer.

Greek bishops visit both Greek & Bulg. villages, offering protection if they will sign a paper agreeing to surrender arms, bring back the men who have fled & not to supply food to rebels. In case of refusal they are assured that the soldiers will burn their houses. One village, refusing, the bishop ordered them to vacate as the soldiers would fire their dwellings at once. Realizing that the bishop meant business they signed the document.

There is much complaint of hunger in the villages it being next to impossible to go to the mills with wheat & return with flour. Soldiers steal the flour & beat the peasants unmercifully for having wheat ground for the use of the rebel bands. The situation is not improving.

All well at e station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Aug. 21, 03

Rec'd SEP 10 1903
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Monday. Aug. 24. 1903.

The Pasha who is responsible for the looting & burning of so many residences & shops in Krushevo, having been called to account by Hilmi Pasha, undertakes to show that his soldiers stole nothing, burned nothing, killed no citizens, but, on the contrary, did their level best to prevent robbery, extinguish flames & preserve life. To this end he sent a Colonel to Krushevo with a paper setting forth that the Bulgars on perceiving that they could no longer hold the place, fell upon the Wealthy Wallachians, despoiling & firing their houses & shops (It is to be noted that more than one half the shops were kept by Bulgarians & yet all the shops were looted & burned) & killing men & women, &c.; & the office was to invite the citizens to sign this document. The Colonel not proving very successful, the pasha, himself, has gone to see that the invitation is accepted. In the mean time the people send a messenger here to consult the consuls & the latter advise them to subscribe to the truth, only. Wallachians of Krushevo testify that they received good treatment from the insurgents, who merely asked certain amounts of food now & then & in some cases money was solicited. During the occupation there were in the town 400 rebs with rifles & a larger number carrying axes, scythes, sickles, &c. Outside the town there was an indefinite number. As soon as the Turks began bombarding the place the insurgents withdrew in an orderly manner. Should the pasha succeed with his paper it remains for some one to explain how it is that soldiers, returned from Krushevo, are offering all sorts of articles for sale in the market here.

A necklace worth £20 was offered for sale by a soldier. A Wallach, recognising it as belonging to his sister who was in Krushevo, bought it for £1. I know one Wallach of K. who bought his life of a Turk. officer by the payment of £60. He had given £20 to the rebel cause.

Refugees from burned villages are prevented by the guards from entering Monastir and some of them receive severe beating.

A recent fight took place near Paralovo, bt. 60 rebs & 400 soldiers. After the rebels fled the soldiers entered Paralovo which was vacated. They plundered the houses & finding one old villager left they beat him until they supposed he was dead. But after the soldiers had gone the tough old customer gathered up his mangled remains & he is now lying in the Greek hospital, here.

Between Kopesh & Smilevo, where a fight took place three weeks ago, it is said that as many as 100 bodies are lying, unburied. Very many such bodies are lying here & there in the Kichevo (Krcevo) region.

The govt has warned the villages of Florina that within 3 days if all villagers are not returned from the mountains the villages will be burned. There are 5000 soldiers in Florina now.

One Albanian killed another in a coffee-shop here, this forenoon.

A bad Mussulman land proprietor - an Albanian - was recently regretting the burning of his fine tower & the loss of his grain which the rebs were appropriating, but he observed that after all it would be a gain if it ended in replacing the present govt by something or other.

A strong guard is posted in front of the Austrian consulate.

All well at the station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Revd Lewis Bond
Mission Notes
Monastir
Aug 5th

Rec'd SEP 9 1903
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Tues. Aug. 25. 1903

Copies of an official letter from the Committee acting in the Florina region were given to the Consuls, yesterday - written, as usual in Bulgarian. It reads as follows.

"Copy. 6th. [i.e. 19th.] Aug. 1903. Florina region.

Day before yesterday, 4th. Aug. the insurgents to the number of 400 souls had an engagement with 2000 Turkish troops in the place (Ezertsko) between the villages of Armensko, Phelovo, Turcie & Pisodere. The fight began at 10 3/4 o'clock in the morning [a la Turc] & finished at 10 3/4 in the afternoon.

Although the troops stole upon the insurgents - thanks to the guidance of the Wallachian notables of Pisodere - & began the attack with all kinds of arms, the insurgents were able to hold their position with firmness & heroically forced the Turkish troops to retreat & collect their forces in well fortified Florina. Of the insurgents there fell, bravely, 5 young men, but on the side of the Turks about 200. Enraged at their failure, on going to Florina, from the highway which passes around to the rear of Armensko they trained the cannon on the village. Many shots were fired from a distance on the village & drawing near they fell upon it & whatever they found they plundered, killed, set on fire & passed on.

Armensko which numbered 160 houses is made dust & ashes. All the houses are burned & despoiled, 250 barns, full of provender, are also burned, 240 head of swine are burned in

their pens, 20 yoke of oxen & about 30 horses & donkeys are shot. All the remaining cattle, sheep & other animals are driven to Florina.

Of the peasants burned to death in the houses:

[Here follow the names of 8 males, their ages being given, ranging from 15 years to 85; & one baby girl of 6 months] who were not able to escape from the village & became a sacrifice to the cruel flames.

Shot to death and butchered:

[Here are the names of 49 males & 18 females, from 2 yrs. to 75; also 2 infants.]

Badly wounded.

[A list of 31 names. 17 being female. Ages from 5 to 60.]

Outraged.

[The names of 19 women & girls. Ages from 13 to 40. Of these ~~5~~ were subsequently murdered together with three infants. One child a year old - was hacked to pieces & thrown to the dogs. Some of the girls & women were horribly wounded]

The church - St. George - was robbed.

These are the items, in brief, from our side, which we present above, after having seen & verified them."

There is no signature, but I have no doubt of its being a true copy of the official document.

The R. Catholic sisters of Monastir have obtained permission of the Pasha to visit Armenoko, accompanied by an excellent Bulgarian doctor.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Aug. 5/19-3

189
Rec'd SEP 9 1903
Ans'd SEP 16 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Wed. Aug. 26. 1903.

Soldiers returning, yesterday, from Smilevo, with two cannon, reported that they had destroyed the village. The place had been practically deserted, a few old women, only, remaining. The report of the soldiers may be false, as Smilevo is very difficult of approach & large numbers of rebels were in the immediate vicinity.

Four Bulgn villages of Resen were burned by the Turks on Monday, viz. Perovo, 70 houses, Eberani, 30 houses, Volkodere, 40 houses & Pokurvenie, 50 houses.

Mr. Yanaki Koorche, of Neolani, near Florina, stepped out of his house a few moments when soldiers ran one bayonet through his neck & a second into his back, killing him instantly; & another villager was shot down while trying to irrigate his garden.

Mr. Kosta Gruoff, a Bulgn teacher of Florina & Mr. Silyan, the rebel who was captured in the fight at Zapari were, yesterday, condemned to death.

The head man of Armensko was here, Monday, to make complaint to some of the consuls. When passing the Greek consulate he was asked to enter. The Greek bishop of Florina was there & recognizing the man, struck him a severe blow on the head & had him put in prison.

The Govt is sending out a committee of 4 Gregoman Christians to visit the villages & advise the bringing back of all who have gone to the mts. as otherwise the villages will be burned.

Merchants are leaving Lerovitch as they find it impossible to do business there because of thefts by the soldiers.

All well here.

Yours truly,

L. Pond.

Worcester Aug. 26, '03

190
ARS'T SEP 17 1903
ARS'T SEP 26 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Saty. Aug. 29. 1903.

Shefki Bey – vid. yesterdays' Notes – is serving under the General, Arso. When the bey wished to join the insurgents Arso distrusted him. To prove his sincerity the bey referred to the freedom he had given his farm servants & then, bringing his wife & daughter into the presence of Arso & his men he took off their veils and sent them among the Bulg. women who were in the rebel camp, saying "Where they die my women will die". Arso, wishing to send a message to the T. gov't at Resen, Shefki begged to be sent & it was arranged, that he would come & report that the rebels had carried him & his family to their camp but he had succeeded in escaping. But before he left he found out that Arso was arranging to send the following word to the government. "Arso has been following in the note. If the gov't doesn't stop burning Bulg. villages, killing unarmed men, & women & children, he is able to reduce to ashes all the Turk. villages of Resen & kill all the soldiers & inhabitants."

Sopotko, a B. v. of 100 houses, near Resen, plundered & burned by soldiers.

Veroro " " " 80 " , of Dimir Hissar, " " "

A young carpenter who has worked for us was sent by his parents from Monastir to Smilevo to learn if their house there is actually burned & to get tidings of an older son who is with the rebels. When nearing Smilevo the young man was met by soldiers who beat him wounded him with a bayonet & were about to finish him when a passing carman, a Turk of Monastir, recognizing the lad succeeded in stopping proceedings. He was brt. here & lodged in jail but his friends secured his release.

Mr. Moore, correspondent of N.Y. Tribune is expected here this evening.

All well.

Yours truly,

L. Pond.

Monastir Aug. 26, 03

Monastir, Aug. 29, 03

Rec'd SEP 17 1903
Ans'd SEP 26 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Monday, Aug. 31. 1903.

Another copy of paper given to some or all of the consuls by the Monastir Committee.

"Ochrid District: List of all Xn. villages burned fr. July 20 [old style] to Aug. 13. Debertsa; The vs. Sirula, Osdolani, Plesti, Leshani & its monastery, "Saint Svytik" - Belchishta, Botun, Tsurvena-voda, Belme, Slatino, Urbino, Mramoreto, Turie, Vurbyani, Gordivoe, Laktinye, Slivovo, Gurko-pole, Sredoreche, Bzdeglavye & Breshyane. Orta-Kol: Velgoshti (July 26. 12 persons, men, women & children burned to death, one young man hung, women violated, killed 60 souls. The bodies of some still unburied. The ditches are full of corpses) Leskovets & Skrebatus (3 persons cut down & one youth strangled.) Opeintsa: Upper & Lower Opeintsa (2 octogenarians cut to pieces.) Kozel; Bavai, Svinishta, Plake (one girl slaughtered) Rechishta, Kuratitsa on Aug. 5. The same day a fight between 500 soldiers & a band from the village Velgoshti. Killed of insurgents, 5. & of soldiers 12, including a 1st lieutenant. Shushko-pole: Meteritsa, Migiletovo (some of the best families killed & robbed. Turk. farm houses guarded) Sushani (the Popoff families destroyed; the priest Groichi, killed) Malezia: Pricovyani, Zlushdi, Urshano, Lokov, Seltza, Burunets, Tash & Morunitsa. Drin-Kol: Gablanitsa, Vechani, (all the villagers caught, the priests, Peter & Pantelei & 2 notables were shot & 30 persons beaten to the point of death.) On the 13th. inst. Albanian bashi-bozouks to the number of 200 entered the Wallachian v. Gorno-Belitsa. Remaining 3-4 days they outraged women & after plundering the village passed to other villages on the same mission. Resen District: The vs. previously robbed & burned are Krushi, Leoreka, Bolno, Dupeni,

Podmogeni (14 persons killed here.) Villages subsequently robbed and burned, are, Uzbishta, ~~Hempeni~~ Petrino, (where the insurgents took from the troops 27 horse loads of flour) & Echla. On the 7th. the v. Sopnt was taken from the Turks. On the 11th. vs. burned, Perovo, Vulkodeni, & Pokurznik (where were killed 15 women & children) On the 12th. the insurgents, to avenge the troops, attacked & burned the Turk. vs. Laktsi & Bukova. On the 15 were burned & robbed the vs. of Blatsi & Kiverni with their surrounding nut groves. Prelubz & Turlentsi burned, also. Number of killed, not known. Presna, July 24 the Tu. mahala (quarter) of Nakolets, burned. On the 13th. inst. Lubaino & Bratuchino, burned. The women & children succeeded in escaping to the woods. On the 15th. troops from Florina attacked the women & children in the woods & killed many of them. Some women were violated by the soldiers a number of times.

Krushovo District: Besides the city, about which we write before, the following villages are burned, Sellse, Birino, Bhurche, Rastritsa; Dubyatsi & Sveta.

Monastir: On the 12th. were killed in the v. of Lera (Djavat-Kolu) the women, Tanchevitsa & Spiroitsa. On the same day about 40 bashi-bozouks of the v. Kumali, with about 30 soldiers passed on their way to plunder Florina villages. They attacked again the v. Neokazi, killed the remaining women & children & carried off as many as 60 sheep & cattle. Returning on the 14th. they shut up the animals in a mill in Kumali where they are guarded by the village gendarmes.

On the 15th. a severe fight at the v. Smilevo. The v. is robbed & burned. The women were attacked in the forest which was set on fire. About 9 women & 3 or 4 children killed. Particulars are lacking. The v. Meshimia, also, burned.

Florina District. On the 12th. the insurgents attacked the village of Nevzeka where was a permanent body of troops. After a fight lasting 7 hours the insurgents, numbering 350 succeeded in taking the village. 34 soldiers were killed & 30 surrendered their arms. The Turk. commissioner succeeded in escaping to Sorovitch. The day following many soldiers went to Nevzeka, but the insurgents withdrew. Of the bands 5-6 are killed.

The village of Klisura since July 20th. is in the hands of the insurgents. Several times the troops have failed to get near the village"

There is some excitement in the city to-day as the police seem to be undertaking a thorough search in one of the Bulgarian quarters. The quarter is surrounded by soldiers and no one is allowed to pass either out or in. There is a report that Sarafoff - "the man who makes the trouble" is in hiding in this particular quarter.

Mr. George D. Kyriakis & I have just returned from calling on Hilmi Pasha & the new Vali of Monastir. We were very kindly received. "

" assured us that he would write to-day to Constple and straighten out the matter of the unlawful arrest of colporteurs for selling Albanian books which are regularly stamped by the Govt.

Mr. Moore, correspondent of New York Tribune, came last evening. He stopped over one day at Florina hoping to get to Armenoko. He only managed to reach Monastir by going first to Constantinople where he secured permission.

We hear of still more Bulg. villages being burned yesterday & day before. All well as usual at station. Hope to open school next week.

Yours truly,

L. Gould.

Monastir, Aug. 31. '03.

Rec'd SEP 17 1903
Ans'd SEP 26 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Wed. Sep. 2. 1903.

Last Friday, two old people, on their way here from Smilievo, saw, they say - many dead bodies of men, women & children; & some 20 villages burning. The report 500 soldiers, killed. A soldier told one of our street door gendarmes that he & 2 others were all that was left of his regiment. The rebels lost 17 men & 7 rifles. The women & children who had fled to the forest suffered from scarcity of food. The bands supplied a small quantity of bread for the little ones. On returning - by invitation of the govt - to the burned village they again suffered much from hunger & many were killed by soldiers & some escaped to Sopesh.

About 10 days ago 60 rebels returned from the mountains to Nevokos & formally surrendered. While being escorted to Florina they were all slaughtered by their guard & their bodies were left in the dry bed of a small stream. The Greek bishop stirred up the caimacam to have the bodies buried.

Sunday evening 2 regiments of soldiers came to Djinjipol & asked bread, promising to pay. The bread was furnished, eaten & paid for in a fair manner.

Rebs asked of the Albanian v. of Belkamen (Florina) 200 okes of bread. Furnishing food to rebs being forbidden the villagers took counsel of the govt & they were advised to give the bread; & they gave it.

On Sunday soldiers burned the vs. of Mokreni, Bobishte & Cherishnites. (Castoria) after plundering the houses & killing some of the inhabitants. Last week 3 notables of Mokreni were called to Castoria by the govt to attend to some business. It is said that they were cast into prison & the following day killed in the market place.

Sunday night the v. of Setina (Florina) was burned by soldiers.

The villagers of Lubestivo (Florina) on being asked why they hadn't brot. back from the mts. those who had fled, replied, "We urge them but they won't listen. The soldiers then plundered & burned up the village.

The Sultan's anniversary, yesterday, passed off quietly. With other notables I paid my respects to the Governor-General, Hazim Bey. There was considerable illumination at night, but the usual display of fireworks was omitted.

The grand round up of the Bulg. quarter with the aid of some 2000 troops resulted in the capture of two knives, two revolvers & two old style flint lock rifles. The owner of the rifles had a permit allowing the use of fire arms.

A former boarder in our school, here, came with her mother, yesterday, from Resen. Their house - the best in the town - is appropriated by soldiers. They started on foot, dressed in rags as women going to work in the fields. A wagon with a Turk. driver awaited - or overtook - them a good distance out. On the way here the young lady fairly hid herself among some bags in the wagon. Soldiers were stealing jackets, shoes & stockings, &c. from women in the streets.

A former boarder came, yesterday, with her mother from Smilevo. They report terrible atrocities by the Turks. And yet they and a number of other refugee women were kindly cared for by a notoriously bad Turk in a near village for several days. They assert that children were thrown into burning houses. A few men & many women were slaughtered. A younger sister who was also in our school is missing.

Wounded soldiers were brought in last night from the region of Resen.

In my Notes I aim at facts, but I'm not always successful in hitting the bull's eye. All well at station. Mr. Moore is guest at our house.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Soldiers came, this week, to Chegel, a Bulg. v. of Mourihovo & plundered the houses & beat the villagers, doing one of them to death. Three of the victims came here to complain & to receive medical treatment. The people of Ivrni, another small village of Mourihovo, having removed their valuables to the mts. for safe keeping, the Govt ordered them to bring the articles back, promising full protection. While the order was being obeyed under the direction of an old man, Mr. Peyo, soldiers killed the old man and stole all the goods. The son of Mr. Peyo is here now & asks the Govt to inspect the body of his father & count the bullet & bayonet wounds.

Shefki Bey, an Albanian liberty lover, has espoused the Bulg. cause & is leading a large rebel band. This bey has an estate near Resen & instead of continuing on the old feudal lines he had nobly given to each of his Bulgn tenants a title to the house he occupied & to a liberal portion of land. There are many good Moham: citizens in Macedonia.

It is rumored that a bad Turk of Monastir is condemned to death for saying – the day Mr. Rostkowsky was assassinated – that "the rest of the consuls ought to be shot, but first of all the Sultan deserves to be put to death."

Bulgarians are encouraged by the coming visit of King Edward to Vienna.

Govt placards are posted about the city, to-day, offering full and free pardon to all rebels on condition of full & free surrender. I surmise that not a single rebel will avail himself of this magnanimous offer.

The hanging of the teacher, Gruff, & the rebel, Silyan, on the newly erected gallows, here, is for some reason, delayed.

All well at the station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

RECEIVED SEP 17 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Friday. Aug. 28. 1903.

Nevrska, a wealthy Wallachian town, S. of Eckshisu, has been taken by the insurgents. Particulars of the fight are not at hand excepting that the rebels burned the barracks &, as usual, refrained from committing atrocities. The Turk. civil officials were allowed to leave & some of them are here.

Smilievo has been taken from the bands after a severe fight. All the houses were burned by the Turks; & it is asserted that some old women perished in the flames.

Butkova, a T. v. of 60 houses, N. of Resen, was burned on Wednesday by the insurgents. Also Lachi, a v. of 40 Turk. & 10 Bulg'n houses.

A curious story is told of Popul, a T. v. of 90 houses, S. of Presba Lake. On the approach of a large body of T. recruits from Korteka, the villagers were frightened & fled, probably mistaking their co-religionists for komitajis. The recruits, finding Popul deserted, plundered & fired the houses, possibly mistaking them for Bulgarian. Several notables of the unlucky village are here their complaint against the recruits who are trying to make it that all the robbing & burning was done by Bulgarians.

The gov't is forcing owners of wagons, carts & pack animals to carry army stores. After the load is delivered at its destination, near or far, the driver is kindly furnished with a written order on somebody or other for his pay. Often these money orders are pretty promptly torn up it being well known that they generally fail to bring the cash. It was pitiable to see a forlorn Israelite try to beg off from a trip to Resen, yesterday.

Seven regiments very successfully surrounded the big mountain of Pelisteri, back of Monastir, this week; and if the rebels hadn't very successfully slipped away, possibly some of them might have been caught.

News Notes — Lewis Bond
Monastir
Sept. 4th 03

Rec'd SEP 21 1903
Ans'd SEP 26 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Friday Sep. 4. 1903.

The apparently correct story of Smilevo is as follows:

The insurgents took the village, Aug. 2. after a fight of 5 hrs. in which they lost two men & the Turks 80, including a lieutenant. Twenty soldiers escaped. The villagers were ordered by the insurgents to take bread & clothing & go to the forest. Monday the insurgents, also, went to the woods but allowed the people to return to their houses for more provision. A larger body of troops having arrived the people hurried back to the woods & a severe engagement took place, resulting in 10 soldiers & 1 rebel killed. The soldiers burned 30 dwellings. The people remained in the forest a month, living on boiled wheat & a bit of bread supplied by the bands for the children. Old women occasionally went to the deserted village. Once the soldiers came very near but retired. A week ago, Thursday, the troops came in force with artillery & the bands withdrew. Bullets flew over the heads of the peasants among the trees but only one child was killed. Toward evening the people were gathered up by the soldiers. Those who attempted to get away being shot. The families - including a very few men - spent the night on a high plot of ground. The man who gives the most of this account, being an acquaintance of the T. captain was spared, with two other men. The people were brought in the morning to the village & found it full of soldiers who were burning houses until but three dwellings remained. The women were ordered to enter these, but some of them, fearing they would be burned, refused, & tried to escape to the woods. All such were caught by the soldiers and terribly outraged. At this juncture a Turkish notable from the village of Obdnik

came & the women appealed to him. He kindly took 60 women & 35 children to his village & cared for them over night when the Turk. captain came & asked if they wished to go to Monastir. Heretofore refugees were not allowed to enter this city; but a native of Smilevo who is in favor with the govt, being a civil engineer, secured permission to go with mounted guards & bring his family here. It was but natural that about 60 other families wanted to come also, &, the captain favoring, it was effected last Wednesday. The next day & yesterday others arrived both from Smilevo & the previously burned village of Tyavat, making over 200 families - the most of them reduced to beggary. Bulgarian school buildings are put at their disposal and relief lists are circulated. Many women & children are known to have been killed but there are very many still missing. The refugees relate horrible incidents, for example. A husband & wife were sitting on the ruins of their house when a soldier hacked off the head of the man & threw it into the woman's lap. Some soldiers, attracted to a ditch by the crying of an infant, found a full grown servant girl in hiding with 3 or 4 small children. The girl was outraged & the whole party slaughtered. A half dozen young women were fleeing to the forest but were quickly overtaken by soldiers. For an hour the screams of the victims were heard & then there was silence. The soldiers returned to the village. Many bodies of women & children are still lying unburied in the Smilevo forest.

News Notes - Louis Bond
Monastir Sept. 2 1903

Mr. Moore returned from Krushevo last evening with a lot of facts. Before retiring last night we saw a big fire at Turnova - 4 miles away. All well at the station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

ASS'D SEP 26 1903

Translation of copy of official document prepared by the Monastir Committee for the enlightenment of Consuls, &c.

"Copy.

Castoria. After the withdrawal of the insurgents fr. the v. Nevroka, a serious fight occurred in the place called "Vurlovrte", when the troops suffered severely. A similar fight took place near the v. Bobishta. To avenge it the Turks, on the 14th. inst. [Aug. old style] looted & burned the vs. Bobishta & Cherishnitsa. On the 15th. they burned the v. Zagorichani & on the 16th. reduced to dust & ashes the v. Mokreni. The villages Gornitsa & Kumanichevo were plundered by Bashi-Bozouks.

Monastir. Of the live stock stolen from the v. Gyavata, which was burned some time since, there are found sold by Kazhani Turks, viz. the noted brigand Rahip, with his brother Alit & Misa Sherifoff, 152 sheep, & with Ferat Yasharoff, 21 sheep. Aug. 21st. several women who had returned to the v. were gathering brans in the field, for food; the soldiers who were about fell on them & violated some of them, including Mara Koleitsa, 30 years old & Sophka Dimevitsa, 53 years old. On the 20th. there was taken fr. the v. Magarovo, the baker, Milyadnik, who for 2 days was beaten almost to death in the Monastir prison. He is now in the hospital but no medical help is given him. On the 23rd. the Turkish patrol, in going to Moirhovo, plundered the church in the v. Suhodol.

Debur. Priest Tase who represented the bishop & Kiusti Turnadjieff were shot in the centre of the town. Debur carts under the lead of Shakir Bey, Shaban Bey & Tahir Tola of the v. Goritsa & Malik of e v. Kurchishta, each with 150-200 souls, together with the troops, go fr. village to village, &

rob, burn & kill all they can find. They are chiefly to blame for the burning of all the Debur villages.

Resen. The mills are all burned & destroyed excepting the ~~town~~ two near the town, but in these Turks only grind their grain. Not one whole church remains in all the district. A fourth of the plain is still unreaped especially in the villages which are near to Turks. A woman or man found on the plain is shot by soldiers or Bashi-Bozouks. The soldiers burn the wheat which is stacked for threshing. On the 15th. the soldiers drove out the inhabitants from the villages, Shivnitsa & Kurbinovo, killed 10 old people & 1 child & 1 woman & capturing some 30 women, drove them to work on Turkish farms. From the same villages all the animals are stolen & driven to Resen. Stacks of grain are taken from Christian villages to Turkish villages to be threshed. On the 22nd. the troops, accompanied by the leading man of Resen, Dimko Tsurtsaraki, & Bashi-Bozouks, fell on the inhabitants of the vs. Dupeni & Ecka who had fled to the forest. The troops violated women all night long, killed 12 old people & 6 women & children & in the morning drove the rest into Resen.

Lerin. The authorities collect all the peasants whom they find in the villages & put them in prison in the town as insurgents. Thus 48 have been brot. fr. Zelenich & Aitos & other 30 from Nevoleni. Soldiers & Bashi-Bozouks have plundered, totally, Liobetrino, Zelenich & Aitos, leaving neither clothing, nor food nor live stock. Two men fr. the v. Ecksh-son, viz. Kole Eftimoff & Teila Mravata were killed by Bashi-Bozouks of the v. Stantsi. Villagers who go out on the plain are stripped & left naked. Some men from Ecksh-son have been obliged to cover their nakedness with grass so as to enter their village."

There is no signature, of course, to the above.

Yours truly, L. Pond.

Monastir Sep. 8. 1903.

Copy of Translation of
Document prepared
by Monastir Com.

Monastir Sept. '03.

196
Rec'd SEP 24 1903
Ans'd SEP 26 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Monday. Sep. 7. 1903.

A severe fight, last Saty in Moritovo. Rebels had excellent position & killed 100 T. soldiers, their own loss being very small.

Soldiers plundered & outraged women in Pechanitsa, but did not fire the village.

The large monastery of Chebren, Moritovo, was plundered Saty. night, by soldiers & bashi-bozouks. Two servants of the monastery on their way here to complain, were killed.

Nearly 100 refugee families from Smilevo, who reached the edge of this city on Saturday, & yesterday, are forbidden to enter. They are told to go back to their ruined village in the mountains. The Austrian Consul made an appeal to Hilmi Pasha and a few of them who were badly wounded were allowed to be brought into the city hospital.

The T. authorities & the Wallachian residents of Krushevo are still very much at variance in reference to the atrocities committed there. Hilmi Pasha is willing to admit that 30 bashi-bozouks did a lot of plundering - in fact took off 4000 animals, large & small. The military commander insists that all the burning & robbing & other excesses was the work of Bulgarians - that the soldiers gave all their attention to extinguishing the flames and protecting the citizens. But the citizens - & notably the Wallachians who belong to the Greek church which is hostile to the Bulgarians, all testify that the conduct of the Bulgarians, during their occupation of the town, was exemplary, but that immediately the Turks entered, both soldiers & bashi-bozouks began their work of breaking into houses, plundering, burning, &c. It is not yet known exactly how many unarmed citizens were killed. There are

many wounded people lying about in houses which are bare of furniture, their wounds undressed. There was a Doctor in the town but he was massacred and the only Drug store was Destroyed. The authorities refuse to let the wounded be taken to Prilep or brought here for treatment & they also refuse to allow physicians to enter Krushevo. An American journalist, Mr. Moore, outwitted the authorities, last week, & visited Krushevo - though for a brief period. He witnessed some terrible cases among the wounded, chiefly women & children. Many women were first wounded & then outraged. Bodies of the killed were left in the streets to be torn by Dogs. Skulls & bones are still in evidence.

It ought in fairness to be stated that on the entry of the insurgents three or four civil officials & also a Turkish woman & child were killed & soldiers who were captured were taken outside the town & shot.

The authorities tell us that the 4000 animals which the Pashas storks have all been restored. The owners say that not one has been restored.

The military hospital of Monastir is overcrowded with 1000 wounded soldiers, most of them obliged to lie on the not over clean floor.

Last Thursday 21 Bulgarians were sent into exile. Eight were hand cuffed, two by two. The others were chained together by the neck & each one had a heavy chain about the waist connecting with an iron anklet.

The two gentlemen from Sweden who are here to perfect the gendarmerie wear a decidedly disgusted look. They prepare reports & draw salary. Hilmi Pasha doesn't allow them to go to the villages as "it isn't safe".

All well at the station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond

News Notes — Monastir, Turkey. Lewis Bond. 1903.

Rec'd SEP 24 1903

197

Copy.

Monastir. Sep. 9. 1903.

The Editor of "The Pilot"
#2 Exeter st. Strand. W.C.
London.

Ans'd SEP 26 1903

Dear Sir.

I have just read in your esteemed paper of Aug. 29. at page 200. that "In the April massacre of the Christians in the capital of the vilayet [Monastir] the Turco Albanians played a leading rôle. One of these red handed gentry was rescued from the punishment he so richly deserved by the Austrian Consul who took the scoundrel into his nominal service & by adorning his fez with the Austrian insignia rendered him inviolable."

I beg to state in the first place that the massacre occurred not in April, but in May.

Shortly before the outbreak I took into my service the above named "red handed" "scoundrel" because I needed a kavass & this man had an excellent reputation. As the kavasses of other private citizens were bedecked with brass badges & I had nothing at hand I begged the consul to loan me an Austrian insignia, & he very kindly accommodated me. Immediately after the massacre a policeman wanted to arrest my man; but I refused, being fully persuaded of his innocence. The consul regarded it as an effort to deprive me of my kavass & then, at my suggestion he took the man - formally - into his own service. For several weeks he supplied the place of an absent kavass at the consulate in the day time & spent

the nights at my house. At the end of this period, fresh charges having been made against him, the consul removed the insignia from his fez & the authorities were informed that the man was subject to their call. Once he answered a summons, but he is still breathing the air of freedom.

The point I wish to make clear is, that my excellent consul, Mr. Kral, instead of making a scandalous effort to shield a villainous Albanian, made a praise worthy effort to assist a comparatively innocent American missionary.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Rev.) Lewis Bond.

Rev. Cecil Bond
to the
Editor of The Pilot.
Monastir Sept 9, '03.

Rec'd SEP 28 1903
Rec'd SEP 28 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Friday, Sep. 11. 1903.

Have just received a copy of another official communication from the Committee, & I give a translation

"Copy.

Castoria - On the 13th [Aug. old style, i.e. 26th. new style] the Castoria band of Chakalaroff attacked Nevrska. The fight lasted 6½ hours. When the troops heard our many voiced "Hurrah" they began to run among the steep places & some succeeded in escaping. About 30 of them were killed & as many more were captured. We took 31 mauzers & 4 martini rifles, 2 loads of cartridges, overcoats, bayonets, tents & much food. Of the band 2 were killed & 2 wounded. After 1 day the band, seeing a large body of troops approaching, retired to the village, Chereshnitsa. Near this v. there was a big fight of 8 hours, but the bands were forced to retreat. The troops numbered nearly 9000. Their loss is not known but the insurgents lost 19 men. This day the Turks burned the v. Chereshnitsa. On the 15th. they burned the villages: Gagorichani, Olishta, Bouboki, Bobishta, Aposken, Shesmeovo. On the 16th. they burned the vs. Mokreni & Eleovo. Many soldiers began to rob & lay waste the villages. On the 22nd. the vs. Blatsa & Trsheni were looted & burned & on the 23rd. Pozdivishta, Chernovishta & Drenoveni. The most of the unburned villages are plundered. All animals, sheep, goats, oxen, horses &c. are driven by the soldiers & bashi-bozouks to Kailari where they are sold at very low figures. Villagers are forbidden to go out to the fields. Whoever they find they either kill or strip naked & beat nearly to death. Fifteen girls & women are stolen from Gagorichani & 6 women from Mokreni & it is not know where they have been carried. It is thought

that they are forced to accept Mohammedanism.

Presba. On the 16th. fight at the v. Braichino, where we lost 6 killed - including the leader, Kokareff - 2 wounded & 1 captured. 32 soldiers were killed. Here the troops treated peaceful village families with great brutliness. On the 17th. another encounter at the v. German, where the troops were forced to flee & were pursued for an hour by the bands. The battle lasted two hours toward sunset. On the 23rd. a second engagement lasting 5 hours. No loss by the bands. The Turks killed 4 old men & 1 woman.

Morihovo. On the 22nd. fight between local bands & troops. On several occasions, the last few days the troops have been reinforced. So also the insurgents have received help. The bands have lost 1 killed & 2 wounded but the loss of the troops is not known. It is said that the Turks met with very heavy loss. At the v. Suho-dol the Slavsh troops broke in the church door & after plundering everything, defiled the holy place in a most offensive way.

Demir Hissar. The monastery "St. John Pretecha" near the v. Slepche was attacked. Everything in the building was taken & 217 head of sheep & goats. The following persons who were servants at the monastery are killed. [Here are given the names of 8 persons, including one monk.]"

I understand that copies of the above are furnished to all the consuls. Up to this hour the insurrection shows no sign of weakening. It appears to be true that the rebels have succeeded in smuggling into the country - from Europe - two mountain cannon.

All well at the station. Eleven boarders for our school are here and a lot more are due to-morrow by the R.R. which is still intact.

Yours truly,
L. Bond.

Rec'd SEP 28 1903
Ans'd SEP 28 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Saty. Sep. 12. 1903.

Last Tuesday soldiers took away from Malovishta, 200 refugees of the v. Dyavata & it is not known where they are. When Dyavata was burned several girls were stolen & it is feared that they are forced into Mohammedanism. When the soldiers came to Malovishta, 200 rebels were there under Arso. Of these 88 escaped. The remaining 12, having a good position, defended themselves for hours, but on the arrival of another regiment they were all killed. The troops lost 4 or 5 men. On Wednesday the villagers received a letter - accompanied with a bullet - from Arso, demanding the names of the Greeomans who had betrayed the 12 insurgents.

The Committee has smuggled into the country, from Europe, two mountain cannon. One is in Moriherovo with Tsoncheff & his 120 men & the other is with Petroff & his 600, not very far from Prilep.

It is asserted that there were 300 rifles concealed in the Bulgin quarter of Monastir, when the thorough search was made, last week.

On Wednesday 12 carts from Moriherovo & 6 from Resen, arrived here, filled with wounded soldiers.

A fight is reported at Kaimachila - between Moriherovo & Hlouma - where the leaders, Tane & Aleko took part with 150 insurgents.

The church at Makovo, (Moriherovo) - near which are encamped 1200 soldiers - has been looted & most shamefully defiled.

The estate of Sefula Bey, at Sturbola, (Presba) was raided ~~last~~ this week by soldiers who gutted the 26 Bulgin houses, outraged 4 women & drove off 1300 sheep, although they knew that Sefula Bey was one of the Sultan's body-guard.

L. Bond.

Monastir, Sept. 11, '03

Rec'd OCT 3 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Monday. Sep. 14. 1903.

Seven regiments of troops were badly repulsed, last week, by bands under Arso & Koti, after the latter had been driven to the village, German, - E. of Presba Lake. Assistance seems to have been rendered by Chakalaroff. On Thursday 16 wagon loads of wounded soldiers were brought here to the military hospital; & 21 loads on Saturday.

It appears that Nevoska is owned by the Sultan's mother & therefore, probably, the houses were not burned.

The priest of Slivnitsa (Presba) reports that, last Friday, soldiers plundered the houses & murdered 30 villagers. Several girls & boys were violated. The monastery - near the village was looted.

Two more kidnapped children of Kruchevo have been brought to light here. One is a girl 13 yrs. old & the other is a boy of 4.

Soldiers fell upon & slaughtered 13 out of 16 refugees who had been ordered back from Resen to their burnt village, last week. Similar atrocities are committed by soldiers & bashi-bozouks among the burnt villages of Florina

Massacres have taken place at Castoria & neighboring villages. No particulars furnished.

To-day, the newspaper correspondents, here, were told to remain inside the city. Last Saturday they visited a near monastery.

The road to Korcha is still impassable. Miss Kyriss & Miss Ewtimova will try to get to Korcha, this week, via Cahrida & Pogradets. Mr. Moore wants, awfully, to go with them. All well as usual, here.

Yours truly,
L. Boul.

Monaster, Sept. 14/03

Rec'd OCT 3 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Sep. 15. 1903

Here you have another official report from the Monastir Committee.

"Copy.

Resen. The families from the burnt villages have all fled to the woods & mts. Troops continually attack them & together with the bashi-bozouks plunder & violate many. Recently some 10 women fr. the v. Bolno, were stripped naked, taken to the woods & then ravished. There are also many killed. The same outrages were committed in the v. Ecka; & in the v. Zlatari, were killed 15 women & children; in Krushie 2 old men & in Leoreka 4 persons. Outrages are perpetrated on all sides. Soldiers compel the families to gather in the towns & burnt villages & then other soldiers kill & violate them. About 16 elderly persons from the v. Zlatari came to Resen on the 23rd [Old style] to ask permission to gather their grain on the plain. After permission was given bashi-bozouks were sent to kill them on the road. Only 2 escaped. At the v. Podmochani there was a battle in wh. the troops lost 27 killed & the bands 5. In revenge, the troops attacked the village, violated many women & killed 80 old men, women & children.

Monastir. On the 29th. about 2000 soldiers fell on the families at the burnt v. Borf, separated the men from the women, shot some of the men & violated most of the women. The names of some of the latter are Slovitsa Angeleska, 25 yrs. old; Smilesta Markoska, 22 yrs.; Yanesta Vasileva with her two daughters & daughter-in-law. What was done with the other men & women is not yet known. Aug. 20 troops entered the v. Sveni. The villagers were all hidden, but an old man, Riste, was found. They dug out his eyes & cut off his fingers & he died the next day. On the 21st. a

patrol passed by the v. Chelel & asked the whereabouts of the Committee. The villagers said they didn't know, & the soldiers - to frighten them - shot Petko Kiroff. The mills on the river Konyarka are burned.

Demir Hissar. On the 13th. the v. Sopotnitsa was robbed & burned by soldiers & bashi-bozouks. Two old men, Gjore Simonoff, 80 yrs. & Stoyan Vulchoff, 70 yrs. were killed in the village. The same day the v. Slepche was looted by soldiers & bashi-bozouks. The head man of the v., 40 yrs. old, was killed. The foll. women violated [9 names given]. On the 28th. women caught by soldiers were stripped & robbed of their clothing & valuables. In the despoiled & burnt v. Belcha were killed [3 names]. On the 28th. 2 of the remaining houses were burned. On the 20th. soldiers attacked the v. Babino. The whole v. was looted & 480 sheep & goats & 80 cattle were stolen. The foll. villagers were killed [5 names]. The ones most to blame for the wasting of Demir Hissar villages are the foll., Redjeb Emin of the v. Obrtsnik, Rustem of Mungashevo & Shazman of Pribiltsi, who guide the soldiers & rob & kill whom they wish. In the v. Mrenoga 170 persons are killed, including Paul Pumeski, 50 yrs., Sultan Maneto, 40, Tale Yoveff, 20 & his sister, 17 yrs. & Ilia Lozneff, 60 yrs. In the v. Velesh-nitsa both old & young women were stripped & outraged. From nearly the whole of the Demir-Hissar District soldiers gather animals & bring them to Monastir.

Debur. The head of the Albanian bashi-bozouks, Shakir Bey, with 150 men, passed the v. Palichnik & after torturing the villagers, succeeded in getting from them L.T. 500 to save their village from being burned. Other bands of Takir Tola, Rambuka & Islam Chauch Garam, have done similar work among the villages of Ochrida."

News Notes, Monastir, Sept. 1/14, 1903.

Translated by L.B.

REC'D OCT 3 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Wed. Sep. 16, 1903.

A peasant who came from Malovishte, yesterday, saw in one place three Bulgarians who had been slaughtered, and in another place, two more. The bodies were naked.

Two peasants were killed, yesterday, between Serbisi & Prevalets.

Monday evening a shepherd was killed at Magarova.

Yesterday a Turk attacked a Christian in the open market, here, and with his bare fist, killed the poor fellow on the spot, dealing a blow on the neck and in the side.

The khan between Prilep and Velles is burned - Avdi Pasha khan.

The Turks claim to have killed 100 insurgents at German. This probably includes a large number of unarmed villagers, men, women and children. They report more than 100 wounded, also.

The Turk. village of Bukova, near Ochrida, was surrounded by rebels and a serious fight took place. A company of Albanian muleteers, passing by, were all killed and their loaded animals were captured by the bands, under the leadership of Ketskar.

At Kaimachilari soldiers under Said Pasha & insurgents had a 3 days' fight. Considerable loss on both sides.

Soldiers are forbidden to bring any more kidnapped children to Monastir, because they are liable to be rescued by the consuls.

Turks are beginning to make war on the newspaper correspondent. Mr. Wyon of the "Daily Mail", London, is ordered to leave Turkey. He is now in Monastir.

All well at the station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Sept. 16, 1903

Rec'd OCT 6 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Thurs. Sep. 17. 1903.

Last Monday a priest from Bolno. (Florina) was brt. here to prison. On the way soldiers brat him cruelly & pulled out his beard.

A person coming from the v. Rokotina, day before yesterday, saw six dead bodies by the roadside – 3 Bulgs & 3 Wallachian.

Last Sunday 50 prisoners left here for exile in Diarbekir.

A policeman & several gendarmes saw the villager murdered by the Turk – who, it seems used not only his fist, but a dagger – but made no effort at arrest. Two days later the father of the Turk was arrested.

Mitsa Lazhenkin of v. Neolani & son, 10 yrs. old, while going to the fields in a cart, were attacked by soldiers who brat the boy & killed the father.

Last Saty, A.M. a band of 80 was surrounded by soldiers, near ~~Eckshi~~ Eckshi-sou. One rebel & one villager were killed. Then the mudir of Sorovitch came with the soldiers to Eckshi-sou & gathered all the males from 12 yrs. & upward, about 250 persons. Bringing them out of the village the mudir commanded them to be killed & the soldiers fixed bayonets. The villagers began to cry out in terror & to kiss one another in farewell. Then the mudir pardoned them. But in the mean time other soldiers plundered the village & burned one dwelling & 4 barns.

Last week Ismail Pasha asked all the families of the Castoria burnt villages to return as the good Sultan would rebuild their houses. Very many families came back. After the Pasha left soldiers came & butchered more than half the people, violating many women. A Wallachian muleteer relates that he saw 18 boys from 5 to 10 yrs. thrown by

soldiers into a burning lime kiln. The soldiers said, "the fathers of these brats are the cause of the present trouble & if we let them live they will do the same with our children".

The Gnecomans of this city have signed a paper declaring themselves Greeks. The bishops of Monastir & Florina are using threats & bribes to induce the villagers to sign a similar document. Genuine Greeks, in this region, are nearly as scarce as hens' teeth.

Last Tuesday 2000+ soldiers & bashi-bozouks came to Kutchkovsni, hour from Florina. Learning that 23 villagers had fled they demanded that within an hour they be brought back, or all the villagers would be killed. While the soldiers were frightening the people the bashi-bozouks plundered the village, burning 2 houses & 2 barns. Finally, the commander gave the people until next Sunday to bring back the 23 fugitives, failing which all will be killed & the v. burned. Several of the peasants came here yesterday to advise with the consuls.

It is doubtful if the authorities will succeed in expelling Mr. Wyon, the English correspondent, from Turkey; or even from Monastir. If he is driven out we shall expect to see the rest of the journalists expelled, very shortly. Mr. McGregor is ordered by his Embassy to examine the truth of the obnoxious telegrams sent by Mr. Wyon.

Mr. Mone is still here. He goes to Salonica, to-morrow, for two or three days.

Miss Kynias & Miss Evtimova start for Koritsa to-morrow, via Resen & Ochrida. 22 boarders in our school, here. All well.

Yours truly,

L. Pond

Sunday Notes - Monastir
Sept. 17, 1905

Rec'd OCT 6 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Sep. 18. 1903.

I give an epitome of a lengthy report of the operations of the Bulg. bands in the Castoria District for the month of Aug., i.e. fr. July 20 to Aug. 30. old style. The document is signed by the leaders. Traikoff. Chakalaroff. Klasheff. Rosoff & Nikoloff.

The troops stationed at the v. Cisheni, were attacked by Chakalaroff. with 350 men. After 3 hours fight the Turks fled. Darkness saved them fr. annihilation. 5 soldiers & no insurgents killed. Thirty Turk. notables of the v. captured by the rebs who killed 20 of the worst setting the rest free. The soldiers who fled to Castoria made e city tremble with their enlarged accounts of the red flags, e hurrahs & war songs of the insurgents. Villages everywhere were evacuated by e soldiers. A distant shout sufficed to start them on a run.

Vlaho-Klisura taken by e rebs on e 23rd. Popoff with 80 men attacked 150 soldiers who were coming fr. Lorovitch. The troops at first scattered leaving 4 wagon loads & 3 horse loads of war material. Chakalaroff. Klasheff & Roseff came up with 300 & joined in the fight causing the troops to flee in disorder, accompanied by e mudir of Klisura. The gov't papers burned by e insurgents & e road to Klisura was impassable for Turks for 23 days. Klisura taken without loss but the day before 5 rebs under Andreef were killed. Ten soldiers killed.

July 24. Traikoff, with 400 fell on the Turk. Pomak v. Gherveni, wh. was an intolerable nuisance in e midst of many Bulg. villages. " took part in e looting of Bulg. villages last year. After a short fight it fell into e hands of e rebs & was burned, after the villagers refused to surrender arms.

One reb killed. For a while no Turks could be found by the 800 under Lazo.

July 26. 700 soldiers fr. Castoria attacked the v. Sheltsovo. Meeting a small band of 30 under Kuginchefff a 1 hour fight took place & the band withdrew with a loss of 1 killed. Turk loss not known. Next day the 700 burned 2 or 3 houses in ~~the Sheltsovo~~ Cherovishta.

July 28. 800 rebs attacked the town of Bilishta, an Albanian center. These Alb. Mohammedans took a prominent part in the atrocities at Smurdesh in May & needed punishment. After fighting 4 hours the rebs drew back. 10 Turks & 2 rebs killed. Next day 800 soldiers set fire to Dumbeni & then fought with 500 rebs. After 6 hours the soldiers fled in disorder, followed for 2 hours - till dark - by rebs. A Turk. bugler captured. This fight taught the Turks that with less than 1000 they need not attack the rebs in the nuts.

At Pesodere a bloody fight bet. 2000 soldiers & 300+ rebs. The latter lost only one position. The Turks lost 100 killed & 50 wounded. They used artillery & the rebs bombs. 6 rebs killed & 3 wounded. On returning to Florina, the soldiers, having accomplished so little against armed bands vented their rage on the v. Armenako. Same day the soldiers fired 3 other villages with the usual atrocities.

The rebs burned several Turk. villages in the Eastern part & attacked a Circassian v. St. Todori, killing 3 Turks.

Aug. 12. Chakalaroff & 9 other leaders with 400 men attacked Nevroka, where were 205 soldiers. Attack was so sudden that the soldiers in barracks outside were rattled and fled without their rifles. A few bombs and shots were fired into the barracks & the soldiers evacuated. 3 were killed & 7 captured & 37 rifles.

Aug. 14. 6000 soldiers meet a village band & would have annihilated them but for the timely arrival of the bands of Koteff & Popoff. Same day Turks took Turbitsa & next day Klisura. At Karnar 27 rebs killed & not less

than 200 Turks.

Aug. 15. " burned 6 villages & later, 8 more. For 10 days e soldiers committed their worst atrocities in e " , not daring to fight with rebs in e mountains. The best looking young women & girls fill their harems. But e worse they do the more determined are e rebs to fight e Turk. rule. A picture of e suffering villages is drawn to stir up e heart of Europe. The Turk. pashas think that by burning villages & scouring e mts. they will compel surrender. They searched the Dumbeni mountain on e 26th. & found nothing. In their search of e Bunveloka mountain they found & killed 18 rebs who were hiding in a cave. The insurgents retreat in an orderly manner with no loss to speak of, & e Turks know that they go back to their ~~winter~~ mountain quarters more experienced, more eager for revenge & more ready to die for e freedom of their native land.

A list of burnt villages and people killed by soldiers & bashi-bozuks is added.

Shestovo.	180	houses,	burned	27.	killed	6.
Chemovichta	50	"	"	45	"	3.
Dumbeni	250	"	"	247	"	10.
Lobanitsa	80	"	"	80	"	16.
Vurbnik	60	"	"	60	"	not known.
Prekopani	150	"	"	150	"	"
Zhupanishta	120	"	"	120	"	11.
Kosinets	200	"	"	192	"	15.
Orman	20	"	"	20	"	"
Kondorabi	30	"	"	30	"	"
Cherishnitsa	80	"	"	80	"	10.
Bomboki	80	"	"	80	"	"

Zagorichani.	630 houses,	burned	630.	killed	150±.	
Robishta	150	"	"	150.	"	not known.
Kotori	16	"	"	16.	"	0.
Olishte	90	"	"	3.	"	"
Visheni	200	"	"	187.	"	6.
Blatsa	100	"	"	82.	"	16.
Uppu Drenovani	65	"	"	55.		7.
Lower "	30	"	"	26	"	1.
Poshdivishta	120	"	"	27	"	2.
Vumbel	120	"	"	120	"	"
Mokreni	200	"	"	200	"	300±.
Bobcho					"	19.

The names of the villagers killed are given with ages which vary from infancy to one man of 110 yrs. The great majority are elderly people. The manner of their death in each case is given under the heads of killed by bullet, hacked to pieces, stabbed, burned & beheaded.

Persons were kidnapped fr. nearly all e villages. The names of 30 are given.

A very neatly drawn map of the Castoria District accompanies e report.

I have just talked with a reliable person - not a Bulgarian - who was with the insurgents about Castoria, and from his story I judge that the above report of the leaders is not much - if any exaggerated. He assures me that the bands & the village families in the mts. have abundant provision for 3 months; & the insurgents havn't the faintest thought of surrendering. All well here.

Yours truly, L.D.

News Notes - Mr. Bond
Monastirs Sept. 1903

205

Rec'd OCT 6 1903

Monastir. Sep. 19. 1903.

Ans'd NOV 12 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I thank you very much for your favor of Sep. 4 and the one preceding. We must certainly don't think for a moment that we are forgotten by the American Board. It helps us greatly to know that earnest prayers are offered on our behalf in the dear home land. Am very glad you send an appreciative message for Mr. Kral. Shall try to see him this afternoon.

Miss Kyes's telegraphed safe arrival at Ochrida last evening, on the roundabout way to Korteka.

The situation seems to be getting worse. There is suffering now among the refugees and there will be tenfold more when bad weather sets in. I wish we had a small relief fund to start with. I want to write you about this particularly, when I have time.

We hope we shall be able to remain here even if war begins, unless the U.S. takes a hand. I pray God to arouse Europe to unite in establishing some respectable form of govt here. It could be done, I think, without war. Please excuse unavoidable haste.

Yours sincerely,
L. Bond.

Rev Lewis Bond
Monastir
Sept. 19, 1903

886'0 OCT 10 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Sep. 21. 1903. Monday.

About 6 weeks ago Mr. Sinas, colporteur of the Br. & For. Bible Soc., telegraphed here to Mr. Kyrias, his chief, that all his Albanian books had been taken from him by the authorities at Elbassan, Albania. Mr. Kyrias immediately presented the case to Mr. McGregor, the British vice-consul, at Monastir, and begged him to demand the return of the books and freedom for Mr. ~~Kyrias~~ Sinas to sell them in accordance with his written permit from the Turkish government. But the representative of the Empire on which the sun never sets, merely remarked that he could do nothing as the Turks forbid the use of any books printed in the Albanian language. And yet Mr. McGregor was aware that the books taken at Elbassan were regularly stamped by the Bureau of Public instruction at Monastir, that the same books are publicly offered for sale in the Bible Depot here, and that no official order has been received forbidding their sale, here or elsewhere. I then went to our consul, Mr. Kral, and, after explaining to him that our own colporteur was liable to similar treatment, he, at once, took an interest in the matter. Hilmi Pasha asserted that Mr. Sinas carried a lot of books which were not stamped by the Censor. The books were finally brought here and Mr. Kral inspected them; and true enough, they lacked the stamp. Then, by Mr. Kral's advice, Mr. Kyrias & I called on Hilmi Pasha, taking with us samples of all the Albanian books in the Depot here. He received us kindly, wrote down the title and number of pages of each book, returned us two books from the Sinas lot and assured us that he would communicate at once with Constple and he believed the matter would be speedily settled to

our full satisfaction. Mr. Kral had already got permission for Mr. Sinas to leave Elbassan, where he was kept under bail. Mr. Kral's policy was to force the gov't to admit the absurdity of issuing a special permit to a man to sell specially permitted books and then arresting him, ad libitum. Mr. Kyriac was positive that Mr. Sinas had only stamped books with him. Two or three days after our call on Hilmi Pasha Mr. Kral was informed that Constple ordered that Mr. Sinas was free to sell everywhere in accordance with his permit, and Mr. Kyriac was asked to take the books which had been sent from Elbassan. It then came out that the books were not Mr. Sinas', at all but belonged to the unfortunate teacher of an Orthodox Albanian boys' school at Kortcha who was in prison most of the last school year and is now sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The two books given us by Hilmi Pasha also belonged to him as we subsequently found his name in them. By this time the authorities wished they hadn't bothered Mr. Sinas, especially as his books didn't turn up. Mr. Kral threatened to present a pretty bill of damages. But, last Wednesday, Mr. Kyriac and I were invited to call at the Bureau of Public Instruction and the Commissioner with many apologies for having gotten the wrong cow by the tail, gave us the 60 books which really were taken from Mr. Sinas. Mr. Kral is a jewel. Had the gov't made a formal declaration that the scriptures in Albanian were unlawful he would have appealed to his Embassy. As it was he made even Hilmi Pasha ashamed.

Secy Barton writes me "Will you kindly express to Mr. Kral the appreciation of the American Board and its officers of the personal service he is rendering our missionaries in Monastir. We deeply appreciate his friendship and official efficiency." We all hope Mr. Kral may remain many years at this post.

This morning 120 Bulgarians, including 4 priests, left the prison here for the freedom of exile. The most of them were from Gapani, Dyavata, Smerdesh and Prilep.

Last Friday the soldiers at Cekohison broke into the Greek church, stole all the valuables & smashed the holy pictures. The bishop having entered a protest, Hilmi Pasha has summoned the major & his soldiers to come before him.

The Turks report that 500 insurgents of Moriboro have surrendered. It remains to be proved that even 5 insurgents have ever surrendered. It is my conviction that the bands will fight it out to the bitter end.

The Turks report the killing of many rebels on the island, Achil, Prespa Lake, & the capture of over 20, who were brought here. But by the time they got here, they bore every appearance of being simply refugee peasants. One of the lot was a priest.

It is said that villagers who had returned - by govt permission - to their burnt villages, Leoreka & Krushie, were attacked by Bashi-Bozuks, who killed over 200 of them, last week.

Rain has come at last & snow fell last night on the mountains. From now on there will be suffering among the refugees, both on the mountains and at the ruined villages. There is need of relief funds, at once. And yet it will be a delicate matter to distribute relief while the insurrection is in full blast.

All well as usual at this station. We are very sorry to learn that the physician at Constple forbids Mrs. Holway to return to Salonica.

Yours truly,

L. Dodd

News Notes - Rev. Lewis Bond
Monastir. Sept. 21, 1903

Rec'd OCT 7 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Sep. 23. 1903. Wed.

I have obtained, at last, an approximately correct list of the villages in the Monastir vilayet which have been burned in whole or part. The sum total of houses destroyed provides a good basis for an appeal to charitable Europe & America for relief funds.

Ochrida District.

	40	villages	containing 3,259	houses.	burned 3,021.
Resna	19	"	" 737	"	" 722.
Presba	5	"	" 275	"	" 263.
Kastoria	23	"	" 3,021	"	" 2,717.
Floriná	5	"	" 1,100		1,100.
Monastir	3	"	" 510	"	" 500.
Demir Hissar	4	"	" 767	"	" 725.
Kertchova	5	"	" 160	"	" 77.
Krushevo	6	"	" 163	"	" 163.
	110.		9,992		9,288

The 600 houses & shops burned in the town of Krushevo are not included in the above.

I observe that Smerdesh with its 400 burnt houses was overlooked. This, added to 9288 makes 9688. Reckoning only 5 persons to a house we have a total of 48440 victims of Turkish misrule. My own opinion is that 6 persons to a house would be more accurate, as the patriarchal system is largely kept up in all this region, so that we often find as many as 30 souls living together as one family. Evidently there are at least 50000 villagers scattered about among neighboring villages in constant dread of an attack by regulars or irregulars, or hiding in the mountains anticipating the speedy coming of cold, or leading a precarious existence in some large town. Christian Europe - especially England - & America will respond - I am confident - to the crying need of these refugees. It will be somewhat difficult to distribute relief; but if the funds are provided, I'm no doubt but the difficulties will be surmounted. Relief should be given of course without regard to creed or nationality.

News Notes - Rev. Monastir & Levers' Bond Report 2/17/13

The atrocities continue. Last week 15 men who had been invited by the govt to return to their burned village, Blatari, while trying to gather some sheaves of wheat, were attacked by soldiers who bound them, drove them to a ditch & murdered the lot. But one man - though stabbed 5 or 6 times - survived. The women found the bodies & took the survivor to Resna & complained to the govt, but failed to secure even a hearing.

It is estimated that there are 300,000 T. soldiers in Eur. Turkey, viz. 70,000 at Adrianople, 170,000 at Salonica, 50,000 at Monastir & 10,000 at Uskub. The 30,000 at Constple are needed there, permanently, to protect the Sultan.

All well here.

Yours truly,
L.B.

Mf

News Notes. Monastir, Sep. 26. 1903. Satj

The goût is posting up on the street corners, the following tender

"Notice

There is no need to mention how much H. I. M. the Sultan, our benefactor & enlightened master, desires the prosperity of the country & the welfare of all his subjects without exception, sacrificing sleep & quiet, day & night, thinking how to perfect his lofty purposes & therefore commands the execution of certain benefits; everywhere courts are approved & established in order to the preservation of the rights of the people; for the guarding of faithful subjects & the execution of the laws, bodies of police & gendarmes are enlisted; for the saving of life & property village guards are appointed; for the spread of education, schools are opened; roads & bridges are constructed for the people to carry food & merchandise; so, also, are begun everywhere various other needed benefits, & for this end a portion of the local income is apportioned. Every one must attend to his own business & expect the results & fruits of these favors by the imperial goût. But some evil minded ones, not wishing the people to be benefited by these favors & regarding only their own selfish interest, deceive the inhabitants & commit various repulsive transgressions. There is not the least ground for the lies & assurances with which the Bulgarians are deceived. All the civilized peoples of Europe & elsewhere regard with horror their deeds which destroy the peace of the land & everywhere - with great impatience - the suppression of these enemies to peace & order is awaited. The Imperial goût observes with sorrow that many people still rebel notwithstanding that until now - because of its great mercy - it has proceeded with marked clemency toward

the agitators. But since the govt cannot coolly see the order of the country destroyed & the peaceful population subjected to murders & other evils it categorically orders the commanders of the troops wherever they are sent to disperse & kill, most severely, the disturbers & their followers, who still continue in rebellion. Therefore, for the last time, the Bulgarians who have been deceived & have left their firesides & their trades, are invited to return to their homes & villages, & those who do not return & run toward the mercy of the Imperial govt will be punished & destroyed in the severest fashion."

Evidently, the Sultan has no question as to the balance of criminality.

This ultimatum is written with a "strong hand", & the Powers may take note.

Thursday evening some 600 peasants - mostly women & children - from the Castoria district, came here, with the oft repeated tale of excesses committed by soldiers. They assert that life in their villages is utterly unbearable - the poor women, of course, being the chief sufferers. Not being allowed to enter the city they are in great distress. I presume they will be driven back to their homes to suffer continued outrages. In plans for relief work such people as these - many of whose houses, though still standing, have been plundered - must be taken into the calculation.

The people of Verbeni (Florina) complain that both women & boys who venture into the fields are violated by Turks of neighboring villages, some of whom wear a military coat & try to pass for regular soldiers.

Another report from the Revolutionary Committee of Monastir is at hand. I give all the substance in an abbreviated form, as follows.

"Ochrida. Aug. 31. [old style] 1903.

All day fight between 3000± troops & some village bands near the village, Kuratitsa. Bands forced to retire, after losing 22 killed. Turks killed 60+. The troops then fell on the villages Opeintsa & Kuratitsa. & massacred in Opeintsa 29 persons & in Kuratitsa 25, whose names are given & wounding " " 11 " " " 17. Ages vary from one infant of 5 days to old people. Of the whole number 28 are female names. Several children were thrown down from high rocks. More than 150 of the vs. Sirula, Sovinishta, Rechani & Plake were killed but the statistics are not ready. Many women & children of e v. Kosel taken to the town of the notorious Mephail aga. All is burned, houses, clothing & furniture. In Opeintsa large quantities of wheat, flour & hay burned. All live stock driven away. The families who survive are in the mts. without shelter, clothing or a crust of bread.

Kichevo. Aug. 26. 1903.

On July 26. 200 Bashi-Bozouks of Debur & as many soldiers burned the v. Ivanchishta & passed to Debur. Aug. 17. 300 soldiers attacked e v. Drohegubitsa but the rebels after a 6 hours' fight routed them. The next day the troops tried it on again & were again repulsed with great loss. On the 19th. 1000+ irregulars of Debur armed with mauzers approached the bands. In the pass "Yama" the Turks suffered severely, but other troops arriving and the bands failing to get reinforcements the latter retired to the v. Lackchani when reinforcements came to their aid.

Learning that a troop fr. Kichevo were approaching the rebs again retreated. The troops fired a v. Lakchani & were prevented fr. firing a church by Staka, who shot one soldier dead & wounded two, securing two Mausers. Aug. 28, severe fight at Rubertin Kol, with 2-3000 soldiers. Rebs lost 35 killed. Turk. loss heavy. Particulars awaited. Five vs. in Rubertin Kol burned, viz. Orlantsi, Rubertins, Kozichino, Pateets & Dupyani.

Hlouma. Aug. 30, troops found bet. Hlouma & Eckshi-sou 5 woodmen. They beat two nearly to death, shot one & butchered two. Next day, after removing all the men fr. Eckshi-sou, they searched fr a village; but finding nothing they plundered a houses & 5 shops. One house burned. Three women outraged - names given. The 2 churches pillaged. Next day, Sep. 1, a troop went to v. Liokrtsa wh. had been burned - killed 3 old people & 2 children & while taking 130 villagers as prisoners to Nevrska, massacred fr of them on a way. Women outraged.

Demir Hissar. The v. Tsen attacked a 2nd. time by soldiers & Bash-Bozouks. Of 260 houses, 35 left. All plundered. 12 old people & some women & children killed. A few ages given are 80, 70, 90, 80, 96, 92. Eyes of 2 old men plucked out & 1 man burned alive.

V. Tsersko. 2 men killed. 2 women outraged. Levi stock all driven away.

Resna. Troops fell on a families of a burned vs. Kruchie & Leoreka & killed more than 50. 18 women outraged & then shut up in a barn to be burned. But a few escaped through a fire & a shower of bullets. About 1000 sheep & goats were brot. to Resna & sold by a soldiers at 5 to 10 piastres a piece. Names of the 14 men of v. Platani who were massacred in the grain field as reported in my "News Notes".

This revolutionary document ought to be tacked up beneath the Sultan's loving poster.

Yours truly,
L. B. (continued)

News Notes + Revolutionary Bond Sep. 1903

7 copies

5.

Our minister at Constple. Hon. John G. A. Leishman, has written a note to Mr. Peet, dated Sep. 15. suggesting that the Board consider the advisability of sending the missionaries out of Macedonia since the government cannot guarantee absolute security as long as present conditions prevail. While appreciating the interest thus manifested by our minister, we sincerely hope the missionaries at this station may not be recalled simply because they are in danger. "Absolute security" for that matter, cannot be guaranteed to anybody, anywhere - not even in jail. But, seriously, we missionaries are fully persuaded that we are, just now, at the post of duty, and, that, therefore, the safest place for us - if safety be an important consideration - is this particular spot. It is possible - of course - that we may be massacred very much against our personal desire - but we indulge a strong hope that for a while, at least, we may comfort and strengthen the hearts of many native friends who are in a measure depending on us. Besides, the two boarding schools for girls which are reopened - one here and one in Kortcha, and the prospect of participating in relief work for more than 50,000 starving, naked, homeless refugees, forbids the thought of flight. We would rather perish in Macedonia if it be the Lords' will than to prolong our days outside, somewhere, and be ashamed of ourselves.

To our many dear Christian friends - known and unknown - by whose prayers of faith and love we are in no small measure cheered during these perilous times we offer our very heartfelt thanks and we unite with them in beseeching the Ruler of the Universe to use us for His own glory in His own way and to speedily grant to this distracted land, peace and a righteous government.

All well at station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Dodd

Rev. Lewis Bond - News Notes -
Monastir, Sept. 26, 1903

2nf.

Rec'd OCT 17 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Monday, Sep. 28. 1903.

Last week the Greek bishop of Florina - accompanied by 200 soldiers - went to the v. Patali (Lake Ostrovo) & after 2 days of threatening that the village would be burned, he persuaded the people to become Greeks.

The Bulgr priests of the burned villages of Castoria are not allowed to serve in other villages, unless they subscribe to the Patriarch. In such case the Greek bishop of Castoria assigns them positions.

Last Saty. a.m. 100± villagers of Dihovo - near Monastir - were terribly beaten before the lieutenant at Tsrnovo to discover their hidden rifles.

The Committee has notified the Monastir villagers to be ready any day to join the bands. Last week many men left Monastir for the mts.

Hilmi Pasha has received from the Com. a letter, posted at Vienna.

Had a talk, Saty with an Armenoko man. His story - which I fully believe - is too horrible for detail, even in my semi-private "Notes", for it tells of the forcing of girls under 9 yrs. of age & the violation of both sexes of both the badly wounded and the dead. This is worse than Sodom & Gomorrah.

A priest of an Ochrida village relates that 7 soldiers violated his wife in his presence after tying him to a tree.

How good of the Sultan to order that henceforth his soldiers must be good. The atrocities at Armenoko were perpetrated by both soldiers & Bashi-Bozouks.

Secy Essery of the B.L.M.A. Socy, London, asks if there is need of an appeal for relief in our mission field & if the American missionaries would undertake the task of distributing the funds the Socy may be able to send them. I am sending him a grateful reply in the affirmative.

All well as usual here.

Yours truly,
L. Bond.

Monastir, Sept 28, 1903

Rec'd OCT 17 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Wed. Sep. 30. 1903.

I am asked how the new govt invitation to surrender - which is posted up on the street corners - is received by the people. I can't answer for the unutterables, but as to the Christians, I can answer that it is read with mingled disgust & amusement. It made me mad when I translated it, last Saty. There isn't an honest clause in it - excepting the threat to annihilate all who do not run into the merciful embrace of the govt. At the time the document was slowly working its way through the Monastir hand press a party of 15 mounted soldiers & a sub-lieutenant visited Neolani (Florina) & calling together the relatives of the 36 young men who are with the bande, beat them all, cruelly, gave a number of them written permits which would allow of their passing - unmolested by other soldiers - to the mts, & they were charged to bring back the 36 men, within 3 days, or all the villagers would be killed & the houses burned.

Weeks ago I noted the sending out of Christian commissioners to persuade the villagers to whistle back their young men. The result is 0.

We learn of the appointment of an immensely important commission, consisting of 4 Xn. notables, viz. 1 Bulgn & 1 Wallachian of Monastir, 1 Wallach. of Veles & 1 Serbian of Uskub. They have something to do about reform. I don't know what, nor do I care to know, as it doesn't matter in the least.

Last Monday soldiers robbed the v. Ribaritsa (Monastir) killed several peasants, outraged women - as usual - & dug out the eyes of one old man. Villagers who came here to complain to the consuls were shot into prison to practice the virtue of submission. All will be usual, here.

Yours truly,
L. Bond

Monastir, Sept. 30, 1903

OCT 19 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Saty. Oct. 3. 1903.

Soldiers who were taking war supplies to the army at Moribovo, report that, last Tuesday, as the troops were climbing a difficult mountain in order to capture a lot of rebels, the latter suddenly opened such a fierce fusilade that a retreat was immediately sounded. But 72 soldiers were killed & a large number were wounded; the rebels, apparently, suffering no loss. The story is corroborated by Bulgarian peasants.

Troops, with artillery, are trying to surround insurgent bands - real or imaginary - in the mts N. of Resna.

A Greek - arrived to day - saw many dead bodies of men, women, children & pigs rotting in the woods & fields & by the road-side among the Christian villages of Vlahoklisura.

It is said - & apparently, with truth, that in the Debrutsa region, N. of Ochrida, peasants are starving to death, having been reduced to knawing roots & bark. Children are found dead with grass in their mouths.

A peasant refugee woman of Dyavata, being urged by a banker of this city to write to her son in Bulgaria to pay the money his father had taken on interest, replied, "You pray God to give us liberty. For although the Turks have burned our house & robbed us of clothing, furniture, food, sheep, cattle, & everything, we still have our land. Were we free from Turkish extortion we could pay you back principal & interest in a short time. After that we would have no need to borrow of you or of any other banker. × ×

I am happy to announce that I have received from the Balkan Committee, London, £20 stg in cash & a telegram informing

me that £50 is on the way, with an intimation, amounting almost to an assurance, that very substantial amounts are to follow. So now if these News Notes happen to become briefer & farther between you may guess at the reason. I hope Mr. Haskell can arrange to join me in this relief work. I waited on Hilmi Pasha and secured permission to visit the villages. Hilmi was directing an officer to order all the caimacams & mudirs to collect full statistics of burned & looted villages, &c. evidently for relief work reports. They have an imposing relief committee appointed but I am told that no funds are in hand yet. Several Christians are on the committee & the Vali is chairman. I have rented a fire-proof room for the collection of relief supplies. The Turks have another committee to aid in supplying clothing to the soldiers. This city is expected to contribute 40,000 piastres.

Serious fighting near Smilevo the past 3 days. Turkish loss heavy. Sarafoff is said to be in the Demir Hissar region, S.W. of Krushevo.

A sub-lieutenant was killed by a soldier whom the officer had bastinaded for some offence. The soldier made no attempt as escape, expecting the whole regiment would back him up. But the fellow was court martialed & hung & 2 companions were sentenced to 15 yrs. imprisonment. And now the regiment is threatening to kill all their officers.

Last evening, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Associated Press reporter, arrived, in company with an American who I understand is in the employ of the Govt to see that not a grain of untruth gets into the Turkish press.

Mr. Wyon is still at Salonica. He has an excellent article on "Why the Powers must intervene" in the Daily Mail of Sep. 26.

Sick folks at the school are recovering. Beautiful weather.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond, Adrianople, Oct. 5, 1903.
News Notes

News Notes. Monastir, Oct. 7th. 1903.

Ans'd OCT 28 1903

Rec'd OCT 22 1903

Mr. Haskell expects to come next week to be associated with me in relief work.

Mrs. Muriel White, of London, asks if I will receive & distribute some money which she & several of her friends are anxious to send for the Macedonian sufferers. Only too happy.

Am buying wheat, rye & corn to be mixed & ground into village flour. Also wool to be spun & knit into socks, &c. by refugee women of Smilievo, in Monastir. Have engaged Mr. Ciko, late colporteur of B. & For. Bible Soc'y, as general assistant. He is a very capable & perfectly reliable Albanian. Mr. Marmaroff - our colporteur, who is practically out of business just at present - will have charge of the Depot of supplies, here.

The Sultan has sent an officer here with a lot of stockings for "the suffering people" - soldiers, most likely.

The Turks claim to have a precious lot of rebels completely surrounded - by water (?) - on a small island in Presba Lake.

Fighting yesterday & Monday back of Turnovo & Djinjopol. 20 wounded soldiers including 1 officer brought here. An insurgent leader, Yanaki, was killed.

The poor villagers are being unmercifully squeezed for road taxes.

Last week villagers, who chanced to be passing on business, were compelled by the police to sweep the streets of the city. They laid hold of my servant, but he stood on his dignity &, later, my pardon was asked.

Mr. Gwynne, Reuter's agent, & his friend, Lord Brooke - whom I reported, erroneously, as an American - have gone to the Resna District.

The 2 French Sisters of Mercy went to Resna last Saty with a

supply of medicines. Mr. John T. Bass, of the N.Y. Herald, called last evening. He has permission to visit the villages, but Hilmi Pasha objects to his Armenian Dragoman & gives him, instead, one of the secret police. Mr. Bass has had experience as a reporter in China & the Philippines.

The fighting above mentioned seems to have been very serious. It is said that some 60 rebels & twice that number of soldiers were killed.

More than 100 prisoners including about 35 Turks took the train this morning for exile. The Bulgarians were singing national songs as they passed near my house. Some of them were mere boys in appearance. All were handcuffed in pairs.

Yesterday 10 women from the v. Bolno (Resna) came to complain to the English Consul that after they were permitted to gather their grain, the soldiers claimed it as gov't property & drove them away. They tell the common story of outrage. As to wardrobe they are reduced to the maximum of tatters. It is difficult to supply their need, as second hand female clothing is not on sale & if we give them new clothing they would probably be robbed on the way back to their burned village. They report that 3 old women are at the village, but the rest are in hiding on the plain & the men are in the forest.

Another Committee report has just come to hand, but I must leave it for the next News Notes.

The relief Com. of wh. the Vali of Monastir is chairman talk of building houses for the roofless peasants, giving £2 T. ($8.80) for the making of a room 11 ft. square for each family of 5 or less. For a larger family two rooms. If they would say £5 or £10 & give the money, the rooms might be made. The £1000 fr. the Sultan & the £4000 fr. the gov't has not yet appeared even to the Committee.

All well as usual.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

Spring Notes Rev. Leonard Bond, Monastir, Apr 13

ADS'A OCT 28 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Saty. Oct. 10. 1903.

From a carefully compiled & beautifully written report issued by the Monastir Revol. Com. I present the following epitome. The Document covers more than 10 large pages, names & dates being given.

In 17 Ochrida villages, 106 males & 16 females were killed. In all the rest of the " " people have been killed by the Turks & women outraged. The churches in 32 " robbed & some are used by the troops as stables & water closets. The 17 " named, are burned. 43 Ochrida villages plundered of 29.738 head of cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep & goats: & 3.455 kilos of wheat, but the list is incomplete.

In 18 Kichevo villages, comparatively few persons were killed, some 18; but nearly all the " were looted & 125 houses burned. There were stolen 2052 live stock - large & small - 674 hives of bees & 387 kilos of wheat. 3 churches robbed & defiled. 1 Monastery robbed & vineyard & garden destroyed. Nearly all the swine killed & much butter & cheese taken. 7 mills burned. Clothing which was too poor to steal was cut to pieces or burned.

In 15 Resberiin Kol villages 77 persons were killed, including one man, 100 yrs. of age. Of these " 9 were wholly robbed. & 3 burned. The dates range from Aug. 5 to Sep. 13.

Sep. 30. some 6-7000 troops fought insurgents at Bigla, in the region of Smilevo, nearly 8 hours. Insurgents retreated leaving 17 dead: but 78 soldiers were killed. The troops then plundered the vs. Boichta & Tsesvo, robbing them to the last child's shirt. " also Sloeshtica, Babino, Bazernik & Shelegnets. Many women & girls violated.

The Document contains many other items of interest. I am convinced that these official reports are never, purposely, exaggerated. In this respect they are in sharp contrast to the average Turkish, official report.

An old man fr. v. Perovo, Presba Lake, was terribly beaten the other day, by soldiers who then put a rope about his neck, took him in a boat & threw him into the lake. The poor fellow caught hold of the side of the " when a soldier crushed his hand with the butt of his rifle. The old man finally escaped drowning, but his hand is in a fearful state.

It is reported that 150 insurgents were killed this week in the mts' back of Florina. Some say 200 " .

Women bring heart rending tales from Demir-Hissar, S.W. of Kruchevo. The troops, apparently, are becoming a shade or two more brutal in their methods. I talked just now with a man from Babino. The soldiers beat the peasants unmercifully, outraged women & young girls, plundered the houses - including this man's shop - & drove off 600 sheep, 6 horses & 59 head of cattle.

Nine Smilevo men who were in the mts having returned to their merciful embrace of the Sultan's gov't were badly beaten by soldiers; & they are lying in jail, here, wishing they hadn't surrendered.

It is a question how much accurate information Mr. Bass, reporter N.Y. Herald, will be able to pick up, with the chief of the secret police Monastir tacked on to his heels as Dragoman, by order of Hilmi Pasha.

Telegram fr. Miss Kyrias, Kortcha, informs me that the Albanian language is forbidden in our school, there. A servant of the Censor, here, refused, yesterday, to stamp Albanian scriptures. Mr. Kral, our (Austrian) consul is looking after both these matters.

The London Committee propose sending out a person to be associated with Mr. Haskell & myself in relief work. I hope for large contributions from the U.S.

All well here.

Yours truly,

L. Pond.

Sunny Notes - Miss Grant's Report - Bro. Pond

Rec'd OCT 31 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Tues. Oct. 13. 1903.

The Sultan may be gratified, perhaps, that so many of his rebellious Macedonian subjects are responding to his late gracious call to repentance, obedience & forgiveness. People, here, are wondering if the great insurrection is collapsing, all of a sudden; for they see scores of rebels returning home, & altho some have been beaten by soldiers & lodged in jail, here in this city, at least, all who come are received by the govt now & fully pardoned, after some slight formalities. But people with sharp eyes observe that these penitents are men & boys of rather inferior physique, & on enquiry, it is learned that the leaders of the rebellion, instead of weakening, are really strengthening their force by allowing such members to withdraw. In every case, before bidding their comrades adieu, the retiring member surrenders his rifle, which is carefully stowed away in some safe deposit, the locality of which is known to a very few individuals, only.

I have good authority for stating, positively, that the Com. has not the faintest notion of surrendering to the Turk. The determination to rebel to the end — be it better or bitter, is, if possible, more stubbornly fixed than ever. The recent irade, with the Sultan's final offer of pardon, is ~~more fixed than ever~~ proving quite a convenience. It was found that the bands were too large for winter use & just at the right time this proclamation makes the thinning out process comparatively easy.

The Com. will retain in the Monastir vilayet, for the winter, only 3,500 able bodied fighting men, many of whom have proved their physical by having passed last winter under arms. The bands will be very small; not exceeding 20 or 30 men each. These bands expect to be very active & will draw their food supplies from Turkish villages, only.

A matter of some interest to European residents is the decision of the Com. not to resort to the use of bombs in the towns & cities this winter. They are convinced that the Powers can easily bring about a satisfactory form of govt & they are indulging a hope that the Powers will take effective measures & therefore they have resolved for the present to occupy themselves with harassing the imperial troops as much as possible, with their diminished bands; but if by spring, no radical change is accomplished, there is a set purpose to call to the colors every available man from city, town & village & then the most desperate methods - devilish, we might call them - will be adopted. Bomb throwing is indeed rather diabolical; & yet some people, considering what these Macedonians have endured because of the nonenforcement of the much vaunted Berlin treaty, can but sympathize with them in their extreme desperation. It is surmised that the new Modern history will place the "balance of criminality" in this Macedonian affair upon the great signatory Powers. Really, isn't a whole quarter of a century long enough? The most rabid rebel simply ask for one of two things, - either European control, or, failing this, autonomy. It is thought that under " " , Albania - the very important factor which is, singularly, left almost entirely out of the discussion - might, quite readily, be included.

Mr. Kral informs Hilmi Pasha that he has sent word to Miss Kopnias to continue the use of the Albanian language & books in the Korcha school & the govt need not bother Miss Kopnias any more but come straight to him as he assumes full responsibility. He also told the Pasha that he would do his utmost to sustain the school in its rights & if necessary, he would interest his own (Austrian) Embassy, the British Embassy & the U.S. Legation. Three "hooks" for Mr. Kral!

The censors servant who refused, last week, to stamp any

Albanian scriptures, came yesterday & stamped them all, by order of his chief.

Villagers from various directions come here, daily, with complaint of excesses by soldiers.

Last week soldiers beat many peasants in the burnt village of Borf. (Florina) They killed 2 or 3 men, robbed & burned the temporary huts wh. the peasants had erected & outraged several women. Some 200 fled to Monastir & many took to the hills. Those who came here were sent back under the escort of a single mounted guard. & they were again maltreated by soldiers on the road & the guard beat them back here. The Gov't then furnished them 16 guards. Last Saty there was a serious fight near Borf & there is a probability that the leader, Chakalaroff, was killed. The Turks report that Sarafoff, also, was among the slain. The Bulgars, however, assert that he is on the way to Bulgaria.

Last Friday two men of Sovich, were killed by soldiers just outside the village. The same day, a man returning from Florina, to the burnt village, Armenoko, was killed by soldiers when nearing the village. The same day, also, the dead & mutilated bodies of 3 peasants of Turné (Castoria) were found on the road to a neighboring village. There is a strong probability that they were hacked to death by valiant Turkish soldiers.

Lord Brooke & Mr. Gwynne went to Krushevo, to-day. Mr. Bass starts for Castoria, yesterday. — Mr. Haskell comes this evening.

Very cold here Sunday & yesterday, with snow on the mts., but it has suddenly become warm again.

All well as usual at station.

Yours sincerely,

L.B.

News Notes - Rev. Lewis Bond
Monaster, Oct. 13, 1903

BOS'S NOV 2 1903

News Notes. Monastir. Friday. Oct. 16. 1903

The rebel leader, Chekalaroff was not killed, last week, at Boof. Three private rebels were killed. The number of soldiers killed is not known.

The peasants about Florina are living in great fear, from soldiers. It is as much as one's life is worth to venture out 10 minutes from a village. A half dozen woodmen were fired upon in the woods of Nerlani, where they were at work; but they escaped with their lives.

Gridino, (Kirchevo) a village of 36 houses was looted & burned by Turks, this week. Only 3 houses remain, ~~standing~~

Last Wedy 2 women of the burnt v. Dyavato, (Monastir) while crossing the fields on their way to Lapari, where they were sojourning, were attacked by Bashi-Bozouks. One was killed & the other was wounded in the hand.

Mr. Haskell came from Salonica Tuesday evening. Mr. H. left this morning for Resna, accompanied by a native assistant & 3 gendarmes provided by Hilmi Pasha. The gendarmes are to be at the service of Mr. Haskell as long as he is at Resna & going among the villages. We sent 4 ox-load wagons of flour & thick Wallachian blankets to Resna this A.M. We have many refugee women at work spinning, knitting & making under clothing for village women. The refugees in this city are comparatively well off, & yet many are most uncomfortably & unwholesomely crowded - some occupying cellars. With few exceptions they have no change of clothing & at night they lie down - sick & well, huddled together, sometimes 17 in one small stuffy room, with no bed covering whatever. Mr. Brailford telegraphs that he is sending me £500. more. He & his wife, & 2 or 3 assistants may come to take hold of this relief work.

All well here.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

News Notes

Monastir, Oct. 16, 1903

Rec'd NOV 6 1903
Ans'd DEC 3 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Oct. 20. 1903.

I will giv some extracts fr. Mr. Haskell's report of relief work at Resna. Mr. H. & native asst., Mr. Eiko, went to R. last Friday. The Tartarcheff brothers have placed a large store at our disposal, rent free, for as many months as we wish. The flour & blanket supply was expected at noon, Satj.

"By one p.m. a great crowd of women, with some children & some men, were waiting outside the inn. But a cart did not arrive till 3 p.m., & by the time they were unloaded, the carters paid, etc., it was too late to begin distribution. But it seemed to me a case where our Savior certainly wd. not delay for the Sabbath, so I invited the people to come to-morrow, Sunday morn. It went to my heart to dismiss them without bread to-night. Many faces showed how much they need it. Then went to visit some refugees from Ekla. A girl of 18 has wound fr. gun. Bullet entered behind ear & emerged fr. her cheek. I saw the wound. It was made as she was fleeing fr. her burning house. Her older sister was not so fortunate. She had a baby nursing at the breast. A single bullet ended a life of both mother & child. . . . Emerging fr. this house a girl in the road begged me to see her mother who has a gun shot below a right knee. She is fr. Dupeni. A bride fr. same village has 2 wounds in left foot - one fr. a heel longitudinally & one thru. a instep, vertically. . . . I have talked with 20-30 people who tell a same story of burned houses, grain, &c. & cattle plundered. Practically no one fr. a burned v. has anything but his clothes. The need exceeds my expectation."

Resna, Oct. 18. "Sunday morn. At about 8 o'clock went to the Depot. A solid mass of people were banked against the closed shops opposite - awaiting us. . . . We had a tin measure for flour, holding about 5 lbs. For present need we gave 1 measure to 2 people. Found it needful to enroll names of all families, ∵ a need of bedding was great & a supply limited. . . .

Roughly, the number of families supplied with bedding was as follows; Podmochani 23; Chla 12; Dupeni 6; Lavtsi 3; Volkodereh 1 = 45 The writer & asst. (Mr. Cikes) had taken only a cup of Turk. coffee before beginning the morning work. At 1 p.m. I was so faint that I had to eat. Mr. Cikes went till 3 p.m. without food. By that time flour had been given (25 bags) as follows; [Names of 13 villages given & the people helped in each v., the total being 1382.] I think I never did so much good in my home in my life as to-day! Nor did I ever refuse so many desperately needy people.... Many, many were the blessings invoked by the recipients upon the donors of these gifts & upon the distributors. [Flour was taken out to the looted v. of Izbishta and doled out to 291 persons. So at Glatani 278 persons received about 3 lbs. each.] A family of 8 orphans came to get flour. They had on barely enough to cover their nakedness & were simply shaking with cold.... The most importunate plea is for bedding.... By far the greater part of these 750 families [in the 17 burnt vs. of Resna] will need (now need) bedding. There are also 4 or 5 vs. not burned but said to have been looted fr. 1 to 3 times each.... It is also said that the Ochrida District, called Deburtsa, is in the most terrible condition of any.... All these people have got to be fed till next harvest, if life is kept in their bodies."

Mr. Haskell's report is 7 pages long & every line in it is interesting. He telegraphs for 200 more coverlids & 50 bags of flour. These coverlids are coarse, heavy home made affairs of various sizes. We have purchased, thus far, mostly second hand goods, paying about 12½ piastres the oke. A blanket costing 80 or 90 piastres covers a whole family of 5 or 6 persons. I regret that we haven't some cheap army blankets to give to prisoners who are shivering these cold nights. To-morrow, 210 prisoners start out for exile. Probably more than ½ the number are entirely destitute of bed covering. Many of their friends - who are equally destitute - have been besieging our supply Depot.

Mr. & Mrs. Brailsford & Mr. Harris, of London, are expected here in a day or two to engage in relief work. A physician may come, later. Mr. & Mrs. Brailsford were here, this season, for a while, as correspondents & we all liked them, very much. But I can't answer for Hilmi Pasha, it being well known that Mr. B. had a hand in what the Ottoman Embassy of London styles "the sensational communication fr. a so-called Balkan Committee wh. appeared in the Times of a 10th. inst." containing "abominable slanders".

By a courtesy of Rev. Mr. Hodgson, agent at Constple of a Br. & For. Bible Soc'y, I have the assistance of Mr. Geo. D. Kyriac, the sub-agent, here, & 2 or 3 of his colporteurs - all very capable & trustworthy - & all without drawing on the Fund for salaries.

I have received, thus far, the sum of £570 fr. a Balkan Com. & to-day there came £30 fr. Miss Muriel White, of London, accompanied by a sympathetic letter, suggestive of "more to follow". I hope the English party will reach here fairly loaded down with money.

This Macedonian relief work is beset with serious & peculiar difficulties. I judge that we can do little more this winter than aid in preserving life, leaving the rebuilding of houses until Spring. Were funds in hand I would recommend a large outlay for oxen & buffaloes to enable the peasants to plough their fields & get in seed this fall. It is pitiful to hear farmers who were rich in cattle & sheep begging food for themselves & their families. A master builder of Smilevo called on me this morning to beg a few piastres for the funeral of one of his little ones. This man's brother was killed while trying to save his children. The old mother was seriously wounded. Their house was one of the finest in the village. An old man at a Depot who recently owned a flock of 200 sheep & other property to match shed tears of gratitude at receiving only 5 piastres for food. It makes me shiver as I look out of my window on the snow covered mountain, near

by. & think of a thinly clad refugee women & children going about the muddy streets of Monastir, barefoot. I wish the good, generous people of England & America would hurry up their contributions. Speedy relief means a great saving of suffering, sickness & mortality in the coming months.

I am happy to report that - thanks to the energy of Consul Kral, Hilmi Pasha assures us that a Kortcha girls' school may continue using a vernacular as before. His Excellence says that somehow the wrong order came fr. Constple. "Somebody blundered". The Albanian language is not forbidden in our school. Only he doesn't want the school called an American institution. Similarly the Sultan has a rooted antipathy to Macedonia being called Macedonia. The P.O. Department uses a lot of ink in trying to bar fr. view this obnoxious name wh. innocent people write addressing envelopes to Cen. Turkey.

My friends who receive these "News Notes" are at liberty to use them in most any way, only I beg them to be very careful not to make such use of them as would be likely to compromise me with the T. gov't. I am aware of the risk I run in writing so freely of Turk. affairs, but I rely upon the discretion of my friends.

All well at the station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond
Monastir
Oct. 19 1903

2

318

~~News Notes.~~ Monastir, Oct. 23, 1903.

Rec'd NOV 9 1903.

Ans'd NOV 12 1903

A priest & two men from the burnt v. of Armensko called on me to day. They report that last Thursday, the gov't Relief com. distributed aid for the rebuilding of houses, giving £1 for afamily of five or less, £2 for family of 10 & £3 for a larger family. Sat'y evening 50 or 60 soldiers from a passing Ilaveh regiment came to the v. & beat the people & robbed them of what little they had. The old priest was black & blue, but he had nothing to disgorge. One of the men who came here was beaten & robbed of £7. The third man was treasurer of the church & fr. him they took over £14, & fr. his daughter-in-law, a necklace worth £2. The poor people are about distracted. And on top of all this the tithe gatherer is after them.

A score of terribly distressed women came to our depot yesterday. They relate that afew days since, soldiers came to their v., Konomlada (CastoriaU & looted & burned up all the houses. On their way here the women were stripped of nearly all their clothing & roughly handled. A young man who was in their company was cruelly beaten. The soldiers took him away with them & it is not known what has become of him.

The other day 10 men came in fr. the mt's to surrender. After they had arranged the matter with the gov't at Resna, they started for their villages in Presba & Bashi-Bozouks followed them up & killed them all.

Our relief work is assuming larger proportions. I felt inspired to telegraph, to day, to London, for "1000Pounds, or more". Cold weather is on us & the need of bed covering is appalling. There is no call for beds as the peasants are accustomed to sleep on the bare ground. Thus far we have distributed 408 heavy woolen carpets, many of them large enough to cover good sized family; & we send 100 more to-morrow to Resna. We are giving out also, warm, cotton padded vests with sleeves, & coarse shirts which are cut & sewed by the refugees in the city. In a few days we rhall have heavy socks ready. Flour is doled out in small quantities from our store here & many loads have been sent to Resna to Mr. Haskell. We have bought, altogether, a little over 10000 lbs.

Mr. Haskell returns fr. Resna, to-morrow. I hope the Brailsford party will reach Monastir to-morrow evening.

People fr. the districts of Ochrida, Presba, Kichevo, Florina, & Castoria are begging us not to forget their villages. Some more prisoners start out for exile to-morrow for exile & we have given them some small blankets.

All well at the station.

~~Yours truly,~~

Contributions should be sent to L. Bond Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.

Rec'd NOV 6 1903

219

442

News Notes. Monastir, Oct.29,1903.

Mr.Haskell writes fr.Resna of his arrival there last evening & says "Found petitions for help & lists of the needy from 4or 5 villages,viz.. Asamati,8 families,24 people,1 family burned out,6 looted,1 man killed: Pretor,23 houses,107 people,2 houses burned,21 robbed clean,3or 4 men killed: Raitsa,17 houses,90 souls,8 families entirely looted & "did not gather one grain of corn from their crops": from the village 70 sheep,20 cattle,8 horses were stolen & ¾ of its harvest: Steina,17 families;other particulars wanting: general statement that village was attacked by soldiers & all household goods stolen...grain,property,sheep,oxen,horses also stolen & lifted."

To-morrow morning Mr.& Mrs.Brailsford leave for Ochrida,& Mr.Haskell will go on with them from Resna: Mr.Nevinson,Mr.Harris & the Catholic priest, Mr. Proy, for Castoria: & the two French Sisters of Charity for Florina. As Roman Catholics, presumably, have a hand in the contribution of funds, it seems proper that they have a hand in the distribution.

Mr.Brailsford telegraphed to London for 3000 Pounds, three days ago but the bank,here, has not yet been advised to credit the amount. This delay is awkard for me as I am treasurer & in addition to making purchases,I am expected to supply the various distribuhing agents with money.

We are buying large quantities of large,heavy second-hand blanketr & the money goes fast. The sight of wagons & horses loaded with sacks of flour & blankets seems to irritate the officials, somewhat. For some reason Hilmi Pasha wishes us to distribute nothing but money. Our two distributing depots are on the principal street,& the Chief of Police begs us to take some side street, where the crowds of refugees at the door will not attract so much attention.

At the blanket depot to-day, I saw a comparatively well dressed woman bring in four shirts which she had sewed for us & she was paid 6 piastres-the regular rate. I found that she was a Wallachian from Krushevo & that her house which was burned was the largest &finest in the place. We had no hesitation in giving her a blanket which she accepted with tears. We gave a blanket to aJewish woman,also, whose husband was killed at Krushevo. This relief work draws on your sympathies, ~~largely~~ heavily.

All well at the station.

Yours truly,

L. Bond

Rec'd NOV 21 1903

Monastir. Nov. 4. 1903.

Ans'd DEC 3 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Dr. Barton.

The relief work is so absorbing that I cannot continue my News Notes with regularity. In fact news is somewhat scarce, since the bands have ceased to be active.

Last evening I received £100 from the B.L.M.A. Secy. of London, for Macedonian relief. I shall write to Mr. Essery, to-day, to ask if he wishes the contributions from his society to be kept entirely separate from the Macedonian Relief Fund of London. I can easily manage it as I am acting as treasurer of the latter fund; but it will be more economical if we can make use of the agency already employed.

We have spent thus far for purchases about L.T. 1350 & I have just sent £200 to our agent at Castoria for purchases there.

The need increases as cold approaches. The govt is giving ridiculously small amounts of money for the rebuilding of village houses. In many cases it is refused, the peasant reasoning that acceptance means return to the village and abiding there is impossible quarters for the winter. Hilmi Pasha said - weeks ago - that he had £20.000 for relief work & he would build houses, buy oxen & feed the needy - excepting male adults above 16 yrs. of age. I hain't got learned of his feeding anybody or of his purchasing oxen for the fall plowing. I don't think charitable people in England & the U.S. need to consider these Turkish promises as of much importance.

I am waiting to hear from Mr. Peet in regard to the offer of Mr. Klopsch, of the Chr. Herald Many thousand dollars from America would be very useful here, immediately. We have hardly begun the work

of relief yet.

Mr. Haskell is with Mr. & Mrs. Bailey now, looking out the needs of the Echinda villages.

We have asked Lancaster Station to send one of their number to man Salonica. Dr. Clarke & Mr. Eskander are willing to come here & assist in relief work.

Mrs. Bond has started a sewing circle in our church to make garments especially for children.

I regret being obliged to write in such haste.

All well as usual here.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond,
Monastir, Nov. 4, 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Nov.4,1903.

Rec'd NOV 23 1903
Ans'd DEC 3 1903

A letter from Mr.Haskell, received to-day, reports that on the evening of the arrival of the Brailsfords & himself at Ochrida, they heard that boats bound for Pogradets, across the lake, were being loaded with booty, stolen from Bulgarian houses. Mr.Brailsford promptly informed the Caimacam & the goods were rescued & restored to the owners, to the great delight of the latter. This Caimacam is an Albanian & the Christians praise him. They assert that he saved the city from being robbed & burned. The booty which was captured was from the villages. Large quantities of loot are seid to be hidden in certain Turkish houses & Mr.Kral will ask Hilmi Pasha to order these houses to be searched. It will be the best kind of relief work, if a big lot of this plunder can be restored to the poor peasants. The caimacam would venture to undertake the search, if he were backed up by Hilmi Pasha. Mr.Haskell writes of a hospital for the wounded at Ochrida." When schools were not in session the lady teachers acted as nurses. Now they are too busy & any neighbor woman who finds time runs in. At one time 25 were inside. Now there are 12. Their yesterday's supply of food from the Bishop was 10 paras worth of bread each. Most of them are Badly wounded women. They had had no fires, no kerosene for lights at night, & the gov't doctor is dressing their wounds once in 3 or 4 days." Miss Pavleva, first assistant teacher in our school, here, will go to render valuable assistance in the hospital, for 3 weeks.

We have no word, yet, from Messrs.Nevinson & Harris, but the French priest, Proy, has telegraphed of the arrival of himself-and presumably of the others-at Castoria. Mr.Proy asked for money & I sent him 200 Pounds. The funds do not seem to accumulate, in London, very fast. Day before yesterday I received a contribution of £ 100 from Mr.Essery, Hon.Sec'y of the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Soc'y.

Nov.5th. This morning I sent 50 Liras to the French Sisters at Florina. They report great destitution in all that region. By direction of Mr.Brailsford, I sent to the Bulgarian Bishop of Ochrida, £100.

I quote from another letter of Mr.Haskell, "By Mr.Brailsfords request I am to start, Thursday, to visit the 14 Deburtsa villages & he is going to Malesia. Mrs.Brailsford will stay here & oversee hospital or visit near villages. There are 978 refugees in the city whom the Bishop estimates to be very needy-and his estimate is far more conservative than mine would be. People come in rags & tears to beg for food who he says can get along for the present. ...To feed 2500 people, in & about Ochrida, at 15 paras a day takes nearly £69 a week....Unless we can help them to seed & oxen in the spring, they will have nothing to eat next year. This will take still more money.....I have learned how the T.gov't fund is distributed, here. The village head men are ordered to make a list of orphans under 15 years; of helpless old people over 60; & of the halt lame & blind between these ages. Each of these is to get 15 piastres a ~~week~~month. The Caimacam ~~sai~~

says he vants 5 or10 names from a village-not more. So much for gov't aid. The peasants say that the gov't wishes us to take an ox each & pay its value to the gov't chest or treasury in a year's time. Some Deburtsa people have nothing with to feed the ox even if they could plow with a single beast- & the time for plowing , this fall is about over. They must wait till spring & see whether we can help them out then. It seems to me that the Macedonian need is going to be greater this winter than that in the Principality....It has been a hard day's work, giving flour to 1000 people-the hardest part being to refuse the 400 or 500 who clamored for it & had to be refused. The Bishop is highly spoken of. The Wallachians think him the best possible medium for distributing relief, here."

This afternoon I sent the following cablegram to Mr.Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald, New York.The missionaries of the American Board in Macedonia beg you to appeal to your many thousand benevolent subscribers to send speedy succor to many thousand sufferers in the Monastir vilayet. The "cry from Macedonih is from ragged, roofless, hungry, wounded & sick men women & children,utterly helpless & hopeless ,almost, except as they look westward to Christian England & America. The relief agency at Monastir, of which I am treasurer, has received, thus far, from London, 2920 Pounds. At a moderate estimate we need at this central depot, $1000 a day, simply to keep people alive to spring. The distress is appalling. MrtHaskell says of some specimens refugees at Ochrida that they seem to be pretty much every thing but hung, drawn & quartered. Winter is anticipated with horrible forebodings. Immediate relief would be a god send. We will gratefully act as your distributing agents if you so desire.

We all know how grandly Mr.Klopsch responds to the cry of distress in any part of the world. I am a regular subscriber to the Christian Herald, but its appearance, here, is very irregular, thanks to the Turkish Post.

All well at this station.

Yours, sincerely,

L. Bond

News Notes. Monastir, Nov.11,1903. Rec'd NOV 25 1903

One of the busiest places in this city is the house hired by the Macedonian Relief Fund of England. Three rooms and the hall on the ground floor are devoted to the storage and distribution of flour. A young Bulgarian teacher is the presiding genius. It is a trying position when from 50 to 100 or more persons-mostly women are waiting for their portion of flour; but our p.g.-who is robed from head to foot in white-has angelic patience and several other convenient virtues and so the poor people get served with all possible dispatch, some with a few pounds of the precious stuff in a kerchief and others with a larger quantity in bags. A very carefully prepared list of the most needy families has been prepared and to these only, are tickets issued. Our teacher keeps also, a careful account of the flour purchased, comparing each lot with the sample, refusing all lots not up to the standard, weighing each bag, watching the loading up of carts or pack animals that are sent to other places, &c.&c. We pay him less than $10 a month. Most of the time he has two sturdy assistants to handle the 50 oke sacks. This afternoon relief fairly took posession of the neighborhood when no less than 160 pack animals blocked up the narrow street, waiting to get loaded and start off for Ochrida. Immediately the long train of horses turned the corner wagons from the mills were unloading at the door The quiet old house rebelled at first and a floor gave way; but it is getting used to the new order of things, now. The dry goods department occupies the upper floor where our very capable friend, Mr. G.D.Kyrias is the presiding genius. At his desk the refugee women are paid for sewing cotton under clothes-4cts. a garment. This forenoon the stairs and upper hall were crowded, with these women, all eager to get their pay and secure a little more work. In other rooms are bales of heavy second hand blankets. The most of these are purchased here but latterly we are bringing them from Albania; and a small lot has come in from ancient Berea. The refugees in Monastir are all supplied with blankets, now and we are sending supplies to other distributing centres. But wretched stragglers from various villages not yet reached come in, occasionally, and their wants are met, or denied, as the case may require. The accounts for sewing, purchases, freight, etc., are carefully kept by Mr. Kyrias and he is early and late at his post. We are very grateful to Mr. Hodgson and the Br.& For. Bible Society for the free use of Mr. Kyrias and four of their colporteurs. It is difficult to see how we could have managed without these capable men. To-day we sent off one of the said colporteurs to take charge of distributio at Biglishta-near Smerdesh. To-morrow an A.B.C.F.M. colporteur goes to Kirchevo to look after its neglected villages. The most pitiable cases I have seen are from that region. It is affirmed that people there, especially children, are dying of starvation. Mrs. Bond has converted her monthly mother's meeting into a sewing circle, to meet every Wednesday. The women of our little church have entered into the scheme, heartily, and they are turning out many articles

of various sized children's under and outer wear. A number of women not connected with our church, have joined the circle. This afternoon, 27 happy women and five sewing machines were hard at work in the chapel Useful articles for children are turned out from our girl's boarding school, also. Refugee mothe are blessing the school and the circle. In some villages new born infants have nothing but straw to cover them. We have erected a skeleton shed for the storage of charcoal. Fuel is abnormanly expensive this fall and the refugees in towns will need assistance to prevent great suffering from cold. We have bargained for two car loads to be brought by rail from Berea and delivered in our shed at 17 paras the oke. The Bulgarian bishop of Monastir has has received from Bulgaria 4000 Napoleons for relief. He informs me that he will invest it solely in foot gear, padded vests and sheepskin overcoats. He thought the money would suffice for 10000 persons. Hilmi Pasha gives him permission to visit the villages to distribute. The French priest, Mr. Prov, has returned from the Castoria region. He arranged for the distribution of flour to 366 families of three burned villages near Klissura. There are many horrors in his report. The two French Sisters have returned from Florina. They distributed the 100 blankets and 50 sacks of flour which we sent and invested nearly £100 in grain to be distributed under the direction of a competent Albanian. I cannot learn that any refugees have received the 15 piastres a month, relief, promised by Hilmi Pasha. Carpenters are offered 20 piastres to go to the burned villages and make houses but as no further payment is guaranteed by the Hilmi fund the carpenters refuse to go. Our two blankets which were stolen from the peasant women near Resna by soldiers have not yet been recovered. Hilmi Pasha commanded a diligent search to be made.

Miss Kyrias writes from Kortcha that the Greek bishop is doing his best - or worst-to break up our school by ordering the parents to take their children out of the school. I suppose we cannot prevent it.

All well as usual, here.

Yours truly,

L. Bond.

Rec'd DEC 5 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Nov. 29, 1903.

Another £1000 from the Macedonian Relief Fund & £44.10.8. from Miss White of London have come to hand. We return thanks.

Mr. Brailsford left on Monday for Florina & Castoria. Mr. Haskell started for Salonica this morning to be absent a week.

The Bulgarian bishop of Monastir started out to-day on a tour of inspection & distribution. I am told that he expects to expend all his fund of 4000 Napoleons among the villages of Florina & Castoria.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople agrees to the proposition of Hilmi Pasha that a Turkish officer be present at all our distributing depots & in attendance on distributing agents when visiting the villages. The chief of police called at our depot to-day & told us he was obliged to send us a man but we must feel at liberty to use him as a servant. I think we shall use him, largely, as a long distance messenger. Messers. Brailsford & Haskell have got on admirably with their T. escorts.

The Turkish relief fund is actually beginning to pay out the long promised 15 piastres a month to all refugees under 15 & over 60 years of age & to the deaf, dumb, blind, halt & crasy between these figures. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that this good beginning will not be continued for long. The attempt to use this fund in building up the burned villages is not successful, the amount offered being ridiculously inadequate. A score of carpenters were taken out, a few days ago, to work at the village of Dyavata, but they found nothing there to work with-no timbers, no boards, no nails. Snow was most in evidence. After three days they were allowed to return, the caimacam giving them 5 piastres apiece. They had been promised 18 piastres a day.

The loudest cry, at present, is for bed covering. We are buying in several places, but cant keep up with the demand. We hope the 3 or 4000 second-hand army blankets from London will be here within a week. As they are not new there will not be any duty to pay & we expect the R.R. will bring them up from Salonica, without charge.

I hope more funds will come, speedily, as the amount in hand will vanish quickly. I enclose statistics of 17 villages of Deburtsa, visited by Mr. Haskell, calling for over 2000 blankets- large & small. The agent at Kichevo telegraphs for £ 100. Mrs. Brailsford telegraphs for 400 sacks of flour & all the blankets we have & £100, cash. In this relief work there is no relief to the pain of refusing. All well at this station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

Ans'd DEC 12 1903

News Notes. Monastir, Nov.23, 1903

Ans'd FEB 3 1904

The records show that we have dealt out & sent off 211939 lbs. of flour from our depot in Monastir & 33000 lbs. of grain at Ochrida, Florina, Klissura & Kichevo. The blankets, distributed, number 2316; all heavy but of various sizes. We have given 897 thick padded jackets & 1744 sets of underwear & a modest amount of swaddling clothes These figures ~~are not large but they~~ embody an immense amount of comfort to the grateful recipients.

I take special satisfaction in supplying food or raiment to applicants who were comparatively wealthy a few weeks ago. ~~Last Saturday~~ One of eight brothers appealed to me for a blanket & flour rations Their house was a veritable mansion in the village-a roomy, two story affair. Now, he & one-brother wiht their families & the family of a brother who was killed-26 in all-are crowded in one small room in a poor quarter of this city. They did number 28, but two children died, lately, of small-pox. The other day I came near renting a small khan for six months in order that some of these badly congested families might have a little elbow room; but the funds in sight did not warrant my closing the bargain. ~~Day before yesterday~~, Three stalwart men from near Castoria, wept like children as they tried to tell of the burning of their well built village, the massacre, the ravishing of their women, the looting & the present dire distress-no one having come to their help. ~~I hope Mr. Braitsford will get there this week.~~

One of our native agents is ~~just~~ in from Kichevo. He thinks the peasants in that region are in the very worst condition. Only 12 villages were burned but many were plundered of everything. But a fortnight since a band of Debur Arnauts swept down on the village of Lachcheni, killed a man & a woman, wounded a girl & lifted all the live stock...The government had begun doling out the 15 piastres a month, but in the case of two villages, at least, it was not an unmitigated blessing, for the gov't authorities fell upon them, immediately, for the year's taxes & many were unmercifully beaten until they disgorged. Other villages, taking warning, actually refuse to accept the 15 piastre relief.

A man from Kichevo has given me a list of 13 notoriously bad Turks of the region. He assured me that there was one good Turk there

The Turks of Monastir have been considering the benefit of falling on the Christians, again, as they did six months ago. Hilmi Pasha has placed soldiers at the mosques to prevent further meetings. The fast of Ramasan began last Saturday & the Turks are always more cross during this moon.

I have ~~just~~ received £50 ~~additional~~, from the ~~xxxxx~~B.London M.A.Society of London, for relief work.

Yesterday, I received a wire from London, " Repeat braisfird propose autsorisig two thoroughly desirable honorary ladies assist you they require assurance suenficient work and services velcome telegraph ogristian whale-bone" I have telegraphed to Mr. Brailsford for his opinion. I, myself, rather question the advisability of these ladies coming, at present, unless they are prepared to defray all their expenses. The paramount need, now, is MONEY. Mrs. Brailsford writes in regard to her hospital in Ochrida, " Things are going on better now & I do not think nurses will be necessary."

Mr. Haskeid will remain at Salonica until next week.

Mr. & Mrs. Kral, after being decorated at Constantinople, by the Sultan, were called to Vienna by the serious illness of Mr. Kral's father. Some of us think Mr. Kral would make an exceptionally good assessor for Hilmi - if the reform scheme ever gets as far as that.

Just this moment received a cheery word from Mr. Christian, London, " We can now command about a couple thousand of pounds so if you dont get it before you receive this letter, & Mr. Brailsford is short of funds, don't hesitate to ask; but leave us something in hand." This makes my type -writer smile.

The blankets from London have not yet arrived.

All well at the station.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

225

Rec'd JAN 1 1904

News Notes. Monastir, Dec.11,1903.

Ans'd FEB 3 1904

Feel first rate, to-day. Cablegram from Christian Herald, New York, "Thousand dollars mailed." Then as that was not enough the bank, here sent me word that £ 2000 more had come from London. Now we shall not hesitate to buy new blankets to cover the unsupplied shivering peasants; the second hand blanket market having become exhaushed. And we can supply more villages with rye flour. Day before yesterday the B.L.M.A.Society sent another cheque for £ 100. Am glad to see that my cablegram got to New York all right. I was the only one here who thought theTurks would pass it. It is in the Christian Herald of Nov.18. I agree with the editor of the Levant Herald who once stated in his paper that the Turks are really a very deserving people and "we hope they will get their deserts." The government insists on caring for the diptheria cases in Ochrida. Mrs.Brailsford was looking after them and wanted to open a special hospital for them. The patients would vote for Mrs.B. every time. When she goes to their beds they often say "We are always better when you come to us. When you don't come we are worse."

Three R.Catholic Sisters from Salonica - one of them an Englishwoman & all trained nurses - have gone to Castoria to the relief hospital, there. xxx

Lady Thompson & Miss Bruce of London have been appointed agents of the Macedonian Relief Fund & they are expected to arrive here very soon. region. When Mr.Haskell returns from Salonica he will investigate the Kichevo

Mr.Brailsford left on Wednesday for Cashoria.

It is reported that the Greeks of Castoria drove the Monastir Bulgarian bishop with his relief supplies out of the town.

Last Sunday night the head man of the Bulg. village of Kristofor - near Monastir - was literally hacked to pieces - by Turks, it is said.

The head man of a Bulg.village on the plain was killed the other day by Bulgarian peasants. It is claimed that the man was an insufferable traitor & was in the pay of a notoriously bad Turk.

One fifth of the gendarmes in the vilayet, now, are Christians, i.e. 543 out of 2716 officers & men. These Christians are mostly Wallachians, a rather shabby lot. A few Bulgars entered & many applied, too late.

The nervous moon of Ramazan is passing in apparent quiet. At the beginning Turks held suspicious meetings & at Ochrida the good governor saw reason to place a strong guard of soldiers at the relief depot. The Brailsfords were said to be feeding the Bulgars so that they might renew the rebellion in the spring. I am bound to say that authorities treat all the relief agents remarkably well. The other night Hilmi Pasha despatched a mounted gendarme for

us to carry diptheria medicine & £100 to Mrs. Brailsford, at Ochrida. For two of our native agents special permits of a very comprehensive nature were written by the chief of police & the vali pasha. The policeman who is appointed to sit at our depot, here, is an agreeable fellow & never bothers in the least.

This week we had the joy of dealing out nearly a month's supply of charcoal to some 300 families. It was hard to tell which contained the greater bulk of comfort - the white bags of rye flour or the black bags of coal which the men & women, largely the latter, lugged off on their backs.

J.T.& J.Taylor of Batley, England, have presented to the Mac.Relief Fund 7 bales of assorted cloth & woolen garments valued at £ 136 7s. & 4d. The Johnson Line will ship the goods from Liverpool on the 16th., free of charge & they will be brought here from Salonica, free.

The T.authorities are asking the Salonica & Monastir Railway Co. to give free passes to all relief agents.

I learn with pleasure that a number of our personal friends in the U. States are collecting - & making - contributions for Macedonian relief.

All well as usual at this station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

COPY

Rec'd JAN 1 1904
Rec'd JAN 7 1904
Ans'd FEB 3 1904

NEWS NOTES. Monastir, Dec.19,1903.

Lady Ellinor F.B.Thompson & Miss Kathleen Bruce, from London, reached Monastir, last Monday, ccompanied by Mr.Haskell from Salonica. Lady Thompson is a widow. She met her husband in Cyprus & has had experience in relief work in St.Vincent where her husband was governor. Miss Bruce is a sculptress. Both the ladies impress us all most favorably. They have gone with Mr.Brailsford to Kastoria where they will be established.

Wednesday evening, Mr.Graham, a pleasant appearing young man of Glasgow, arrived, eager for a hand in relief work & Mr.Haskell has taken him to Kirchevo.

Our 9 relief centres are cared for by 6 English 4 French & 2 American people, assisted by a score of natives - the latter including 6 colporteurs whose services are given free of charge by the Br.& For.Bible Society.

Complete lists are not yet in hand but it is known that 7857 houses wereburned & at least 600 must have been plundered. These figures stand for 52542 persons. One third of an English pound would provide food for an adult peasant in ordinary times, for a month. I would say that the 52542 persons - big & little - require ~~XXX~~ £17000,stg.for a month's supply of food. But perhaps one tenth of the number can support themselves or will be supported by their friends, during the winter. The remaining 45000 are thrown on relief funds. In view of the aid given by the Tugov't Mr. Brailsford orders that at present half rations of cheap flour be doled out. Even on this reduced basis we shall need to spend £3579 a month,for flour, alone It is to be hoped that the gov't will continue the monthly payment of 15 piastres,but many people are skeptical.

Thus far we have spent £3243 for blankets & shall need to spend, probably,about £800 more. This is exclusive of the blankets sent from London.

We spend but a trifle,now,on clothing,as the Bulg.bishop of Monastir undertakes to supply this need. But he seems to be mortally slow in covering the field. Fortunately,the weather continues remarkably mild. I learn that the bishop is likely to have abundant means at his disposal,100,000 levs having recently come from Bulgaria with an assurance of more to follow.

Yesterday I received another cheque for £100 from the B.L.M.A.of London,making,in,all,£400 from this noble Society.

Last evening a cheque for $1400 came from the Boston Relief Committee, the first of a long series, I trust.

The $1000 from the Christian Herald has not yet reached Monastir.

Vaccination is the order of the day here, as smallpox is quite prevalent in the city. There is one case opposite our street gate. It is most severe among the refugees.

Mr. Demerick who is appointed Russian assessor on the Reform scheme, was formerly vice-consul here when both he & his charming wife were very intimate with us. I wish Mr. Kral had been appointed Austrian assessor. He & Mrs. Kral were recently handsomely decorated by the Sultan.

Hilmi Pasha claims that he has built 3560 village houses & that he will erect in all 9000, which he says is 2000 more than were burnt. He does not say anything as to the comparative dimensions of the new & the old. Hilmi plans to go to Salonica for a little vacation. One would think he needed it. He is a marvel of endurance. If he survives his two assessors he will be a miracle.

The ridiculous Ramazan will be over to-day & people are breathing a little more freely.

I wish everybody a Merry Christmas & a very Happy New Year.

Yours very truly,

L. Bond

227

Rec'd JAN 29 1904

Ans'd FEB 3 1904

News Notes. Monastir, Jan. 13. 1904.

A kind Providence has brought us safely through the Turk. Bairam & the equally nervous Orthodox holidays. The report of intense excitement in Monastir because of the flight of some 50 Bulg. gendarmes is all false. The fact that a few had leave of absence probably started the story on the run.

A ruffle of excitement is caused by the arrival of the Dragoman & servant of the Austrian assessor. Mr. George Pekmezi, the Dragoman, is an Albanian - recently professor of languages at Vienna. His chief - whenever he arrives - is to be accompanied by a consul & vice-consul. Mr. Müller is said to be a nice man. His colleague, Mr. Demerick, is certainly very nice; but it doesn't follow that the instructions for wh. they tarry so long at Corsfple are to be correspondingly nice. Apparently, no one, hereabouts, puts faith in the sincerity of the two reform powers.

Relief work is proceeding with a fair degree of regularity. There is no question but many peasants in the Ochrida region - especially - would have starved to death had it not been for the timely arrival of funds from good old England. During the S. African war Macedonians were down on England. Now she is on top & some of the bands which are, at present, out of business, would gladly fight for her, if needed.

In addition to the $1000 previously reported, I now take delight in recording that the "Christian Herald" has forwarded $5000 to my credit & $2000 to credit of Mr. Haskell, at Salonica - the latter, presumably, for the Salonica industrial orphanage for boys. For the cultivation of real Christian benevolence everybody ought to subscribe to Dr. Klopsch's paper.

Lady Thompson reports 34 patients in the relief hospital at Castoria, &

numerous applicants for whom there is no room. The authorities forbid the use of an additional house which Mr. Brailsford had rented for the purpose. The most they will grant is the toleration of our present quarters, both in Castonia & Cohuda. Lady Thompson recently visited the Turk. hospital & found it in remarkably good condition - clean & well ventilated, &c.; & yet the 12 patients in the large building were fairly forced to enter. The authorities brot. them in on donkeys from the nearest villages. Perhaps it gets on their nerves to have soldiers standing guard over them; or possibly they long for the tender love & sympathy of woman which is found in our hospitals.

Miss Durham is taking hold, vigorously, at Resna, where she is in charge.

The poor fellow - servant of monastery, near Resna, whom I reported as shot & beaten, succumbed at the Greek hospital, here, even before the search for the bullet was begun. Many cases of villagers beaten by soldiers are reported from Resna. Mr. Brailsford found 8 men who in one day had been thus operated upon with rifle butts. They were charcoal burners.

We have received 4 orphan girls as boarders in our Monastir school & 6 more are coming - all that can be accommodated. We are looking for a suitable building with a view to opening an orphanage for boys & girls. Mr. McGregor advises us to make it decidedly American, judging that thus it would meet with less opposition from the government.

Mr. McGregor wonders that just now the French & Italian consuls are off on a two or three months' furlough leaving him to combat the contrary powers, alone. It does look queerish. The Turks of this region are hoping that Monastir will fall to England in the division of territory for the proposed experiment with the gendarmerie. A boisterous

Wallachian gendarme, appointed to guard our Girls' Boarding School street gate made night hideous with his songs until he became unintelligibly drunk. A properly behaved Musaulman has taken his place.

Cold weather has set in at last, & the calls for relief are increasing. "News Notes" are scarce now, chiefly, because petitions, written & unwritten, absorb so much time. My poor pen gets fairly choked up with supplicants. (Just here I'm agreeably interrupted by a messenger from the bank who announces another £1500 from the Mac. Relief Fund, London.) A man is here, now, pleading for flour. Was an inn keeper. His khan was burnt but he escaped from the flames through a shower of Turkish bullets. He shows four bad bullet scars on his person. Another peasant asks me to help him prepare a petition to the Governor-General for recovery of a valuable horse which was borrowed three months ago by a Captain of artillery. Expectant women come to ask for baby gear. These I refer promptly to my good wife, who usually warms them up with hot coffee before bringing out the diminutive swaddling suits, the materials of which are provided by Miss Muriel White's fund. Mrs. Bond spends one whole day a week in cutting out these garments & her sewing circle meet for half a day at the chapel, while a few women do sewing at their homes all without pay, of course. And here is a Jewess whose husband a village store-keeper was carried off & killed by an insurgent band after the store had been destroyed. Yesterday a poor peasant brought a petition, endorsed by his village, setting forth that he is reduced from a comfortable condition to absolute beggary by the burning of his house & possessions. His wife was shot by the soldiers & driven back into the flames & perished leaving four small children. In addition to legitimate appeals there

some that are false, & many which do not come within the scope of our relief work. It's the refusing that tries your soul.

Messrs. Haskell & Graham, in canvassing the Kirchevo & Demirhissar villages learned of 180 authentic cases of outrage by soldiers, many of the victims being small girls. Probably less than half the actual cases are made public. It will take more than paper reforms to down the spirit of rebellion in that quarter of the Monastir vilayet.

Mr. Haskell is spending a few days in Salonica.

All well as usual at the station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

News Notes — Rev. Lewis Bond
Monastir, Jany 13, 1904

228

REC'D FEB 15 1904

NEWS NOTES. Monastir, Jan. 25, 1904.

£.5000 wired from the Mac. Relief Fund, London, & $. ~~2500~~ 1500 chequed from the Boston Committee, is what happened to me, yesterday. I congratulate London & Boston & suffering Macedonia & myself.

Last week we became convinced that the distribution of clothing by the Bulg. bishop of Monastir - now completed - has been lamentably inadequate. Mr. Brailsford, therefore, decided to purchase padded jackets on a large scale to supply the immediate need. And we are still buying large cotton quilts by the thousand. Clear cold weather has struck us at last. This is no doubt better than the exceptionally wet weather of the past weeks, but it calls for extra clothing. There is much sickness, especially in the Castoria region, where the thinner English blankets were distributed. Smallpox is prevalent in several districts but it is not very fatal.

A Gov't doctor called the other day to ask if our school girls are all vaccinated. Soldiers are said to be dying in large numbers from typhus fever.

The Christian Herald has appointed Rev. M. N. Popoff, of Sofia, its special commissioner for Macedonian relief. In consequence I have been ordered by Mr. Popoff to come immediately to Sofia, fully equipped with statistics & my best bust photograph, to be incorporated into an Interdenominational Christian Herald Relief Committee. I am informed that "each member invited comes at his own expense" & "In case you cannot come you will receive further instructions from me." I am expected to send a carefully prepared weekly report, &c. I very much fear that Dr. Kropsch has erred in appointing Pastor Popoff. Mr. Brailsford is a very capable & experienced superintendent of relief but he would never think of undertaking the work both here & in Bulgaria. Mr. Popoff would hardly venture to cross the border & if he did the T. authorities would not permit him to visit the villages. Were we Macedonian missionaries to join a Committee with headquarters in Sofia - of all places - it would stir up funny suspicions in the Turkish mind. The authorities are keeping a close watch on our movements. Mr. Popoff's telegram ordering me to attend "Christian Herald Committee meeting Sofia" sent shivers down my back. It took two days for that despatch to reach my house. For more than two months I have not received a single copy of my Chr. Herald. I have wired to Sofia that I cannot come & have written declining to have my name on the Committee. Nor can I promise to obey "further instructions" from Sofia or send weekly reports full of agonies & copiously illustrated. I am now the responsible agent of relief at this central station & cashier & accountant of five important relief funds - to say nothing of NEWS NOTES & missionary responsibilities. But I may mention as a "by the wey" that yesterday I had four telegrams to look after besides six religious services. But this is getting personal.

The five bales of clothing & one of blankets, from England, arrived to-day. Just the articles needed for hospitals & orphanage! A careful assortment will be made

portions will be sent to Ochrida Castoria & a portion retained here for the orphans we plan to gather in the near future. There is not a useless article in the whole lot. The generous gift of cloth previously sent has all been distributed to many very grateful recipients. It was cut up into small portions & it went like the "snow off the ditch."

Miss Durham reports much sickness & many deaths, especially among children, in the Presba villages. To-day, Mr. McGregor despatched a physician to the region. Miss Durham will take Mrs. Brailsford's place. The latter has done noble work at Ochrida & there will be bitter weeping when she leaves. She never allowed an operation to be performed at the hospital excepting in her presence. Even the street dogs will whine after her.

The orphan girls in our school, here, are doing nicely. They all arrived literally alive from head to foot. One of them on emerging from the bath, remarked "Why now, light I feel." A charming little sinner in one of the villages said she wished her father had been killed so that she could come, too.

We have not yet succeeded in renting a suitable building for an orphanage. If we were authorized by one or more of the funds to purchase a house & large yard for about £500 that would be the very best thing. Children are crying to come to us. Our school is full, now.

Six carloads of relief flour have come from Servia. It is generally understood that this is for political effect, solely.

Miss White sends an additional cheque for 125 francs. It seems quite probable that we shall have funds enough to feed the hungry peasants to the end of March. But then an enormous sum will be needed for oxen, farming implements & seed, & for house building.

Lady Thompson telegraphs that Miss Bruce is seriously sick at Castoria.

All well as usual, here.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

Rec'd FEB 24 1904
Ans'd MAR 11 1904

NEWS NOTES. Monastir, Feb., 6, 1904.

In last NOTES I reported serious illness of Miss Bruce at Castoria. The physician pronounced it a case of abortive typhoid. One of the sisters of mercy was similiarily prostrated at same time. Both are convelescing satisfactorily & Miss Bruce hopes to start for England in a few days. Mr.& Mrs.Brailsford hastened to the assistance of Lady Thompson & three more sisters came from Salonica.

Miss Durham having reported smallpox in the Presba villages a physician was sent there. He vaccinated some 600 peasants but did not find more than ten people down with the disease. A surgeon despatched to Ochrida, at request of Miss Durham, performed twenty operations in two days, at the hospital.

Mr.Graham came from Kichevo this week for a couple of days. His 37 villages contain the most ragged people of all & they live in abject fear of their Mussulman neighbors. The other day a villager who was coming for a promised blanket was murdered on the road by a Turk who shot at the son of the deceased, also. Mr. Graham reports that the Servian agents who came there to distribute flour begged him to leave five villages to their tender mercies as they had food for them. It turned out that they did not go near the said villages but doled out all their flour to so called Servians in a so called Servian village. I have tried in vain to have an understanding with the Servian agents here who began giving out flour in the city to our regular recipients at the rate of 6 lbs. a head. Now the agents are summoned to Servia & it is not known if more flour will arrive.

We are bidding for all the government grain - 1500 kilos - at Resna, which is sold at auction.

Mr.Haskell is expected here to-day or Monday, from Salonica. During his visit in Sofia he was made chairman of the Christian Herald Relief Committee. My views - which I still hold - regarding this committee arrangement appeared in the last NOTES. I learn that I am voted a member of the committee but I cannot accept the honor thus thrust upon me.

Another £1500 is wired from the London Fund & Miss White has sent an additional 125 francs. Total amount received at this treasury to date is £19794. 10.8, 1675 francs & $ 3900. I beg here to acknowledge various sums collected by individual friends & which sums are included in the above total.

A few days more & we shall finish the distribution of blankets. This week we have sent out & doled out from our depot, here, 2910 sacks of rye flour. I have paid out this week & sent out to agents £T3130

The R.R. brakeman who lost the parcel of letters sent by Mr.Brailsford for Lady Thompson has been dismissed, not for losing the letters - which subsequently fell into the hands of the government - but for breaking the rules of the company in carrying private parcels.

News Notes – Rev. Lewis Bond
Monastir, Feb. 6, 1904

From all our distributing centres come reports of the apparent determination of the Bulgarians to renew their revolutionary tactics in the early spring. The committees issue occasional fiery documents to keep up the ardor of the people. I have seen one such paper, dated Dec. 28, & I hear of others of later date. Murders are of more frequent occurence, latterly. The leader of the Greek party in a near village, Brusnik, has been killed, apparently by the opposite party. The Greek priest of the village, Rakovo, was killed two days ago. The head men of two other villages, near Monastir have been carried off & "lost," it is said, by Bulgarian bands.

Hilmi Pasha & his two distinguished assistants tarry at Salonica. I fail to run across people who take any stock in the paper reform scheme.

Very much to my regret we have not yet received encouragement enough to warrant us in opening an orphanage at Monastir. All well at the station.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond

Neo's Notes – Rev Lewis Bond
Monaster – Nov 11, 1903

Rec'd MAR 10 1904

NEWS NOTES. Monastir, Feb. 28, 1904.

Ans'd MAR 11 1904

Immediately on receipt of news of Miss. Bruces' dangerous illness at Kastoria, Mr. & Mrs. Brailsford left Ochrida & hastened to render assistance & the latter proved herself a most devoted nurse. Miss Bruce has recovered & leaves Salonica. to-morrow, for England. And now, Mrs. Brailsford is lying in a Monastir hotel, prostrated with typhoid fever. The fact that the patient is a vegetarian encourages the physician to hope that the attack may prove comparatively light. But the temperature goes up to 105 with severe pain in the head. On coming here from Ochrida last week, Mr. & Mrs. Brailsford trailed over the mountain on horseback for 6 hours in the face of a heavy snow storm-a very exhausting experience for Mrs. Brailsford.

Mr. Haskell returned from Resna last Friday bringing three orphan boys for the Salonica farm & a very attractive orphan girl for our school, here. He left, yesterday, for Krushevo & Kirchevo on a tour of inspection.

Last Saturday we effected the purchase of 1523 kilos of gov't tithe grain at Resna, at a cost of $ 3345. This will probably carry the Resna & Presba villages through March & April. These are extra hungry months because in many villages where some food had been saved from foot the supply is now exhausted & our dole lists are lengthening out. In the Florina district the list has more than doubled since January. What the poor peasants are to do in May & June is a serious question now that relief funds seem to be gradually failing. The situation is more alarming because the gov't does not permit the men to go away to adjoining countries-not even to Constantinople-where they could most likely find work & feed their families. The Bulgarian is fond of work-at a reasonably pace.

The political horison is exceedingly interrogative. Hilmi Pasha & his two Christian adjuncts seem to be enjoyiyg life at Salonica. Hilmi gives dinners & the Austrian furnishes amusing stories. If these gentlemen would come to this vilayet. accompanied by the fez wearing Italian general & his European assistants each in his own uniform & if all would set at work on the reform scheme with but half an Englishman's heart I believe the committees would gladly keep quiet. And even now, they are quietly waiting excepting that here & there a very small band is in hiding in the mountains. As to the renewal of the revolution by Macedonian bands I think it is settled than there will be no outbreak in the burned districts of the Monastir vilayet. It requires heroic faith to believe that the reforms will amount to anything & that the spring will pass without bloody conflicts in some portions of Macedonia. Even now the Northern Albanians are in open revolt & the gov't is sending troops there in feverish haste. A delightful rumor is afloat that Russia having her hands quite full in the far East, will yield her place in the near East at the side of Austria, to England. If this rumor were a solid fact I

would guarantee that no Bulgarian bands would stir. The mere mention of England lightens up the countenance of the most pessimistic Bulgar. A week ago a rebel band of twelve men-betrayed by a priest-was surrounded by Turkish soldiers at a place near Prilep & all but two were killed.including the captain,Toli Pasha,as he was styled.

The much needed orphanage at Monastir has not yet materialized,but we hope to open it soon. The B.L.M.A.Soc'y of London kindly sanctions our using £ 200 & Miss Muriel White expresses herself as glad to have the balance of her fund,about £ 50. go to this worthy object. With this amount in our hands & an indefinite amount of faith in our hearts we plan to rent a house for the present & gather in the helpless who appeal most loudly for sympathy. We are asking the mission to approve the desire of the Monastir station to act as the trustees of the orphanage. Larger boys would go to the industrial farm at Salonica while we would shelter little chaps & girls. The Christian Herald will be sure to pass around the hat for a special collection & we hope the Boston Committee will send a cheque marked "Monastir Orphanage". Mr. Brailsford heartily approves the scheme & so we are almost sure to get some considerable help from the Mac.Relief Fund of London.

In the mean time the upper floor But I cant finish that sentence without announcing that a tel has just come imparting the news that the London Fund has £4000 more for the general work. My fingers want to play Old Hundred on the type writer. Well,now, I can go on to say that that upper story has converted itself into quite a respectable hospital. Thus far only 10 beds are occupied,but a crowd of miserable people from the city & near villages appear every morning for skilled treatment. The hospitals at Kastoria & Ochrida have met serious opposition from the T.authorities. Apparently our new venture has not yet been discovered. The policeman who was set to watch us at the depot has not been inside the door for several weeks. Fortunately we are on excellent terms with the powers that be at Monastir.

Here come women to importune Mrs.Bond for baby gear. All the dapartments of this relief work make a philanthropic man's heart feel glad.

All at this station are rejoicing in good health,excepting Mrs.Brailsford.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Ans'd MAR 25 1904

231
Ans'd MAR 25 1904

Monastir. Mrch. 9. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

Ans'd APR 14 1904

Dear Dr. Barton.

We hope to about finish the Macedonian Relief work within a fortnight. Mr. Haskell left yesterday for Florina & Castoria mainly to gather orphan boys for the Sal. farm. Before leaving he wrote a letter to Pastor Popoff of Sofia resigning his honored position as Chairman of the Am. Herald Relief Com. and withdrawing from membership. I fully endorse Mr. Haskell's action. I was very sorry when he first involved himself in the complication. A telegram from Dr. Klopsch directing him to send large sums of money to well known Revol. Committee men in Bulgaria is inconvenient. I foresaw the awkardness and at the risk of offending Dr. Klopsch, flatly refused to have anything to do with the Committee.

Mr. Boyd & I have some hope of attending Ann. Meeting of Mission at Samokov, Apr. 6. I am appointed to visit the Meth. Mission Ann. Meeting, but I don't know yet when it will be held.

We plan to leave for the U.S. about the middle of May. I don't think it will be advisable for us to return to the Mission. I wonder if it would be proper for me to ask if we may consider the organ which was given for our use - after we had

lost our own, at Eski-Zagra - as our own property. I think such organs, which were given by the Smith Co., are usually left for the Station's use. But it has occurred to me that perhaps an exception might be made in our case as we lost a very valuable Mason & Hamlin instrument when we fled from our home at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. It's about time I got out of this relief work as I seem to be catching the habit of begging.

We are giving out flour, or its equivalent, now, for both March & April.

Our Monastir hospital will be passed over to the Sisters of Mercy - R. Cath. - next week. They will make it permanent, if they can manage with the Government.

We hope to get our orphanage started, soon; now that the Mission endorses the desire of the station, to act as trustees.

I am much worn these days and News Notes are scarce. And there isn't very much news to report.

All in usual health at the station. Mrs. Bradford recovers very slowly. A trained nurse arrived from England, last evening.

Mrs. Bird unites in assurances of respect.

Yours sincerely,

L. Bird.

Monastir, March 9, 1904

Rec'd JUN 3 1904

232

Vienna, May 21. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. &c.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Mrs. Bond & I effected a start from our dear old station, last Tuesday, May 17th. We were expecting to go from Salonica either by Austrian boat to Trieste or by Italian to Genoa. But on learning that the boats require 11 & 12 days respectively, and offered poor accommodation we decided to come by train & we arrived here last night in comparative comfort. We plan to go from here to Basle and thence to London, perhaps doing a portion of the journey on the Rhine. Will report from London. Our boxes – 16 cases – will be sent to Boston by Mr. Haskell.

Am sorry I couldn't find time to write you before leaving Monastir; but fortunately you have missionary experiences. We shall probably land at New York where our children anticipate the pleasure of meeting us. We hope to see the Holmes in Switzerland and various Macedonian relief people in London. With best regards from both of us –

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Vienna, May 21, 1904

233
REC'D JUN 16 1904

S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse
June 13. 1904

ANS'D JUN 16 1904

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am glad to report that Mrs. Bond & I are in good health & spirits in spite of a rather rough passage thus far, and we hope to reach New York to-morrow afternoon - at the latest. We are traveling second class on this vessel - which is quite up to some of our first class on other vessels. Quite a lot of the left overs of the S. Schools cruise to Jerusalem are on board - 1st class. Yesterday we had a preaching service in which I was invited to take part. Rev. Dr. Mallard, of Baltimore, gave us an excellent gospel sermon. The boats' brass band played the tunes. Rough weather in the afternoon and evening prevented any further services.

If we reach New York in good season to-morrow I hope to get to Princeton, to the 40th reunion of my College class.

This vessel makes grand good time, but the vibration is something terrible. But it will soon be over and we do not expect to pass this way again.

We had a good visit with Mr. Lovell-Cockett, Sec'y of B. & M. S. in London. Lunched with Sec'y White of the U.S. Embassy whose daughter, Miss Muriel White contributes liberally to the Macedonian Relief work.

My address for the present will be simply, Plainfield, N. Jersey.

Mrs. Bond joins in sincerest regards.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Bond.

Received, May 21, 1904

On the Atlantic, June 13
1904

Rec'd JUN 18 1904

Plainfield, N. Jersey.
June 17. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I wrote you from the steamer of the probability of our reaching New York on the 14th. I now write to inform you definitely that we reached port and landed late in the evening of the 14th. arriving at our daughter's house after midnight. My address for the present will be 720 Kensington Avenue, Plfd. although the address I gave you - simply Plainfield - will find me. I will send in my account of traveling expenses, soon, to Mr. Wiggin. We are very happy with our three married children, all of whom were at the pier to meet us, and are gathered here for a few days. Was sorry the steamer was delayed by stormy weather so that I just missed getting to the 40th. reunion of my Princeton College class of '64. We were glad to meet Rev. Dr. Ed. Riggs at Beyrout. He was in College a class behind me. I hope the Holmes are on the way to Monastir by this time. Mrs. Bond & I have stood the journey, first rate. My eyes are troubling me some and I need to visit a dentist. After a week or two I hope to be ready for most any thing.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
L. Bond.

Our three Atlantic journeys

RECEIVED JUN 13 1904

Mountfield, N. Jersey,
June 17, 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Pilgrim St. Boston.

Dear Sir:

Just as I was the return of the
probability I am ready for work in the 1st. I have not
written to Corporation that I am ready for work and leave the
matter of the 1st entirely at your disposition. I am
anxious to be at work. My address is Mount Holly N.J. 720 Pleasant
Avenue. Mr. Wishard the address I gave you is my Office address
will find me. I will send in my account of travel
expenses, etc., to Mr. Wiggin. We are very happy and our
little family children, all of whom are at the age to need
us, and we quite like it. The day. We carry the atmosphere
we enjoyed of strong health. The 3 girls running quite a
fort. Remain, Yours Christian Endeavor also 4th. We are glad to
meet Rev. Dr. Riggs at Glenwood. He was - College, when Dr.
Duffy the Tutor was in the my A Master of the Trust.
Mrs. Ward & Mrs. Stone the young first rate. My age is
hardly as one and I feel it not. Quite. Hope I may
be able to be ready to work any thing

Yours

Very cordially

L. Ward

235
Rec'd JUL 9 1904

Plainfield, N. J., 720 Kensington Ave.
July 8. 1904

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston,

Ans'd JUL 22 1904

Dear Dr. Barton.

I thank you, very much, for the allowance of $900 which you kindly secured for me for a year. You are aware, of course, that we are fully resolved to remain, permanently, in this country, but I suppose it is proper for us take a year's vacation before sending in formal resignation. It pains me to think of severing our connection with the good old Board; but certain physical conditions of both Mrs. Bond and myself indicate that it would be unwise for us to go back to the foreign field.

We are very pleasantly settled here, for the present, with one of our daughters, Mrs. Hinman, and in quite close touch with our other two children. All three are happily married.

I had a good visit with Dr. House, last week, in New York. We went together to the Presbyn Rooms to look over the testimonials of three men who had applied to be sent out as foreign missionaries but had been refused. We were quite well satisfied with two of them. But, without doubt, Dr. House has written you, as he made the inspection at your request.

I had a rather singular talk with Dr. Klopsch, one day. He received me most frigidly & called me to task for ridiculing his paper, in one of my News Notes. I got him to produce the obnoxious sheet and in about five minutes he began to thaw out, and at the close

of the interview he was thoroughly nettled, and took me in to see the asst. editor; to whom he said: "It's all right about that News note. It reads quite different in Worcester from what it does in New York". He introduced me, also, to his secretary, Morrow, and got the latter to give me a copy of his book, "How I worked my way around the world".

I have met Dr. Creegan, twice, at his office. One day he kindly took me out to lunch and we had a long talk. Was sorry to find that Miss Stone has lost somewhat in his estimation. Yesterday, Mr. Goodrich, pastor of the Congregational church, here, called on me to bid me welcome, and he was evidently completely carried away by Miss Stone, who stayed at his house over Sunday.

I have, just now, agreed to supply a vacant Baptist pulpit, the first Sunday in August, unless providentially hindered. I hold myself subject, of course, to orders from yourself or Dr. Creegan. I note your desire to see me some time in Boston. We have no plans at present, looking in that direction.

Yours very sincerely,

Lewis Bond

Rev. Lewis Bond, Plainfield, Jun.

July 8, 1904.

236

Rec'd AUG 5 1904

720 Kensington Ave.
Plainfield, N. J. Aug. 4. 04

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I enclose, herewith, our formal resignation which I lay you to present to the Prudential Committee. The paper is made out for both of us, although I am not aware that Mrs. Bond was ever commissioned. But you have given us to understand, lately, that our good wives are de facto missionaries. Any way, wife and I are determined to hang together. I fully agree with you that it is better for us to give in our resignation without delay - for the sake of definiteness.

In breaking off official connection with the dear old Board I wish to thank you for the uniform courtesy with which your pen has treated us. I was very sorry to give up the Mission Secretaryship as it meant fewer letters from you and now, I fear, the number may be less still. But I trust we may have cause for occasional letters in the years that follow.

I enclose, also, Dr. Howe's reply to your letter of July 30, relative to the papers of Mr. L. B. Sherwin. The points in your letter seem to be well taken, and I cannot advise the presentation of the case to the Prudential Committee. Am sorry the other

man, Buchanan, is not available. He seemed to be just the person for Salonica, to help on the Industrial School. I hope you may find a couple of good recruits, soon.

I am to give a missionary sermon, here next Sunday. Shall use black board. In the afternoon I give a chalk talk to a Fresh Air Camp, near here. The paper announces me as a Missionary of "Samaria". Some weeks ago I married a couple and I was printed "Michigan Missionary".

The young Swiss lady, with whom Rev. E. B. Haskell's engagement is announced, is a wise choice.

With sincere regards from Mrs. Pond and myself,

I remain, Yours as ever,

Lewis Pond

Rev. Lewis Pond.
Plainfield, Ohio. Aug. 4/1904

237

Rec'd AUG 5 1904

Ans'd OCT 26 1904

P. C.

720 Kensington Avenue
Plainfield, N.J. Aug. 4. 1904.

To The Prudential Committee of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston,

Dear Brethren,

Physical infirmities which have come upon Mrs. Bond and myself, coupled with advancing years, compel us - much to our regret - to the conclusion that it would be unwise for us to return to the Mission at the end of our furlough; and therefore, in order to settle the question, so that you may have an actual vacancy to present in urging the need of recruits, we, herewith, offer you our formal resignation.

In doing this it affords us pleasure to state that our 36 years of missionary life have been very enjoyable, notwithstanding various experiences of sickness, persecution, war and massacre; and we shall ever feel deeply grateful to your body and to the Secretaries and other officers of the American Board and the Woman's Board for manifold acts of kindness. Our hearts remain in the blessed work and we shall never cease to pray and labor - as we can - for its success, always remembering, with particular interest, the Eur. T. Mission.

Yours very sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

Fannie G. Bond.

Plainfield, Aug. 4, 1904

238

Rec'd AUG 31 1904
Ans'd OCT 26 1904

Easton, Pa., Aug. 30. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston,

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your kind favor of the 25th. was forwarded to me, here, from Plainfield. We may remain here another fortnight, visiting our daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Kennedy.

The financial question which you mention in connection with the withdrawal of Mr. Bond and myself from the Boards is almost unpleasantly delicate. The salary which we drew during our 36 years of service was quite sufficient to provide for our actual needs but we were never able to lay aside any portion of it for a rainy day. Consequently we come to the close of our foreign missionary career with nothing in the bank and with no insurance of any sort. Our children would probably starve themselves rather than see us go hungry, but none of them are in a position to provide fully for us. It is our wish and hope to secure work of some kind, but, of course, in this - especially at our age - we may easily be disappointed. Within a year, both Mr. Bond and I, in all probability, shall be obliged to submit to surgical operations. Otherwise we are in fairly good health and excellent spirits - for which we are devoutly thankful. The question of our future support does not worry us in the least, for our trust is in our loving Father. If it be His will that we starve to death that will be for our

best good and for His glory, in some way. It would be a shame if we couldn't stand by the Doctrines which we have tried to teach there so many years. But you kindly make some interrogative suggestions, and it seems proper that we answer. We will be grateful for any grant you may be pleased to make; but I wonder if you would like to stop the $900 allowance when the resignation is accepted and then make us a gift of $1000, and $200 additional to meet - in whole or in part - more likely - the fees for a year of surgeons and physicians. I would ask, also, that we may be allowed to consider the organ, which we had in Monastir, as our private property. Said organ was given for our use to take the place of a more valuable instrument which we lost in the Russo-Turkish war. I am aware that, usually, such organs are considered station property. But Monastir station is well supplied with musical instruments and does not need the one in question.

Rel Serv Board
Constantinople
Aug 30 1883

If in any way - in the near or distant future - we can aid the good work of the Board, you may count on us. We expect to keep right on working for the missionary cause. We have frequent occasions to talk missions. I find that chalk talks never fail to interest.

I hope you may speedily secure two good married men for our mission. We regret, exceedingly, our inability to return.

Again thanking you and the Prudential Committee for all your kindness to us, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

239
Rec'd SEP 12 1904
Ans'd SEP 13 1904

Easton, Pa., Sep. 9. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of the 3rd. inst. has come us no end of good. It's a veritable St. John epistle. I propose to file it carefully and then, if at any time in our declining years, we are tempted to feel despondent, we can read your letter and smile up our faces.

I am hoping that I may secure some work and earn enough to ensure our future support without asking any further aid from the generous Board. It may be that our son and our two excellent son-in-laws may be able to render assistance, a little further on.

What you write about the organ at Monastir is very acceptable. I have written your decision to the station which, I judge, is quite sufficient.

Mrs. Bond made an impressive missionary address, last evening, in Mr. Kennedy's church, before a large audience.

We go, to-morrow, to Stewartsville, N.J., to speak in a Presbis church. I in the a.m. and Mrs. Bond in p.m. Next Wed. eve. I speak in a Presbi church, here. The day following we return to Plainfield.

Yours very sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

Gaston, Sec
Sept 9 - 1904

ANS'D SEP 22 1904

Plainfield, N.J. Sep. 19, 1904.

Rev James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I am very glad to receive your favor of the 13th. & I thank you for keeping me inside the dear old Board a little longer, & for inviting me to attend the Annual Meeting at Grinnell. I accept the invitation - of course - and will arrange to be there on time, unless providentially hindered. Grinnell will be of special interest to me as the birth-place of my former missy associate, Bro. Marsh. And I shall hope to meet there my former associate, good Br. Jenney, who lives in the adjoining State of Minnesota.

Mrs. Bond & I had a delightful - &, I trust, profitable - visit in Easton & vicinity. One evening the ladies of Mr. Kennedy's church gave us a very pleasant reception. The last Sunday Mrs. Bond spoke twice & I four times - at Stewartsville, N.J. To-morrow evening we are to be honored by a reception in the parlors of my fathers' old church, here.

All things considered we keep in pretty good health.

I am sorry that Mrs. Bond cannot accompany me to the Annual Meeting. I hope it may be a best meeting.

Very sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

Plainfield, N.J.

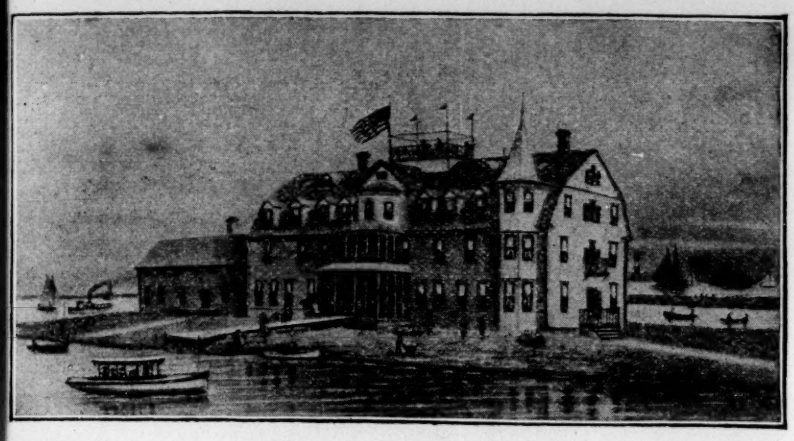
Sept 19-1904

Rec'd NOV 9 1904

241

THE MUNCIE CITY AND SURF SANATORIUM

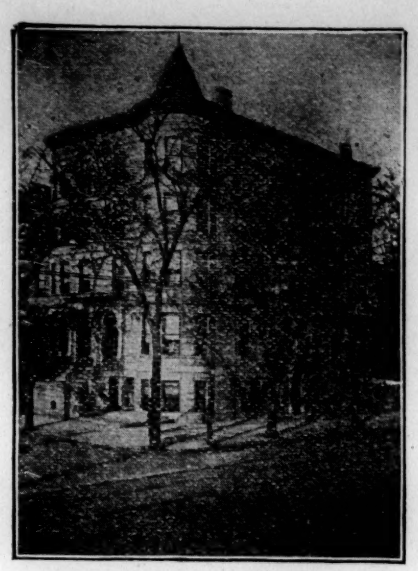
FOR THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES.



ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY (OPPOSITE BABYLON), LONG ISLAND.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.

EDWARD H. MUNCIE, M. D.
LIBBIE HAMILTON MUNCIE, M. D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS
AND SURGEONS



117 & 119 MACON ST., COR. MARCY AVE.
BROOKLYN.
OPEN FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 15TH.

~~New York City, Borough of~~ Brooklyn, Nov. 8. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

I beg to thank you for your characteristically kind letter announcing final acceptance of our resignation. Your words do much toward relieving the pain of separation.

I thank you, also, for allowing us to consider the organ private property. And I thank you heartily, for opening up to me the grand meeting at Grinnell & making it possible for me to attend the Des Moines Council - to say nothing of St. Louis. You did the fair thing by me, sure. At St. Louis I had the pleasure of speaking in my nephew's church, Mr. Atwells' and in the church of which Mr. Holway was pastor, at Maplewood in the suburbs.

Mrs. Bond & I are here, being starved to-day - in preparation of divers surgical experiments, to-morrow. The head surgeon is a very skillful lady & a delightful Christian. The Christian atmosphere of this place is beautiful. The head nurse was a missionary in Africa. We are received at less than half usual rates. Am writing hurriedly. Mrs. Bond joins with me in sending Mr. Barton & yourself our very best regards. We are hopeful of the success of the treatment here.

Yours very sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

Brooklyn. N.Y.

Nov. 8, 1904

Rec'd DEC 2 1904 342

119 Macon st. Brooklyn. N.Y.
Dec. 1. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston,

Dear Dr. Barton,

Mrs. Bond & I deeply appreciate your interest in our welfare, as expressed in your sympathetic note of enquiry. I don't recall just what I wrote to Mr. Locke. In this sanatorium they practice the original philosophy. I call it a House of Correction. For one thing nearly every Gentile they get hold of is circumcised, both male & female. And the queer thing about it is that nearly every patient is radically cured. As to us three I am happy to report that we are getting on beautifully, & hope to leave for home inside a fortnight. The two surgeons, husband & wife, are devoted Christians, and the house is more like a home than a hospital. I am allowed to go out on the street for exercise, Mrs. Bond goes about the house & to-day our daughter who was operated upon a week later is to sit in a chair. We have large sunny front rooms. We thank God for His goodness in guiding us to this beautiful place. The charge for Mrs. Bond & myself is $35 a week. The regular charge for one person in the room we occupy is $65. We all send you and Mrs. Barton our best regards.

Yours sincerely,
Lewis Bond.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Rev. Lewis Bond,
Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1904

Lewis Bound 243

REC'D MAR 15 1905

ANS'D MAR 16 1905

720 Kensington Ave.
Plainfield N. J.
March 13. '05

Dear Dr. Barton,

In regard to the question of Miss Stone's return to the Mission I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion that as matters now stand in Macedonia it is inadvisable that she be stationed either at Salonica or Monastir - partly because of the belief of the Turkish officials that she was in collusion with the Bulgarian band which captured her & partly because of the way she has denounced the Turkish government in her public addresses in this country. I doubt if she would care to go back to Macedonia before a new form of government is established. If the missionaries in Bulgaria have need of her I see no

objection to her going there. Still, she doesn't seem to be just the person for the Samokov school, and she is too large for the limited Samokov field, and I doubt if she & the Marsha could get on together in the larger Philippopolis field. She would get on, all right, with the Bulgarian committees & bands, I doubt not.

I thank you for the interesting Dr. Nicolaides article. Mr. Peck kindly sent me a copy and I had just finished copying it and writing a reply which I wanted to send you — when your letter arrived. My idea is to let you have my answer in hand, to use as you please, in case the accusing article gets into print this side the water. It has appeared in some London papers & Mr. Braithford answered, briefly, saying of me "As for Mr. Pond who has now retired after years of labor, he was a saintly old man, an evangelical missionary of the old stamp, and an utter stranger to politics."

I have sent an answer to Pastor Lehmann.

Mrs. Pond and I are getting on nicely as to health. I am really feeling fine & strong & have gained in flesh. We left the Sanatorium Dec. 31, but on coming home Mrs. Pond took cold and subsequently suffered from rheumatism. However she is now able to attend church, make calls, &c. the stiffness being almost gone.

Feb. 19 I had a delightful day with my ex-church at Northampton. I am booked for Mt. Hermon school, Mass. Apr. 2. I give occasional missy talks in this neighborhood. If I can serve you in any way I shall be only too happy.

It is delightful to hear of the religious awakening in Bulgaria, especially in the town of Harkovo where I once had to face a Bulgarian mob who stoned the

house where I was receiving to the Lord's supper the first Prot. communicant.

As a well wisher of Russia I am greatly pleased that she is getting so thoroughly thoroughly ~~thrashed~~ by the progressive Japs.

L. Bond

L. Bond

DOC'D MAR 15 1905 244

In reply to an article which recently appeared in "Der Deutsche" and other German papers, from the pen of a Greek - Dr. Cleanthes Nicolaides, of Berlin - I beg to submit the following.

Dr. Nicolaides represents himself as having made a careful six months' study of the Macedonian situation, right on the spot. The printed article exhibits him as a dangerously careless - or worse - student, for nearly all his conclusions are absolutely false.

It is not true that Mr. Brailsford was ever a "representative of the British Bible Society."

By invitation of Mr. Brailsford I acted as treasurer - at Monastir - of the Macedonian Relief Fund, of London, which Mr. Brailsford represented, and I know that the money which "the clean shaven little gentleman with glasses" and his associates distributed, was used, conscientiously, for the relief of suffering, not the slightest partiality being shown to anyone because of religion or politics. And the same is true regarding the relief funds - American and English - of which I was treasurer.

I am confident that not a single "gold piece" went to the "so-called commissioners of the coast cities --- to import combustibles and weapons for the use of the bands."

The whispering "Turkulis" was never in our employ. The English could not have "sent him away."

"The companions of Brailsford" did not include "an English Major Durham and his wife, Lady Durham". There was a Miss Durham on the relief staff. Lady Thompson was not a "missionary." There was no "Miss Brown" and no "Mr. Stevenson". "The Catholic Pole Dobrowski" was never "in the service of the English General Consulate". "Dobrowski" should have been Dobrovolski

"Hasbeque" is, presumably, a freak of Greek for Mr. Haskell, American missionary at Salonica. Mr. Graham was a "resident in Salonica" just two nights, when en route from Scotland. The honored names of Mrs. Brailsford, Miss Bruce and Mr. Harris fail to appear on our careful students' list.

These seven persons did not have with them "several car-loads of provisions, clothing and Bibles". They came without any supplies. Later on a few bales of blankets and second-hand clothing were received from England, and these - after passing the regular Custom-House inspection at Salonica - were publicly opened in our Distributing Depots, where Turkish policemen were on guard. Quite likely it was thought by some people "that the bales contained, not provisions and clothing, but things to be used by the Bulgarian bands". All the food distributed, was bought in the country. When bales of clothing and bags of flour were carried together on carts, the flour was invariably placed beneath, not lying on top. Most of the bales were conveyed to sub-stations on pack-saddles, exposed to ready inspection by the many guards along the road. A very few Bibles were given out to refugees by the agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The scene at our excellent temporary hospitals is decidedly unpractical, since many of the patients who received free treatment, were Greeks. In the hospital under my care, at Monastir, the head surgeon and the head nurse were Greeks. The city hospital, which is supported by Greek funds, refused, at first, to admit any Bulgarian refugee patients; but finally, a few were taken in on full pay - by us. No Greek physician "declined to serve" in our hospitals because "suspicious characters were taken in". Possibly some suspicious persons did get into our beds - as might happen in any hospital. We received all wounded and sick refugees without probing as to character. No favoritism was allowed. Every hospital was open to police

inspection, day and night.

I never before heard of the "British North American Mission in Macedonia". Yet for twenty-two years I lived in Macedonia as a missionary of the American Board of Boston.

I do not speak modern Greek, but I "can converse with Greeks" if they speak Bulgarian, as do multitudes of the so-called Macedonian Greeks, their home language being Bulgarian, exclusively.

I, for one, don't think it "ought to be taken for granted that Bond spends as much money in three years as Farnham did in thirty years". I've no idea how much Father Farnham spent in his work. As to our own work the funds appropriated by the American Board were always painfully modest. The Doctor's figures are ridiculously wild. For political work I had nothing to spend.

I knew nothing of "the attack planned upon those two villages", Gapari and Crisari. I knew nothing of the Monastir massacre on St. George's Day, 1903, until it took place, excepting what everybody knew, viz. that the Turks were holding meetings and it was rumored that they were talking of bloodshed. Certainly, no families had been gathered, for safety, on our school premises.

I did not "tell the Vali" that Mehmed was my kavass, or demand his release. I did prevent a police officer from entering my house and arresting the man before I could confer with my consul. Mehmed was reported ~~with~~ to have wounded a Mohammedan who was in deadly pursuit of one of Mehmed's Christian neighbors. Mehmed was an Albanian Mohammedan. Subsequently my man was carefully examined at police-headquarters and released - as the charge could not be substantiated.

I am told that this Greek historian accomplished the feat - some years ago - of writing a book about Macedonia, without ever having set foot in

the country. He might just as well have manufactured this recent article before he had put his foot into it.

After treating us to bits of confidential chats with the Inspector General, the Austrian and Russian civil agents and the Grand Vizier, its a pity he didn't divulge a trifle of what His August Majesty, the Sultan, whispered in his ear when they were coiled up together on the royal divan in the innermost reception room. The reported brief conversation with your humble servant may be substantially correct. I don't recall it at all. One doesn't like to imagine such a patriotic and scholarly student of modern history purposely signing his full name to a false statement. But as a friend to truth I advise Dr. Oleanthes Nicolaides to reside "more than two decades in Macedonia before attempting his next article for the enlightenment of Germany and the world.

It is but fair to state that the quotations in the above are from a translation of the Doctor's paper.

Sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

Plainfield, N. Jersey
March 10. 1905

Lenox Conard.
Plainfield N. J.
March 10. 1905.

245

REC'D MAY 8 1905

Plainfield, N. J.
May 5. '05

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I thank you, very much, for the photographs of the Monastir orphans. I'll make a good use of them.

Am very glad you can write so cheerfully about the Rockefeller row. I haven't felt in the least blue about it. The protestants ought to feel blue or green. I don't see how reasonable men can take exception to the two statements in the May "Missy Herald." To be sure some might continue to question the wisdom of asking Mr. Rockefeller to contribute. But I wonder if by any chance Mr. Washington Gladden had been engaged in the honorable act of passing around the plate in a church where Mr. Rockefeller

happened to be worshipping he would have indignantly refused to hold the plate long enough in front of the millionaire for the latter to deposit a mite or two. Or fancy the conscientious collector handing back the mites, instanter, if they had got on the plate.

I wish you would kindly ask Mr. Rockefeller to give us - say $50,000 - for our Salonica Agricultural & Industrial Institute. You see this would not involve the Prudential Committee - only you and the Board of Directors of the Institute. Wish I could write this seriously. Am to speak to the 1st Pres. Ch. of Brooklyn, N.Y. next Wed. eve in behalf of the Salonica school.

There are signs that Great Britain is bent on accomplishing something for the good of Macedonia, at last. Poor Macedonia!

Saw Dr. Creegan this a. m. in New York. He was hilarious over his Ohio tour where he found so many good men who adore Mr. Gladden.

Remain,

Yours as ever

Lewis Bond.

Rev. Lewis Bond

Plainfield - N. J. May 5 - '05

246

Rec'd AUG 3 1905

308 Valley Avenue
Easton, Pa.

Aug. 2. 1905

Ans'd AUG 4 1905

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am wondering if you would like to furnish me with a word or two from your pen to the effect that you endorse the ~~Salonica~~ "Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute." People are apt to suspect ~~that~~ the scheme is in opposition to the Board. I explain the situation - of course - but it would be more weighty if I could quote ten definite words from yourself.

I would not use your words in addressing a Congregational audience - in fact I do not appeal to churches which contribute to the Board. Nor would I print your endorsement, without your permission.

The Albanian work keeps appealing to me. I wish you could take hold of it, vigorously. I understand ~~that~~ our Mission advises you to pass it over to some other

Society if you cannot care for it, properly. An American missionary should be stationed there, without delay. Mr. W. P. Blake writes me "Do what you can to have our Board send out a missionary for Albania or else pass it over to some other Board." The present governor of Korcha is, apparently, favorable to our work.

I am here caring for my son-in-law's pulpit during his vacation. Last Sunday, in addition to preaching in a.m. I gave two S. School talks and made two missionary addresses. During the week conducted two funeral services and married a happy couple.

Mrs. Pond and I are in pretty good health. We may return to Plainfield after a fortnight.

With best regards from both of us and also from our daughter, Mrs. Kennedy, I remain

Yours as heretofore,

Lewis Pond.

Lewis Pond
Gaston, Or.
Aug. 2-1905.

if the new station is to be opened in Sofia. While the kindergarten has been here, under the shadow of the other American institutions, no questions about diplomas have been asked.

Although months have passed since I became a regular member of this station, I have not thanked you, or Mr. Daniele, for your kind words of welcome to the mission. Unacknowledged, they were by no means unappreciated.

This has been an unusually busy, as well as happy, season for our family.

I hope Mrs. Barlow is improving in health, and that a pleasant & restful summer is before you.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth E. Clarke

Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke

JUN 28 1900

JUN 28 1900

Samokov Bulgaria
June 14th 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have been advised to consult you about a matter which should perhaps have been attended to earlier, and may be quite unnecessary.

In case the Board at home approve the vote of our Mission that I be removed to Sofia to open a kindergarten there, the first thing for me to do will be to go to the Inspector of Schools in Sofia, presenting documents, and apply for permission to begin my work. As I graduated neither from

9417

Wana Hall, nor from Mt. Holyoke, the only diploma I have to show, is for the course of the Syracuse Normal Training School. In case that is not considered proof enough of fitness to conduct a kindergarten, I should be glad of something more to show.

As I understand, when, or after, Miss Matthews joined this mission, she secured, through Mr. N. G. Clarke, a certificate, or a diploma blank, of having studied two years at Mt. Holyoke. A like certificate might simplify matters at Sifica, in case I go.

After studying three years at Wana Hall, Wellesley, I entered Mt. Holyoke Seminary in Sept. 1885, enough in advance so that two years and the first twelve weeks of the third, prepared me to enter the

senior class, by passing an examination in astronomy in which I had attended Prof. Young's lectures. The rest of the school year I spent in Boston, and instead of returning to Mt. Holyoke in the fall of '85 to finish the course, I was back here in Saunders, called home by brother's frail health.

Excuse me if I have gone too much into details but I am afraid that in the Mt Holyoke fire, back records may have been lost.

As the seminary course is now quite a thing of the past, it may be impossible to procure such a certificate of work done more than ten years ago, but if available, it may be of a good deal of value. Is it asking too much to beg that you look up the matter, expense

Eliz C. Clark
June 1902

248
MAY 12 1902
JUN 27 1902

71 Sveti Kilski
Sofia April 28th 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. of A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

This is really the first day of our Easter vacation, and what will rest me more than anything else, is to know that my pile of unanswered letters is growing smaller. On your return from India, you must have found one almost equal to the one that waited for Miss Stone on her release, and you were very kind to write me personally as well as the general letters to the mission which come through Mr. Bond.

Probably before this, the reports of the various branches of the mission's work will have been sent from Monastir, where the mission is now holding its annual meeting. From them you will learn something of this Sofia kindergarten and training school, if school it can be called which has but three pupils. Often since returning to Bulgaria in '97 I have thought

of your advice in regard to kindergarten work. I was, to be willing to develope it slowly but surely. If all slow growth is sure, I have followed your advice. I am trying to keep it in mind now that it could so easily expand if it were not for the commercial cry of lack of funds. If but one of Cecil Rhodes scholarships of $1500. could be appropriated to this work in various places in Bulgaria $75. more or less for the first year in helping of a kindergarten looks rather formidable to those who must stand back of the enterprise. Even in Philippopolis where they have been talking of it for some time, there is a doubt whether it can be undertaken. I must confess that this question has disappointed me. I am willing to be largely responsible for the expense of training kindergartners, but I can not support them & their kindergartens after they are trained. Please do not think me discouraged, for I am not. The quite remarkable interest that our children have shown in the story of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, has led me to believe more than ever before in the kindergarten as an evangelizing agency in any country. When I think of the perfect attention given, especially

by my older boys who are so wide awake and active, that their restlessness often borders on naughtiness, whenever in answer to their own request "the story" was being told while more than one pair of brown eyes filled with tears, and when told of the "many mansions" which Jesus promised to prepare for all who love Him answered unexpectedly "I want to be with Jesus", "And I", "And I", I am also reminded of the teaching of this same Friend of the little ones when He said "Unless ye become as little children, ye cannot enter the Kingdom of God." I cannot but hope that during the next term we shall be able to see proofs that a real love for the Saviour has been born in these little hearts; and if so, what room for discouragement.

We were very much helped not long ago by a short visit from Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Clark. Tho' they were here for one day only, they were an inspiration to us just in themselves, and their addresses and suggestions with regard to the conduct of work here will continue to be a valuable help. I hope before long there will be a union of the various, rather disjointed lines of work carried on in the church,

into an organized whole which will prove much more effective of good.

Just now various annual gatherings are in order. Besides the meeting in Monastir, the Methodist Mission is holding its Conference in Shumen. We had the pleasure of seeing and hearing Bishop Vincent and Dr. Burt when on their way to Shumen they stopped here a day. Father was the delegate of our Mission to the Conference & I expect him to pass through Sofia tomorrow on his way back to Samokov; that Mr. Baird, who is the only missionary left there, may be free to attend the meeting of the Bul. Ev. Society to be held in the village of Zerovo. Those of us who can not attend these meetings will wait impatiently for the various reports from those who do go. I am anticipating great pleasure in the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Holway to Sofia. They plan to be in Bulgaria several months to study the language as they can not in Salonica.

The tables have turned since we could send you news of Miss Stone. We are now waiting for reports from America.

Very sincerely yours
Elizabeth C. Clarke.

Sofia, Apr. 28, 1902

Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke

Rec'd FEB 19 1904
Ans'd FEB 19 1904

Mr. Z. Plochiad Slaveikoff.
Sofia. February 2. 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D. D.
#14 Beacon St. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton.

By my father's request, I enclose a letter from him in which he thought you might be interested. With so much news cabled from here as from other parts of the world, the mails seem slow enough, and by the time this reaches Boston you will probably know more of conditions here, than any of us know now. In Sofia, the outward life of the place is effected by the condition of things across the border, as little perhaps as anywhere in Bulgaria. We have few refugee families here, but

there are several hundred young men here, supported by the Macedonian Committee, who are waiting for the right time to go back. One can hardly wonder at the desperate spirit of many of them. As one young man said to me. "If I can not get back my property, I can at least prevent the Turks from taking any pleasure in it." This can not be called a christian state of mind, but it is surely intensely human. The prospect is dark enough for all interested in poor Macedonia. The only brightness that I can see in these clouds, even turned inside out, is in the wide spread sympathy with the many suffering ones whether remaining at home or refugees here in Bulgaria.

Sincerely yours in His service
Elizabeth C. Clarke.

Rec'd NOV 3 1904 250

Sofia Bulgaria.
October 18. 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon Street.
Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your of August first has been waiting these two months to be answered, and shall wait no longer. In my life here in Sofia I find that those duties for which a definite time can not be set, are very apt to be left over from day to day as unexpected circumstances claim time and attention. The summer vacation, contrary to my expectations, was the very busy time, then came the beginning of our school year, when the days are fully occupied.

It is a real pleasure to begin another year's work under such favorable circumstances. Miss Stefanova is with me again as assistant kindergartner, and her four years of experience make her valuable help. Then - thanks to Father's generous help - I have two interesting girls in training, with whom I enjoy our close work two or three afternoons a week. I feel that

a decided step in advance has been taken in this that one of these girls pays half the expense of her board. Father pays the rest and the whole board of the second girl, her parents feeling that they are doing quite as much as they can afford in giving her two more years for study after having graduated from the girls school in Sanokor.

All three girls sympathize with me satisfaction that Father is going to be with me after the middle of the school year. I am looking forward to his coming with a great deal of pleasure, and hope that after he has once broken away from the old home in Sanokor with its many associations, he will be more comfortable and happier here than there with none of his own. I regret very much indeed that the inconsiderateness of some members of Sanokor station gives added pain to his leaving his old post. I by no means think that individual preference should be considered more important than the general good, but a little more tact might have been used with better results. Neither Dr. March nor my brother were asked to attend the meeting in which the matter was finally discussed and decided, though they were both in Sanokor at the time, so they can

hardly be held responsible for not telling Father what was coming. I would not have mentioned this at all if you had not known about it.

My only fear in having Father's connection with the School severed is that he will feel it his duty to tour too constantly. In taking a ten days trip with him during the summer I realized as never before what hard work it is for him. From here he can reach a number of places by train, which will be easier, and I shall try to go with him when possible. There is not a little that might be done right here in the city. A beginning is made at character building in the School in Sandoka which needs to be followed up after the boys and girls leave to strike out for themselves. There are many here who have known and loved Father, & I am sure he will find after being here a while that he is "any old taxeter" as he sometimes calls himself. It is my great desire that our home here may be no less a blessing to others than the old home in Sandoka has been.

We have great reason to be filled with gratitude to God that through dear friends He is supplying our need for a building. I have

Sofia, Bulgaria
Oct. 18, 1904

just heard from Miss Lawson that there is reason to hope for that advanced rent from the Woman's Board. I have been expecting it, for the Lord does not usually give us such a part as will be useless, without helping us to the rest. How we need the wisdom to plan just such a building as will be most useful in the years to come! I hope Dr & Mrs. Marsh as well as Father will be here for Thanksgiving when, if the $150 are really granted by the Board, we shall begin to plan definitely for building in the early Spring.

I want to thank you for your kindly interest in the Sofia Kindergarten as in other departments of the work of this mission.

It has often been a wonder to me that the members of the Boards in America can keep in such personal touch with the missionaries in the many and distant fields.

Most sincerely yours,

Elizabeth C. Clarke

Rec'd FEB 29 1908

Inclo 24

1248 Michigan Ave.
Chicago Feb. 27, 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.
14 Beacon St. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In spite of knowing that it is the practice of our mission to vote on the return of each missionary who is away from this post on a furlough, I have failed to make a personal application, and have been making all my plans with the expectation of returning to Bulgaria next August.

With this in mind I wrote last week to Miss Day asking for a part of the amount allowed for a rest in advance. The reply reminds me that a vote of the Prudential Committee is necessary covering my return — before any

re fit is granted, and refers me to you. Does the Prudential Committee vote on the return of missionaries # without any expression from the mission to which they belong? If so, it would be a convenience to me to have my return voted upon that I may plan accordingly; if not, of course I would not wish an exception made in my case even if it were possible.

I would not have raised the question of refit if I had realized what it involved.

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth C. Clarke.

No mission vote recd.
Rec'd - P - C

Elizabeth C. Clarke

Chicago - Ill. Feb. 27 - 1908

a

Jas. F. Clarke

252

MAR 5 1900
JUN 26 1900

Samokov Bulgaria
Feb. 17th 1900

Rev Jas L. Barton D.D.
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

I hoped to send you a few lines at the beginning of the new year but ..... didnt.

In starting the new year there are some points of encouragement. Among these the work now beginning in Kustendil for the first time with capable consecrated workers takes the first place in promise for fruit - though it is but in the beginning.

Of this place I know Mr Firnadjieff has written so that his letter can go to the kind persistent (though so many years) giver for that place, and I think Bro. Thomson has also sent you his report of a visit to Kustendil at Christmas time.

There are also progressive steps in other places. For years a small minority of persons in the Sophia church have been a thorn in its side, talking much, doing little christian work and finding fault with the pastor. They seemed to be more in number than they really were because of their activity. The church as a whole has the past few months, taken a decided stand

in support of its pastor and of his conservative, consistent but progressive ways of working & has dropped from one of its prominent committees one of these malcontents who was causing trouble.

In Philippopolis there seems to be a like small minority, bent on trouble, of which Bro Marsh may or may not have written.

In Ichteman, 18 miles E. N. E. of Samokov there seems to be a reliable-deepening work. The faithful, capable earnest Bible woman has sown and watered the seed for seven years. An uneducated laboring man, who had yet well led in many of the Sabbath & other meetings - has of late, strangely, begun to oppose here.

All of the three men and four women who have been brought into the church by her influence within 20 months were satisfied that she was essentially in the right and the brother in the wrong yet he was so persistent & persecuted her in so many ways that most of these new brethren thought it desirable to yield and this was also the opinion of a committee of four good men, including the pastor of this church, who went to consider the matter. The trouble has resulted in the Bible woman's leaving, at least for some months. but there is evidently good coming to the new church members who, very unexpectedly, found themselves brought into the midst of a quarrel between those in whom they had thought to find the spirit of Jesus fully exemplified.

These new friends are now looking to Jesus for guidance as they would not have done, had they not been brought into their present trying circumstances and they are developing in christian activities. The wife of one of the new members, a few months ago when he united with the church, was ready to stir up the whole ward against him, but has now seen so much of what christian life is that she invited the preachers friends to her home that she might learn what the gospel teaches & last Sabbath she called in her neighbors that they too might hear of Christ.

About 34 years ago a student in the mission school in Philippopolis showed such a good character that he wished him to become a preacher. He thought himself not fitted for this work & continued at his tailor's trade in Constantinople, Yambol, Kustendil - where his daughter - Mrs Finnadjieva, was born, & for many years past in Sofia where he has long been one of the deacons and a pillar in the church. His reliable, earnest christian character & his development in knowledge of the Bible have made him useful as a christian worker and he has, when called, done efficient work in Dchtoum & elsewhere - He has now begun regular work for six months in that city and three or four other places in our field,

and we hope much from his earnest piety & practical good sense. He was somewhat discouraged by his first visit, last week, in Kostenets because of the cold, dead members who have been influenced by the Baptist divisions there.

In many respects there is decidedly a better class of students in the Institute than for years past and much more effort has been made by students to reach the near surrounding villages than ever before.

The Annual Meeting of the Temperance Union is appointed to take place in Philippopolis Wednesday Apr 25th – 60.000 temperance tracts & posters have already been printed from about 3/5 of the $150. Mrs Clarke left with her brother in Chicago when she came here, and 6000 of another temperance tract of about 16 pages is now in the hands of the printer, which will be paid for by the sales of previous issues –

The Bulgarian Evangelical Society meets also in Philippopolis Apr 26-30 for their 25th anniversary. They have specially invited all the missionaries & several of them hope to attend. Our Mission meet in Salonica May 2d – I expectingly wish you might attend all of these meetings – & help us all by your visits there and in the different stations.

My son William expects to be married in Switzerland during the Easter vacation and at once to return home with his wife. As the daughter of a Methodist minister who died years ago; brought up by an earnest christian mother; having gained experience by a varied life of self dependence she has developed a character which promises well for her future usefulness. Her christian spirit and amiable qualities have made her a warm place in our hearts and my daughter and I are glad to welcome her to our home.

Her coming will probably enable my daughter to give herself more fully to her kindergarten work, in which she is an enthusiast and working hard; and also to do more for her Sabbath school class of outside boys which keeps up a good average of 30-40, and is quietly accomplishing much good.

Aside from her expenses in taking the kindergarten course in America of some $600.- She has expended about as much more in materials & other current expense of the class and in paying an assistant for the two years ending next June, and now needs some aid in carrying on the work, the small tuitions received paying much less than the current expenses.

If an allowance for outfit in full or in part can be made to her I am sure it will essentially aid her, but, as she has before hesitated to ask anything for these expenses, she will not probably be willing now to put in her request. Perhaps we ought for this year to have put in at least an estimate for a teacher for the Kindergarten with the amounts asked of the Woman's Board.

Feb. 19th. The congregation in Schteman was yesterday supplied by teacher Gulimanoff - who last year returned to his family here from Johannesberg in the Transvaal where he had been working in connection with the gold mines for some time. He was very much encouraged by the earnestness of the friends in the different gatherings at the church and homes and felt that there was an open door outside of the circle of the friends -

I know you pray that we may all be earnest and efficient in the service of Jesus - With fraternal regards

Yours truly

G. F. Clarke

P.S. Last Annual Report of Board refers to Philippopolis as the capital of Bulgaria (Page 46). Sophia is the capital - & has been. P. never

APR 5 1900
JUN 26 1900

Sophia Mar 23 1900

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

Your letter giving me, from the Prudential Committee, leave to take a needful furlough of some months, was duly received last week in Samokov.

I thank you much for the kindness but it seems impossible that I avail myself of it at once, so as to be able to attend the Ecumenical Conference, which I should have been very glad to do.

Circumstances here make it impossible for me to leave Samokov at least until towards the end of July. Among these reasons is the putting up of a building for baths, wash room, gymnasium &c for the Girls' Boarding School, which I have in a measure planned & have in hand, and it seems impossible for another to take my place here. Possibly I may be able to come so as to attend some of the Northfield meetings.

I came here yesterday with Mr Thomson who has work for the printing office, in order to see about the water supply for the baths, and it seems that, by my coming, we may be able to save quite a sum in the cost of construction and in subsequent expense, by

what I have learned here already - I go tomorrow to spend ~~the Sabbath~~ in Banya where there seem to be a little special interest.

Mr Thomson returns to Samokov tomorrow, Dieu.

I expect to go to Razlog (Bansko &c), about Apr 17th, to attend a council for the ~~separate~~ ordination of pastor Sedloff over the Mehomia church, a new organization now to be formed by a branch of the Bansko church, and afterwards to be in Philippopoli at the meetings of the Bulgarian Temp. Union & Evangelical Society, Apr Apr 25th - 29th. Thence the delegates to our annual meeting in Salonica (May 2) expect to go right on via Adrianople &c.

The Bulgarian Ev. Society wish to make this year a time for feeling & expressing gratitude for God's blessings in the past - & a time for advancing in work in the future.

With the kind paternal regards

Yours Sincerely

J. F. Clarke

Rev. James H. Clarke, D.D.
Sophia, Mar. 23, 1900

Samokov July 3d 1900

Rev Jas L. Barton D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F. Missions

JUL 21 1900
JUL 25 1900

Dear Brother

It seems time that I make reference to two of the decisions of the Annual meeting. The decision that my daughter go to the capital to open a kindergarten was unexpected tho suggested last year. On the whole it seems best, though it will not be easy for me to have her leave me.

All the years that I have been alone she has very tenderly & efficiently cared for my home but now rejoices in the coming of a sister-in-law in whose character we are all much pleased. Home duties, though very cheerfully done, (which she has wished to do) have hindered the doing of much for her kindergarten yet she has succeeded well in it & with energy, working often until late at night, she has prepared herself for her daily duties & also been gaining experience & providing songs &c in Bulgarian, which will help her & perhaps many others in this kind of work. The inexperienced teachers (two), employed by the government in an opposition school, have come to her for advice & instruction which she has cordially given & I am sure, has won their confidence. Many mothers' hearts and homes have also been opened through her little people,

The opposition of ecclesiastics & their influence over & control of others has been not a little discouragement which she has felt. But for this very likely her pupils would have been double in number. There seems to be a wide welcome waiting for her in Sophia both by the evangelical friends and by others.

The Sabbath class of boys from outside & of girls who first came to her, has been a positive success though far from what she would have liked to see. She will go from our home with a father's blessing & prayers for an abundant success.

The decision that Dr Haskell go to Philippopolis was also a surprise. Made in the expectation that there would be no 7th class but the decision that there be such a class makes it needful that he remain. He is needed here until some other one can come.

The examinations in the two institutions have shown good progress among the pupils — but more in the girls school than in the other.

We have, this P.M. finished the work of the trustees at the annual meeting, having had 9 sessions commencing last Friday A.M. Messrs Marsh, Sichanoff & Turnadjieff were the outside trustees. Matters pertaining to teachers,

students and other interests of the institution have been freely discussed and decisions carefully made. Mr Terziff the acting pastor of this church, in addition to his duties in the institute – is to be told that he must better fill the bill as teacher of the Bulgarian language or he cannot remain.

Tonight we are as individuals to talk over the condition of the Ryambol church – a hard case –

I think I have written you of our putting up a building at the girl's school for baths, wash room with 2d story for a gymnasium which can also be made a drying room for clothes –

More recently I have had, somewhat unexpectedly – to see to the building of a second story – for the little building used by the good man servant at the girl's school – done by a special grant of $40 – from the Woman's Board; an extension of the premises of the printing office, – funds saved & found by Mr Thomson, – cost about $400; and a summer retreat in the pine woods 7 miles distant, done by 5-6 persons at a cost of about $230. –

I hope the bath building will be essentially done by Aug. 1st when I expect to start for America where my movements will depend chiefly on Dr Pomeroys advice.

Aside from these reasons I feel quite weary, and need a

rest. I have had but little experience in planning for & erecting buildings & this work, in connection with other duties has been burdensome though pleasant.

You probably have noticed that our missionaries of the Woman's Board a grant of 500 Tk. Levas ($2200.--) for the purchase of premises next to the girls' school. Within ten days we have learned that the owner has failed and all his property sequestered - and will be sold at auction by the Bulgarian National Bank. It may go very low, and it seems very desirable that we now have the means to purchase the property.

If possible I wish the Woman's Board could now act upon the matter and you telegraph if granted - If this is not possible, Will the treasurer advance the money $2200 to me on the surety of property? He has invested for me in Minneapolis - chiefly left by my father - $1500.-

I have from the will of my first wife about $2000. in the hands of Mr Elihu Loomis, 28 State Street Boston - There is due me on a life insurance in the Equitable Mut Life Assurance Society which matures Jany 31, 1907 a little over $1100.- I have written Mr Heizer as to the matter - but doubt if he will feel authorized to advance the money,

In order to be as ready as possible - May I ask that you or Mr Wiggin telegraph me as soon as possible if granted by the Womans Board - "Granted". If allowed me to draw, then only "Allowed". Unless as a business matter it should be done it is not useful that you sign at the end - only "Sanokov Bulgaria Clarke Granted" (or allowed) will be sufficient. If allowable I will pay the amount of the Life Insurance received in Jany 31 - & accrued interest & the balance used from funds in the hands of Mr Loomis or elsewhere.

I hope however that the Woman's Board will grant the same.

The building was put up about 28 years ago & I saw the construction - A frame filled in with brick - The missionaries thought at the Annual Meeting that the property could cost more but that a part, facing on a back street, might be sold off to meet the balance. The one who told me of the sale said the property might go for half its value - We shall keep in the back ground so as not to have the price run up on our account as once was done years ago - Perhaps I ought to write of this matter direct to Mr Wiggin.

I send you by post a copy of "Missionary News from Bulgaria". started, by suggestion of Mr Sleeper just after I came America & had procured some $50- for type for a little machine donated to him. I was wholly responsible for the material & cost of pub which must have been near $300- for the whole time for an average of 600 copies - Subscribers & sales to our circle paid probably for about the postage & the 500-550 copies were at different times sent to every state by the Congl Year Book a guess being made as to where the most good would be gained - I stopped chiefly because I could not afford the time -

Wishing to print a copy for myself I found I could make out 10 sets - of which I send you one for the rooms -

With this I send you 5 temp. tracts & 2 posters - I think I have sent all but the last - which printed last Easter - Perhaps I have written that, of $150- interest received of the brother of my 2d wife - which she had left with him - about 2/5 were given for church building & 3/5 for temperance tracts - 66.000 of these have been printed & perhaps 15000 distributed. Sales will yet pay for the $8. debt on this work - I give individuals freely but urge the boys & men of the Temp. Societies

to buy & distribute, that they may share in giving & doing —

My Mother & children leave tomorrow for Philippopolis. My House & children come tomorrow for cooler weather

With cordial Salutations

Yours Fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Will send Missy News as soon as seen.

Rev. Jas. F. Clarke

Samokov, July 3. 1900

AUG 24 1900

Samokov Aug 11, 1900

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Secretary of A. B. C. F. Missions
Dear Brother

My son has written you of the going of my daughter to open a kindergarten in Sophia & the need of means for rent & assistant teacher -

We shall miss her much here & the work too - for she has been efficient & successful in her department & in other ways in the work in this city. I have great reason to be grateful to God that he has allowed me to have, so near me, so affectionate and earnest children yet the field in Sophia seems to be a wider and more important one & my daughter has been in work there which has prepared her for it.

Your letter of 26 ult came to hand two days ago. I hope the Woman's Board will grant the sum asked. It seems that there was not the urgency in the case such as was reported by Pastor Sichanoff - The Bank knew nothing of any such forced sale & the son said they were not

Rec. Jan. 7. 1901

forced to sell but that they should never live in Samokov & ~~that~~ it might be better for them to sell.
He would talk with his father about it & so the matter lies - The information was sought in such a way that Pastor Popoff thought that the owner would suppose the enquiries came from some one in Sophia - as was really the case.
Were the place now sold & could be had for 500 leas, I think it would be desirable to take it. Mr Heizer has given me leave to draw for this object, to this amount on my personal responsibility. However nothing may be done before I leave, which I hope will be in one or two weeks - when the work in hand will allow of my going -
Work on the girls' gymnasium & bath & wash rooms is going on slowly but well, much hindered by the bursting of wooden logs because of increased pressure by raising the flow of water.
I think it will be a great boon to the school but I may have to pay quite a sum above the appropriation to complete the work well. I am trying to do what will last. E.g. Cement waste water passages at ten times the cost which will last 100 yrs or more

if not broken into instead of boards which would last 2-3 years & often cause trouble. It will be cheaper in the end - much - & save trouble & time. Such is our experience. While overseeing this work through repairs have also been made which were much needed.

A special reason for now writing you is the burning of the Station barn last Sabbath morning about 2½ A.M & on the morning. It seems to have been the work of an incendiary. Our books say it cost $242. but it must be that the materials of a former barn - torn down to widen the street - only 10± years after we had built it - went in also - unestimated.

It seems to be a necessity that we have a barn & my son & I have agreed with a carpenter, now doing all our work - to put up another 2/3 as wide & perhaps 3/4 as high for $176. We take the responsibility, yet with some hope that the Board - as we have heard - has an insurance fund from which at least aid will be given us.

The time of the year - our circumstances & the fact that workmen are on hand who have

just completed other work has made us decide so to do & the station is ready to vote us the use of the ground & so the full control of the building - as long as the Board shall own the property here - unless there be funds to pay, at least approximately for the cost.

This brings up another question - By orders from the Treasurer - all our larger buildings were once insured for 7 years. Then as I remember we were told not to insure as the Board would have an "Insurance Fund" or something of the kind -

This week Dr House has been here & says that the Salonica Station were told quite decidedly - to have their property insured at once, and he thinks that you would wish the same for the buildings here -

Dr Haskell proposes to answer your letter as to buildings used by the Girls' School &c - He may write you more fully as to insurance. If the Prudential Com - wish anything done of course they will direct us in the matter. - With kind regards

Yours fraternally J. F. Clarke

Samokov, Aug. 11, 1900

SEP 6 1900

Samokov Aug 20. 1900

Dear Dr Barton.

Your letter, reporting the grant of $2500 - for the purchase of the place adjoining the Girl's school buildings, came last Saturday - Your letter advising against any purchase - before such grant was made - came a short time ago.

The trustees - last Saturday - voted that I be authorized to see the owner of the property & offer him, if best, up to $2200.

After making all the enquiry which has seemed possible, we understand that there will be no forced sale - but that possibly it may be purchased - I am not sanguine of any immediate result.

It seems worth while to report to you the following - Feb 27. (last) I received a letter from here requiring me to leave Kapol. 500 - in a given place by a kilometer stone under pain of certain death. I reported the case to the government - but too late for them to take any steps in the matter - The governor & the head of the police were both away until too late for them to do anything to take the men. Tracks were seen in the

snow about the appointed place & it seems the writer had some hope of success.

I simply was a little more cautious, as I my self but made no change in my plans or work.

Last ~~Saturd~~ Friday I again received a threatening letter, calling for Napol. 100 - to be paid to the Macedonian Committee (for freeing Mac.) in Samokov before Aug 28. If not death - My house & family would go up - (in fire or an explosion I suppose) - Again the governor & head of the police were absent - but the secretary of the latter promised to do all he could. I left with him a copy of the letter sent me - Kept a copy myself & sent the original to the Eng. Consul General in Sophia - from whom, today, I received an answer that he had reported the case to the Foreign Minister. He added, that the Committee in Sophia had been quite active (in threats) of late, but that he did not think it likely that a foreigner would be molested.

I have been hoping to leave for America during the past week but the work on buildings has hindered - Last week the water works were essentially finished - and fairly well though not wholly so - For over half the cost the contractor will wait a month & this was the bargain for the whole pay,

but it has seemed best to pay 45 Napoleons before the end of the month —

It is possible I may get off this week but more probably next week.

I write this after a weary day of work,

With kind regards

Yours fraternally,

James F. Clarke —

Samolsov, Aug. 20, '00

SEP 10 1900

Samokov Aug 23, 1900

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brother

It seems to me worth while to add a little to that I wrote in my last letter of threats against my life if I did not pay 100 Napoleons to the Macedonian Committee in this city.

There seems to be danger of war with Roumania. All the later reserves have been called upon to be ready to leave home at once, with two pair of skin shoes each & food for 3 days ready & together in Sophia in 3 days after the call of the town crier - It is reported that the cause of this call is the fact that an official in Roumania was murdered by an emissary of the Bulgarian Macedonian Committee & the Roumanians are preparing for war instead of seeking to secure & punish the assassin only, as the Bulgarians say they should do.

It is said that the cause of the murder was the fact that the murdered one has written against the work of the Macedonian Committee.

If these things be so, it may also be that the Committee may take action against me because I have reported to the Consul the threat sent me - which has gone also to the ministry.

The thought came to me today that it might be thought best by you to state the case to the Foreign Department of the United States & ask that an official communication be sent by our government direct to the Bulgarian government, complaining that such a committee in Bulgaria was ~~putting~~ ~~in danger~~ threatening the life of an American citizen.

It seems to me that young Bulgaria is becoming reckless - as was Armenia.

If there be danger it may be too late to help me - but it may be an advantage to others. The date before which I was to pay 100 Napoleons was 15/28 inst - or next Tuesday

I do not feel anxious as to the result - I think that as to these matters I am doing what God wants me to do and the responsibility as to my life is in God's hands.

In my own work, in charge, there is progress. I had thought I might get away two weeks ago - then last week. I had much hope that I could leave this week & now state to myself next Tuesday, or Wednesday - To others I say when the work is done - Much of the time 20-30 persons have been working on new buildings or repairs - which have seemed needful for various reasons, under my general direction - & by plans I have made & must see carried out.

I left my letter for supper, and as we sat down two policemen came with a letter from the Prosecutor of Sophia asking that I meet him at 8 A.M. tomorrow morning - which I agree to do -

He must have come as to the cases I have reported to you and therefore it will be just & courteous to the Bulgarian government to wait for further developments before bringing this case specially to the notice of the U. S. States government.

Miss Mary Haskell arrived here tonight and received a royal welcome from a larger portion of students in the girls' school & others who are here in vacation.

Twelve of our station have, during the last two days been enjoying our Pine Forest home & getting variety & rest -

Miss Stone is spending some three weeks in visiting places in connection with our Samokov.

I have this week received letters from three of the former students in the Girls' school - All want work. Miss Stone can counsel & aid them all - while on her tour -

Yours fraternally
J. L. F. Clarke

I am not sure whether I have written you that the Bulgarian Government wants by the 25th of Sept. to have a school in operation in Eastern Roumelia

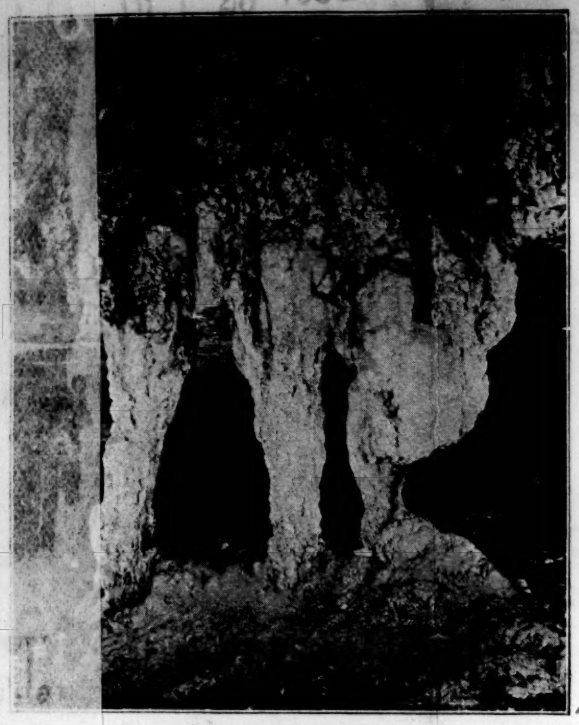
Šamokov, Aug. 23, 1900

OCT 25 1903

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D.,

RATES REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.

258



THE BRIDAL ALTAR.

MAMMOTH CAVE HOTEL.

HOTEL AND CAVE
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

H. C. GANTER, MANAGER.

near Mammoth Cave, Ky. Oct. 22d 1903

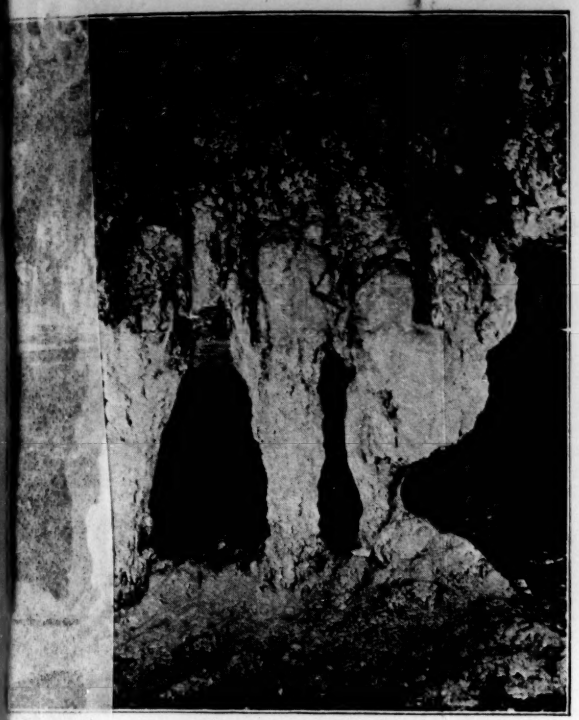
Dear Dr Barton

I have been strangely led, 1st by Bishop Walden of Cincinnati to join him at Nashville Tenn. where I was at home in Jubilee Hall Fisk University — then here, where I seem a very welcome guest at the home of Mr L. W. Hazen — nephew of the Gen Hazen, whose widow Adl Dewey married — a cave hunter & explorer & his wife too — They tell me to stay as long as I wish & I told them that I wanted to stay until next Monday (Oct 29) & perhaps ere that time shall tell them I wish to stay longer. (2-4 weeks). I have an invitation to stay at Battle Creek 2 weeks "complimentary"

& then at lowest rates as long as I wish to stay. I expect to go there this week after a day or two at Bishop Walden's & probably shall go there (via Bishop Walden) when I leave here. Mr Hazen is a Quaker - but a wonderful man.

I should much prefer Ceylon in spring but for various reasons this seems best.

I spoke at Fisk University to some 400. Also there I went to find Bishop Walden at Meth. Episc. Central Medical Coll. to some 300 students. Bishop W. & others who had come there from Cincinnati to meet him with regard to the interests of the institution were on the platform. The speaking of those who came was about 2½ hours - The last was Bish. W. As he began to speak of what others had been saying - he saw one near one corner & abruptly breaking off his talk he came & said, "Why here is Dr Clarke of Bulgaria - where I spent several days in 1898-9 - & we talked only of the work of Christ" &c &c. Among other things he said was that he wanted all the walls of division broken down. After the 2½ hours they called me up for 5 minutes. I took off my coat & in shirt sleeves - as an object lesson - said what I wished to say & spoke 5 minutes



THE BRIDAL ALTAR.

RATES REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.

MAMMOTH CAVE HOTEL.

HOTEL AND CAVE
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

H. C. GANTER, MANAGER.

Mammoth Cave, Ky. _____ 190

On the car (8 miles) from the Glasgow Junction a few in a friendly way as to an interest in the colored race led to an invitation to his home leaves here — I spoke yesterday to about 60 persons — some of the young men being hard drinking, careless young men —

I probably shall preach here next Sabbath. I have the freedom of the home — a free horse to ride — a range of 5000 acres of Mr Hagers farm above & he will take me to some of the caves he has found beneath — far more beautiful & he says larger than Mammoth Cave —

But I started to write on business — I think I have found the man for Samokor in St Louis where I spoke on the Sabbath. Monday I talked with Dr Burnham of him & his estimate of the man is high — I shall make further inquiries ere I write you more. I also wish to ask how about a lady to take Miss Matthews place

ere long — at the head of the Girls' Boarding School — Last year we asked for such a person — Has anything been done — or is the matter dropped? There was one teacher at Fisk who impressed me favorably for such a position — but I do not know whether you would wish to secure such a person — Please answer me here if you can do so. C/o Mr L. M. Hazen Mammoth Cave P.O. Kentucky so that I can get it by next Saturday. Just a postal telling how stands the case as to a lady teacher — to telle Director when best — for Samokow G.B.S. will be all that is needed —

I know that Dr Barton will not be in Boston but hope that Dr Daniels or some one will answer so much at once —

Yours fraternally
J. F. Clarke

Rev. James H. Clarke, D.D.
Mammoth Cave P.O.
Nov 2, 1900 #59

Rev James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

I write to you to state the case as it now seems to me as to possible candidates for the Coll. + Theol. Institute at Samokov - When you told me, "Find the man + tell him to apply," you seemed to put some responsibility upon me + the matter was constantly before me. I have seen two persons as to whose fitness there seems much to say -

1. Mr Geo. Merrill - son of Dr Merrill of Minneapolis Minn. We had heard of him in Bulgaria + I was very glad to see him in St Louis - though it was but for a short time in the business room in the rear of the church. At that brief interview I was not very favorably impressed with his appearance + words. He spoke somewhat doubtingly as to going - + did not seem to have a positive character. I probably misjudged him, as I understand from the following taken from a letter from my nephew George L. Marsh, now preaching in Ward, Colorado to whom I wrote to make inquiries as to Mr Merrill.

Mr Marsh was one year behind Mr Merrill, but saw much of him as they were together on a missionary committee. I think Mr Merrill was graduated last summer at Chicago & that Mr Marsh has gone out to preach before graduation, but it may be that Mr Merrill graduates in 1899.

In answer, in part to questions I sent, Mr Marsh writes (I condense) "I believe there is not a man I know whom I could recommend as heartily as I can Mr Merrill, provided his health is good enough. I judge that he inherits a good constitution & that his weakness was temporary, coming from a breakdown in studying some years ago. I know the opinion of his friends in the seminary was that he would be better when he got out into active work & as he has been talking of going, I have no doubt he is much better. He certainly is an intensely earnest active & aggressive Christian. I should say that he adapts himself to all classes of men readily, so as to draw them to himself. I have known him only in the seminary but I believe he attracts men everywhere. He is decidedly genial, exceedingly energetic & pushing, & needs to be kept from doing more than he is able rather than otherwise.

I do not know of another man for the place of whom I could speak in such unqualified terms. If his health is sufficient I think he will be a capital man for the place. I think his wife will be a great help to him. I knew her at the seminary also. She too is genial & strong in character. I intended to condense - but have given the letter nearly in full.

2 The second person I have seen is Rev Theo. T. Holway, Pastor of Maplewood church near St Louis. By the committee at the meeting, I was designated to that place for Sab. A.M. & spoke in their Sab. School in the morning & in the church in the A.M. During the afternoon, before going (about 7 P.M.) to my second designation, I had considerable conversation with him of various matters as Christian work and an incidental remark, not referring specially to missionary work, - that he was ready to go where God called him. Led me to state the case of the Institute in Samokov and to talk with him about it. He was ready to go if best & his wife afterwards

He is good in his studies and where well is then
thorough, exceptionally so. Is persistent, very clear
decided in character & has a positive influence.
He also has a strong clear-cut way of putting things.
He is a good writer. I have not heard him debate but
he is a clear thinker & speaker. He certainly has exer-
ted a permanent influence on men of the seminary.
He has long thought of the missionary work. He
told me last ~~spring~~ year that he was perfectly ready to go
to the foreign field and I understood that his health
was the only thing which kept him back. I am
sure he will throw himself into all mis-
sionary work. I have never known him as a
teacher except two or three times in a mission
study class in the seminary. On these occasions
he did capitally. I know he has a class of boys in the
Sab. School. If he is fitted to teach and able to en-
dure it. I know he will do it gladly.
Altogether I considered him the strongest man in
the seminary last year. Though he was in the
class before me, I saw a good deal of him as he
was chairman of the missionary committee
of which I was member.

expressed her willingness to join him in that work.

I was pleased with Mr Holway in his work among the people - his readiness & aptness in ~~meeting with~~ giving a word of cheer or consolation those with whom he met, his personal appeals to one, impenitent yet a man, serious, warned by the unexpected death of a loved comrade who "was ready to go"; and his genial conduct in the Sabbath school & elsewhere.

His wife did not seem strong yet much like Mrs Byington who went to Bulgaria in 1858 - is the mother of healthy capable children & still lives.

After the Minister's meeting Monday morning Dr Burnham kindly gave me all the time that seemed needful & spoke very highly of Mr Holway - I wrote down from his lips;

Mr Holway "is genial, wholesome in person, unquestionable character, energetic, four years in his church & progressive, spiritual, good grasp of situation, has staying power, remarkably faithful & good in detail." Of his scholarship Dr Burnham did not know.

Since the meeting in St Louis, I had written by my nephew who had known Mr Merrill in the / by advice of his brother

seminary and had intended to await his answer - but it was much delayed & as my impression of Mr Merrill has been as I write above, I wrote to Mr Holway of my impressions and alluded to Dr Burnham's opinion of him & suggested that he & his wife again prayerfully consider the matter again & if they still regarded the work as they had expressed their minds to me, that he give me the names of some of his college & seminary professors to whom I could write to inquire about him. I regarded your word, "Find the man &c" as including thus much. I wrote to Mr Holway that I did so only as a brother deeply interested in the matter, with no claim that he answer me but knowing the circumstances & that the data I got might aid the Prud. Committee in their decision after getting other credentials &c. I added that he might go directly to Rev Scott Davis who was the one I supposed, to whom to make application if he was ready to go & that the question of health would doubtless be decided by a physician. There has not yet been time for an answer from him

The (perhaps) doubt as to the health of Mr Merrill and the four years experience in the successful pastorate would favor Mr Holway. I state the whole case so far as I know it. I shall do nothing more without advice from you or Dr Daniels - Should you think best it may be well, on my part, to get statements as to both persons, not giving either any definite expectation & perhaps stating to each that there was another candidate under consideration - Still it may not be proper or best that I go further but that Dr Daniels now take up the matter - If you wish me to do more I shall wish advice whether to make enquiries as to both persons or one &, if one, which.

Nov 8 Another reason for my writing you has been my own health. For two days it seemed as if the result might be more than serious. With scarcely any cause that I can understand Tuesday night (Oct 30) I began to have bloody discharges & there were, till daylight this morning, 5 in all, with 2-3 exceptions consisting each of about a table spoon of blood, or bloody slime. Dr Hazen regarded the matter as so serious that he spoke of calling another physician as counsel - This morning my bowels are becoming regular, but I am weak. Still it seems best to send this.

I had planned to be at the polling station here on election day with 40 of the Moody books, 1000 temp tracts & others from Am Tr. Society as many

To Sheet 5th.

I find that I skipped this page - Am now going to the P.O. at mouth of Mammoth Cave 2 miles off.

Page 4th Clarke

could there be met as no where else in this region
since to Cincinnatti to home of Bishop Walden M.E.
who twice visited us in Sanator - perhaps speak
ing in C. Wednesday night, & then to Battle Creek
for 2-3 weeks. I have withdrawn ~~my~~ an offer
to speak in Cincinnatti next Wednesday though it is possible
I shall go as planned & be able to do as I
had proposed.

I have a copy of the October Herald. My
host, Dr Hazen, saw in it the portrait of
Rev Wm Hazen & I have given him the Her-
ald. He said "I named that boy". He has been very
kind to me in my stay here now of two weeks - giving
me the freedom of his house, grounds & horses.
though I have not used the latter. He has had an
eventful life. When a boy of 16. his grandfather
sent him some days journey ~~across~~ to give, the afterwards
notorious John Brown $1000. With his father a physician
on McClellan's staff - he was in Russia when a
child. Later his father sent him with Dr W. H. Thom
son to Palestine 9 years later he went with him
again as artist, photographer &c - sailed around
the Sea of Galilee &c & made some of the pictures of
the Textbook. He was well acquainted with N. P. Willis
& other noted persons of 1-2 score of years ago.
He married a Spanish lady - daughter of Castelar of Cuba
& was led to go as a filibuster with a party to Cuba, but they
were at once taken by Spanish troops & marched to Morro
Castle. Being left a little while, he & 4 others climbed
to a high place in the castle on a ladder, hardly safe &
thence saw their companions below but chased by another
body of troops who had marched in. The coming of the
American Consul led to their giving themselves up

but a court martial condemned all to death & they were put on Cervera's vessel to be taken to Spain for execution. For various reasons all were freed from irons & he & another ate at the table of Cervera who often asked him of life in the U.S. - Pardon was secured by the Consul -

For years he was a government detective on Western railroad in Louisville & - Among many arrests by him was Middleton - a notorious robber by whom he was wounded -

When a boy he freed Bell from prison - who is now a member of Congress - As a photographer painter & (his wife painter & teacher of needle work) he spent three years on Ohio & in his own house-boat tying up & forth giving lessons in which they made much money but have been generous in giving to those in need. Under his uncle Gen Hazen (whose wid on Admiral Dewey married) as aid-de-camp he went up the Nile with Baker's expedition. For 5 yrs past he has been a cave hunter & explorer here in which his present wife has been a companion (18 hours underground at their last trip) & has found other caves more beautiful & he claims larger than Mammoth Cave. One of these I visited with Mrs Hazen a guide & wife same - last Monday - In 4 hours we travelled about 8 miles.

A few words of my interest in the colored race - when I met him 1/4 hour on the cars led to my being invited here to a prayer & kind home 1/3 mile from any public road, & it has been good for me. I trust also to them - for we have had many serious words & lessons - together.

Please have sent to Mr. S. W. Swan Mammoth Cave - a copy of Board's Almanac for 1890 & Kentucky & Nov. Herald & charge same to me in care of Mr. Wiggins

Rev. Jas. F. Clarke

260

NOV 14 1900
NOV 15 1900

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov 12 1900

Dear Dr Barton

I recently wrote you of Rev Mr Holway of Maplewood (near St Louis), referring to my own impressions of him when I saw him among his people & in his own home - also Dr Burnhams high opinion of him - I also referred to the high estimate Mr Geo Marsh, son of Mr Marsh of Philippopolis - now preaching in Nebraska; has of Mr Merrill, son of Dr Merrill of Minneapolis Minn - with whom he had much to do in Chicago Theol. Seminary - though a class behind him.

I queried how far your word, "Find the man & let him to apply" - authorized me to go in making inquiries as to individuals - and again the estimate given of Mr Merrill came after I had written encouragingly to Mr Holway as he

to page 4.

I turned over two leaves & now continue this from p. 6.

If best for me to seek credentials as to either Mr Holway or Mr Merrill - I suppose they would eventually go to you or Dr Daniels.

One reason for hastening the matter of getting a Director for Sanitarium is the health of Mr Thomson. He has been working very hard. When, on the return of Dr Haskell from America, it was found that he felt absolutely unprepared to take the work of oversight of the Printing Department it seemed needful - absolutely needful - that Bro Thomson continue that work.

But it also seemed desirable that he continue to act as Director, as he had led in making changes which it was almost impossible for any one else to carry out. He was ambitious to furnish all the work needed to give the students work; then last Spring his translator, who has been an efficient worker, failed him for months - being out of health - I feared he would then break down - His summer vacation

was not so restful as he had hoped it would be & he must soon have a change. This now nearly or quite ten years since he has been free for a furlough & if he shall be obliged at the end of the present year (collegiately) to leave, it will be very desireable that his successor be on the ground even though he be not able to take the place until later.

I should much hope that Mr Thomson could be able to stay until the end of June 1902 & that Mr Holway, if he be the one - could go out in May 1901 & get acquainted with the situation -

Hoping that you have had a profitable & pleasant trip to Mexico -

Yours fraternally

Jas F. Clarke

(Mr Holway) (page 4)

seemed to me much more likely to fill the bill at Samokov than Mr Merrill so far as I saw him in St Louis.

After I wrote you it came to mind that I had heard that the Prudential Committee had approved of our having two new men in one mission - the 2d one being for Albania. Is this so? Would there be a probability that you would send out the two men to these two places - if they shall have satisfactory credentials?

Is it the proper thing for me to correspond with Mr Holway (& Mr Merrill if he seeks aught of me as he has not yet except in a jocular talk at St Louis) with the expectation that both will be appointed if credentials are satisfactory?

Is it best for me to write to their professors to learn about both of them or is this so private a matter that such correspondence should be carried on only by Dr Daniels or yourself?

I wish to do anything to expedite the matter, but to avoid what I ought not to do,

(3)

I, yesterday, received a full letter from Mr Howey asking information as to the work in Samokov - climate, circumstances &c, & hope to answer it today without entering into the matter more than I should be authorized to do simply as being a friend interested & knowing circumstances in Samokov.

The call for a man for Albania is a strong one & that place needs a strong man, tact full in many ways. The responsibility of the one going there & his usefulness - in the whole of life's work may prove to be even greater than will come upon the one going to ~~Philip~~ Samokov, though the latter position would now seem to be the more important one.

It has seemed to me that God has kindly led me since I saw you - in meeting Mr Holway, being in Fisk University, & elsewhere in Nashville, - near Mammoth Cave, in the home of one I never knew of before. There, & in the neighborhood, God seemed to bless feeble efforts; - in Louisville for a few hours in the home of the host of Mr Moody when he was there Col. who has thousands of relics of a prehistoric race who lived in Turkey, - & in Cincinnati where I spoke last Wednesday Eve to the people of Rev Mr Pratt.

It has seemed best to come here, "aguest for two weeks & then at lowest rates" & stay 3-4 weeks. I should have much preferred Clifton Springs, but some reasons weighed more than preferences.

When I leave here I expect to be in Chicago & it may be best to go as far from there as Minneapolis

It does not seem to me best to act further as to learning of Mr Holway from his instructor unless you shall write me that this is proper & desirable. Has Mr Merrill begun any correspondence as to going to Bulgaria? Is it desirable for me to write him as to his going?

(To page 2d)

Rev. Jas. F. Clarke, D.D. 261

NOV 21 1900

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
SUPT.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment.

Open All the Year.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov 17. 1900

Dear Dr Barton

Yours of 15th inst. has just come to hand - & I have sent it on to Mr Holway, with a half sheet of my own, advising him to make application to you at once & both he & his wife are ready to follow the leadings which God seems placing before him. He was married about five months ago - His wife does not seem to have a vigorous body & I, when there & again in my letters to him, have expressed my doubts as to her physical ability to go.

He answered me that both his wife & her sister had been approved by a life insurance company as good risks. Both Mrs Morse & Mrs Byington especially the latter were of a like slim build but

are still living after many years in Bulgaria & in America & are the mothers of vigorous children.

I have had no further communication with Mr Merrill. Our little talk in St Louis left on me the same impression as on yourself — I think I shall write him ere long.

The tendency to dysentery of which I wrote — which caused me some thoughtfulness when I was at Mammoth Cave (region) seems essentially to have passed away. I reported it here when I came — but I think they have left it to proper diet to correct.

I enclose letters to Mr Higgin (which you can read) & to Mr Chapin

Yours fraternally

Jas F. Clarke

P.S. Will there be a desirability that I go to Minneapolis for the sake of Mr Minot when I get to Milwaukee. I have a minister's rebate order until Dec 31, 1900.

J. F. C

The chaplain here has left with me the leading of morning prayers in the Sanitarium during his absence this week. He knows that I am decidedly not a Seventh Day Adventist.

My letter to Miss Gordon is in answer to one from her asking about the wreck of the Charleston off Luzon — the circumstances of which I received from one once a Bulgarian pupil in Samokov — now a Christian on the Helena. I forwarded the statements to Secy Long which led to a court of inquiry & perhaps you would like to read the letter.

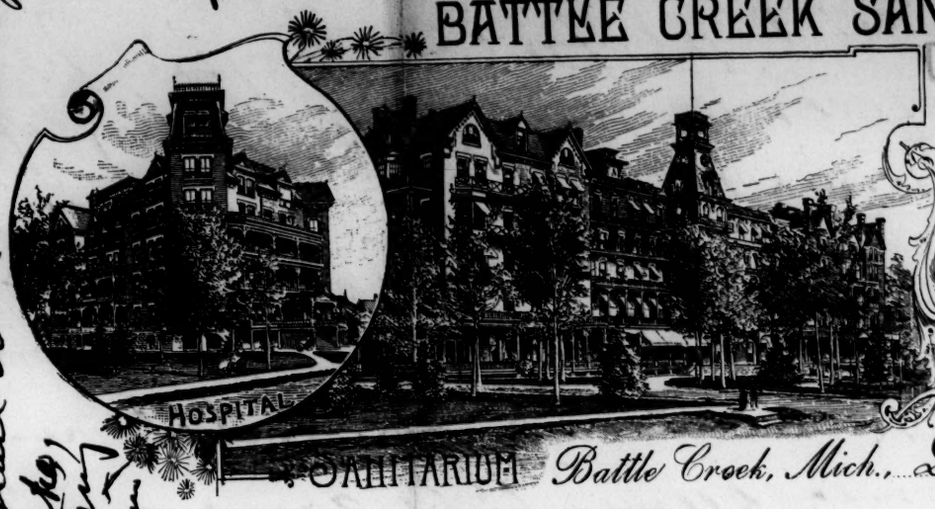
Read well at Pastor's Sidney - Lyman
Rev. Jas. F. Clarke D.D.

262

DEC 17 1900

DEC 18 1900

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM



J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
SUPT.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment.

Open All the Year.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec 18 1900

Dear Dr Barton

It seems me desirable that you see this letter - just received, as you will see - when he returned your letter to me which he had kept for some time -

I judge that all concerned are near the point of deciding in favor of Bro Holway's going - but the questions of so leaving aged parents is so serious a one that, in answering his letter at once, I did not dare to further press his going - It often costs much to be a missionary - yet God gives great blessing to those in the work - a recompense to those giving up their friends & those going.

I have travelled some 5 miles in the past week, spelling my own chair about the square, last yesterday it was a mile - to day 2/3 on a sleigh - I shall do all I can to get gain strength. Greeting to Mrs Barton & the boys seems to be laying his hand on me. I can now plan for the future

I am still perforce staying here. The exceeding great pain in my left Knee during the first week of my trouble scarcely allowed of sleep but the physician took away a few spoonful of matter & the fomentations here since seemed to be gaining on the trouble & I hope that in two weeks I shall be able to go to Chicago - It may be much longer.

Daily I have Electricity nearly an average of twice. Two sets of hot fomentations on each knee, & a cold compress on each knee when not under other treatment, put on 2-3 times a day.

They have been kind in many ways. I wrote Dr Kellogg for terms - stating my case. His answer promised two weeks all free & all treatment afterward - for board the lowest price - I understand this was to be $9.- per week but no bill for board has been sent me. Such are usually given each Monday - It has been intimated that all will still be free. In the absence of the Chaplain for special work - he has left me to lead the devotional exercise at the table for some 20 days.

I could write much more, as to matters here but it would require too long a letter. I pray for the spirit so strong at Elgin Springs - Yours faithfully J. F. Shaffer

Rev. Jas. F. Clarke, D.D. 263

JAN 12 1901

JAN 14 1901

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
SUPT.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment.

Open All the Year.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jany 9. 1901

Dear Dr Barton

When, on the train to St Louis, you said to me, in answer to my inquiries as to men for Samokov, "We have no men in view, find the men & let them to apply". I supposed there was a question only as to Mr Merrill - acted accordingly. In your letter of 19 ult you referred to Mr Ostrander as if there were reasons for his going to Samokov rather than Mr Holloway. I did not then understand why you so wrote. Today I had a letter from Dr Haskell referring to an understanding in Samokov that Mr Merrill - nephew of Dr ~~Haskell~~ House & Mr Ostrander, nephew of Mr Thomson - should be invited

to come to the two places in our field. In talking & writing to Mr Holway I did not know that our missionaries in Samokov, (Dr Home was there for a time) had this understanding that these two nephews should be sought.

In your letter of Dec (?) you approved of what I had done so far as Mr Holway was concerned & for this reason I hardly understood a seeming change of opinion as it seemed from yours of Dec 19th. It may be you had in the mean time had letters from Samokov stating an understanding of which I did not know.

While I at first & since have placed before Mr Holway the positions in Samokov & supposing this to be the first one to be filled. I have also ~~spoken~~ written of Albania & stated that the location would be left to the mission. & sent him your letter referring to the matter & that he would apply to Dr Daniels &c.

(2)

From that he would see of the call to Indiare - & in writing to him I have also referred to the possibility of God's calling him to some other field than Bulgaria -

As to the capability & character of Mr Merrill - there have been high recommendations - but he has decided that it is their duty to stay where they are -

Of Mr Ashander I know absolutely nothing - It is very natural that Mr Thomson should wish him to come & he may be just the man for the place -

To me it seems more probable that Mr Holway will fill the place in Samokov well - than that Mr Ashander will do so.

You do not say, in your letter, whether Mr Osthander graduates this year - as I suppose - or is a resident graduate - or of a lower class - I suppose you know nothing of his age character or attainments.

If he be of equal capability with Mr Holway. The latter has had an experience as a pastor of over four years & I sent you his letter & Dr Burnham's estimate of him.

Dr Burnham has since written again of sundry matters & again speaks highly of his influence in the revival efforts & of his christian development - especially since his marriage (I think some eight months ago). Mr Osthander may have had an experience in teaching which will outweigh this experience as a pastor. but I have hoped that Mr Holway's earnest, aggressive christian character would be a potent influence which is needed & would be helpful in Samokov.

From his name I suppose that Mr Osthander is not of American birth. Dr Clark, in one letter to the Mission

+ "He is very conscientious, spiritually minded & yet he is developing heartily, so far as his marriage is much loved by us all. I shall be there during meetings until the Christmas holidays & after that, he is one of the earnest workers. He will make more a useful man."

years ago, referred to the desirability that missionaries in one wealthy should be of one nationality - I do not think any one in your mission would have done better in charge of the Institute than Bro Thomson. He has done wonderfully well in different & various trying difficulties. Still I think his early training has led him to view some matters differently from his associates.

He has had a long experience in the work with others - Mr Ashander - would be taking an important place - wholly unacquainted with the work workers. I refer to these matters for such consideration as you think they should receive.

Near Christmas time the case of a pastor in Wisconsin who has been very successful from his settlement, about four year ago - until now - was brought to my mind - Not knowing that so much had taken place to alienate him - I was led to send him a letter asking him if God did not want him to make a New year's present of his life to Bulgaria or Macedonia.

When Mr Merrill wrote me that they had decided to stay where they are - it seemed worth while - on the basis of your visit to me on the cars - to write to this pastor - I have no answer as yet.

My daughter seems to be prospering in her kindergarten in Sophia though it is not large.

I am decidedly gaining my health - moved my own wheel chair about 1½ miles today & have stood on my feet & bent my knees which I could not do two days ago - I hope to be in Chicago in 2-3 weeks -

With kind regards - Yours fraternally

J. T. Clarke

I found this on the floor - I was not invited. It means that the Puritans persecuted other sects & that there be no law as to keeping the first day of the week. To this principle those about me all think that all should come. Perhaps they would continue so to think were they in the majority.

You are cordially invited to come to the College Chapel, Friday evening, at 7 P. M., February 1, to study the subject of

The Fatal Mistake of the Puritans.

"Now, as never before, we need to understand the true science of Education. If we fail to understand this, we shall never have a place in the Kingdom of God."

A study will be given on Christian Education in the College Chapel every Friday evening.

Clarke FEB 12 1901 264

K SANITARIUM

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
SUPT.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment.

Open All the Year.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feby. 1901

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear Brother

I enclose to you two letters. That to me from Prof. Riggs you need not return; the other I should like when convenient. It seemed to me desirable that I have a more definite idea as to the going of Mr Ashander, so I wrote to Prof. Riggs (their supposing him to be the son of Dr Riggs). Mr Ashander did not write to me as you wrote to me that you had suggested to him; I wished to know more about him ere I should write to him, lest I err in some way in so writing. Of course the "confidential" does not exclude you. Though I was much pleased with Mr Holway & think him quite capable to become fitted for the work in Samokov, the enclosed letter implies that Mr Ashander would begin with a greater adaptation to the

place than Mr Holway. I shall write you as soon as I can, urging his decidedly if possible going so as to be in Samokov before the present year closes in June - so as to get into the work, more fully by seeing the institution at work & by being present at the Annual Meeting - **which I hope you will attend.**

I learn that you are going to India. It seems to me very desirable that you visit our missions also & that you probably can do so with very little extra cost of time or money.

Naturally the meeting this year will be in Samokov - Judging from the past it will commence somewhere about the 5-10 of July, giving a little time for rest to those engaged in teaching. I know of no reason why the meeting could not be appointed at any time in July or August - whenever you would be returning from India - Perhaps you would like to visit all the missions in Turkey after on your return & very likely, by planning in season beforehand, the times of the meetings would easily be arranged to suit your convenience & at the end you could make a <u>longer stay in Samokov</u> & rest in our home with horseback or carriage rides on the plain or bunk in our little cottage in the "Pine Point"

<u>Do</u> come at <u>least</u> to <u>Samokov</u>.

I hope I shall be there at that time. It seems to me that we need there & in all our work in Bulgaria to have a new start towards & to a higher spiritual life - that we must see a new consecration in all the Xn workers - that God calls for a forward movement in this line.

You may be surprised at the other letter. Aside from my cousin & college room mate Dr Pease - the daughter of my mission associate - Mr Merrin - who was with us & seemed some what as a daughter, is in California at Pasadena - When I was last in America she wrote Mr Frear as to my coming - but he did not think the expenses would warrant it. I now wrote him that I did not think there was more than one probability in twenty that I could go - but that I would like to know what he thought about my so going in California.

meantime a month's time & my paying my own expenses.

I have been hoping to get back to Samoa by May 1st & take classes I would have had were I there. My enforced stay here now seems to make my return there impossible - though I shall only give it up when it becomes absolutely so.

If I do not get there by May 1st for the beginning of the Summer term - I know of no special urgency of my being there before Annual meeting or even Sept 1st. I had thought of going from here to Chicago about Dec 15 (Had made arrangements to eat at the Commons of Dr Taylor) & being there or vicinity for some two months or more & Dr Hitchcock had written of my having work for a month or two, preferably later, but my enforced remaining here has put all plans in abeyance if not more. I now have no plan except, when I can, to go to Chicago & then decide. I wish to do what is best.

As to the object for which Dr Pomeroy asks leave that I come to America I have accomplished nothing as yet. (If that matter I'm told son to write him) I have a clergyman's certificate to travel at half price in the Central & Western rail roads for 1901. I was invited to speak in Lansing Mich. Jan 17 - I did not then think my trouble would continue so long. I am gaining daily but very

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
SUPT.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment.

Open All the Year.

Battle Creek, Mich.,

slowly. The physician gave me leave to use crutches yesterday for half an hour & increase ten minutes daily. I may gain rapidly - but I no longer dare plan for any definite date. One hope I had in speaking from Chicago as a center was that I might find some one to return with me to Bulgaria & another that I find some others who were suitable & ready for the missionary work - so as, at least, not leave Bulgaria unsupplied - in case either of the others should not go.

What think you of the above plans? - Is it worth while at all to think of going to California - after spending a month or more about Chicago. & staying in C. for a month & a half more or less? (X)

I shall be ready to hear the expense from mentions - if best. Thought I suppose I ought to take a sleeper so as to be in good trim for work. I incline to not do so but to save the expense.

(X) Perhaps I ought to know what Dr Daniels - but they correspond[illegible] all later with you.

I have hitherto been useful here. Have recently been the starting cause & have somewhat pushed the sending of form petitions to Congress, many of which were to both houses. The forms of the Blanket bill enclosed were sent me by Dr Wilbur Crafts whose name was on the other part of the paper. I have corresponded with him for 2-3 years. The chaplain gave me the opportunity to bring up the matter at the close of the Friday evening Vespers at which time the largest number of the patients are gathered, of any regular meeting. The chaplain acted as chairman. & Dr Lewis of Plainfield N. J. the editor of the Sabbath Recorder the organ of the Seventh Day Baptists an able man & very attractive speaker, agreed to speak & did so forcibly & well. I then proposed that these two men & a Mr Thomson be a committee to consider the bills given on the enclosed paper & report fraction. This left the matter essentially in their hands. The result of votings in four different gatherings of the family of the Sanitarium & by their signing of those not present, was an average of 250 1/4 persons who hailed from thirty one different states. The young men in the message & bath rooms refused to vote as they had seen Dr Crafts

name on the other part of the paper & claimed that he would somehow get these petitions & use them to favor a law for a Sunday Sabbath. I refer to this in part to show how indoctrinated they are & bound to the 7th Day Sabbath as kept there. They had heard Dr Craft's (The physician's signature) your letter of 9th ult (14th also received) rather surprised me, in that you wrote, "I wish some of those good Battle Creek people would see their opportunity & respond at once". The Sanitarium people would very likely give us a bath place - or a sanitarium in Kentucky - but not for a church for those whose Sabbath is the first day - There may however be a very little hope. The Sankey & wife are here for treatment. They know the wife of the pastor in Knoxville. He is visiting here for the general benefit & for this has sent to Chicago for an instrument.

Perhaps he will have the desire to bring up the matter & will call out a gift of some amount. I have not yet had an opportunity to speak to him about it.

I would very much like to have a sanitarium like this started in Bulgaria but not by Seventh Day workers - even though their hearts seem warm for X. We have already had too much of such dividing in Bulgaria & Macedonia.

I suppose you will soon receive a few of the circulars of the Sanitarium, which I have asked them to send to you. Dr Kellogg's little book, "The Patients Directory" gives the best idea of the work in a small space. "Seen through the eyes of a Visitor" (a speaker of M.C.T.U.) is quite readable & a few lines at the close show Dr Kellogs ambition. Of these things I am writing & intend to send you a copy & also two Reports marked.

I have written 178 letters since coming here. Some of them postals. I think more than half having some reference to Bulgaria. Five of the packages such as are sent you have gone to Bulgaria & twenty six little books written by a warm hearted preacher who was here for treatment have gone to the different workers all with at least a postal. Perhaps I am wrong in referring to these things - but I have feared you would regard me as useless here. I shall go to outside work as soon as it shall seem possible to do so.

I in hinted as say that I think it some what doubtful whether it would be wise to give the S.D.A. means (1000 $) to Kind Will. What was sent through me was given conditionally for a certain purpose & cannot be used for other purposes.

Don't forget Calendar

Mrs E. G. White

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D.

265

FEB 18 1901

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 15 1901

Dear Dr Barton

Lest there be some misunderstanding I at once answer your letter of 12 inst.

I failed to note the time, but I think that it was just before sending Prof. Riggs letter to you, I wrote him to the effect that Mr Holway's appointment did not at all hinder or give any reason to prevent — or make less desirable the going of Mr Ostrander. That is all that had been said or written to Mr Holway the two places in Bulgaria had been placed before him with the additional thought that the providence of God might call him to some other field. & I asked that nothing in my letter to him should not give to Mr Ostrander

any ground to feel that the place in Samokov was supplied & so that providence leaned to his staying in America. At my first reading of the letter I did not perceive that the conclusion you refer to might have been put on my letter - but in reading it again before I sent it to you, I saw the possibility of such a thought & wrote essentially as above - though the exact words I cannot recall -

I also wrote to Mr Ashander - not referring at all to the letter of Prof Riggs - but only to the ~~the~~ letter from you - taking it for granted that the invitation from the mission was really so given - & took precedence of any other action & so I did not refer to any doubt about the place but only urged his speedy going for the sake of Mr Thomson & the mission work.

I also wrote at once to Mr Holway, who may have had his thoughts more turned to Samokov than to Albania, just how the case stood - & that the invitation

from the mission, of which you wrote but of which I was not before aware; would make the going of Mr Ostrander to Samokov a definite thing unless he should fail to go at all.

I therefore wrote somewhat more of the situation in Albania.

Your letters refers to their studying the language before the mission should decide - The decision must come first for the languages are distinct.

I send you a menu - which may interest you if you get any time to look over circulars which you will get, perhaps, today. Of health & other matters I have just written somewhat fully to Dr Pomeroy. Of matters here & ~~other~~ pamphlets & reports of this work - I hope soon to write again -

Yours fraternally

Jas. F. Clarke

Rev Edward Haskell came in at Dinner time (3 P.M.) with his sister in law who remains here for treatment - He returns & speaks at Oak Park Chicago for Sabbath - We have had but a few minutes for conversation

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D.

MAR. 11 1901

264

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

MAR 12 1901

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
SUPT.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment.

Open All the Year.

Battle Creek, Mich., 8th 1901

Dear Dr Barton

Yours of 6th inst is just at hand. Thanks - I have already written to Bro Holway that the action, as I understand you, of the mission as to Mr Ostrander practically makes it definite that he (Mr Hol) will be designated to Albania. From what I have written him I am sure he feels that I will most cordially give him any information in my power with reference to his preparations & going - but if he goes to Albania - there are many things as to goods to be taken - outfit made - circumstances there of which I know but little.

Before I knew what action had been taken as to Mr Ostrander, I thought it desirable that Mr Holway go to Samuter Institute & with that expectation - through the whole matter was before him also & that the Mission

would decide as to location. I wrote my opinion of the matter & urged Mr Holway to be on the ground by June 1st or as near that date as possible that if he were to be there he might see the Institute & get the run of things before the vacation.

I do not know what Mr Holway's plans are as to the time of going. It was needful that his appointment be made before I should refer to different matters definitely.

If his location is to be in Albania I suppose it would be thought best that he plan to get there about Sept 1st. Yet this I do not know & I shall try by next steamer to send a letter to Samokov which probably will be sent to Salonica & perhaps Monastir to ask of some things he may need to know.

If may be best that he send where goods he will have to go to Salonica to await him there & he & his wife go to Samokov for 1-3 months - especially if the annual meeting is there - So far as I know this would be the best way - Yet Mr H's needs & plans or circumstances on the field may make some other course much more desirable.

You wrote me in one letter that the Mission would decide the location after the language should be learned by the two missionaries -

I think you will realize that this is an impossibility, 1st, Because the languages are very different & the Albanian language could not probably be learned in Samokov; & 2d The goods of the one going to Albania ought to be shipped to Salonica -

As far as I know I should not advise the taking of much of any furniture to Samokove for iron bedsteads & wire mattresses can be had in Sophia, & furniture made if not quite as good (perhaps) at 1/2 - 3/4 the cost of taking from America to Samokov. I presume the same is true as to Salonica & Monastir through which places one must pass in going to Albania now - though I think that ere long there will be open communication with the Adriatic Sea -

Having the home of my wife's deceased parents

parents from which to take furniture without co
we took out more goods than any other for
missionaries. This was the advice of my as-
sociate who was six months before me on the
field. I would not do it again - when the circum-
stances are they were 40 years ago, much
less now. Why should freight at a high rate
be paid for as it has been a tall head board of the bed which
gives no more comfort or sweeter sleep. Does it in
America?

However - the first thing I suppose is that
you report the appointment to the Mission.
Which I have no doubt you have
already done - ask about location -
language & time best for going to
his field - perhaps referring to what I have
written as to his sending his goods to Salo-
nica & he going for a while, till Sept. -
to Samokov.

I will try to write soon as to other things
needed which Mr Holway may wish to know.
I hope you will excuse me if I seem too for-
ward in writing of some of these things.
If Mr Holway has been planning to go
so as to be on the ground by June 1st. &
it is best that he so do & be in Samokov, there
is not much time to spare in order that
a circular vote be passed around, and

Yours fraternally Jas F. Clarke

Battle Creek, Mich., Mar 9, 1901

I have twice written to Dr Pomeroy for his opinion as to my being able to be in the work of telling of God's dealings in Bulgaria - after my trouble with Synovitis.

He seems to say, Go rather than stay in the dangers at Battle Creek.

He seems to fear that I shall be converted to the belief of the leaders here to which I do not share in his anxiety not feeling in clined that way & having already had warnings - perhaps not useless - from Dr Torrey of Chicago & Dr Crafts of Washington D. C.

However, if I understand him, he thinks I better go. When your last letter of came to hand some 10 days ago, I asked the physicians (2) who have been my advisers - whether I should be able to go out and speak for some.

By Dr Kellogg's advice I am now preparing material for a pamphlet on Bulgaria - This will be useful if such a trip is taken. Has Dr Winter given you his report of his visit to Bulgaria last Sept 1st & what he says?

time in the way I wrote you & his answer was, "If you continue to gain as you are now gaining I think you can do so after three weeks - but it will be safe for you to laten your crutches that you knee do not become too weary." I have continued to gain as before - For three days I have been in the gymnasium for the breathing exercise, moving arms, legs & body, sitting in a chair, & like exercise, standing with dumbells - the whole being for ½ an hour - Yesterday I walked 5-10 rods which is more than all that I had before walked since Nov 24th. I do not seem to have overdone -

Yesterday I asked the physician if it would do for me to go to Kalamazoo next Thursday or Saturday & speak of Bulgaria. He favored it, & taking crutches.

I spoke here Feb 26. standing for ½ an hour, when Mr Sankey sang for a little while & I then continued 10-15 minutes more, without any seeming harm - though my well (er) leg (right) trembled somewhat in the half hour.

I should like your decision as to my going farther West than the states near to

Chicago where Dr Hitchcock would see me - & visiting the places of interest. Mr Frear wrote - The Board expense to your California - Being paid by me & the balance of the expense by the Board. I presume you will see all this

a customary visit as I understood. In a pleasant conversation with the lad I found that they were daily working for their living not having any home like place for the night. Incidentally I asked them what they were doing for Jesus. The answer which, as I remember, the sister made was in a discouraged tone was, what can we do, working all day for our means of living & so tired at night?

Soon after I learned that Mrs Holway's sister was temporarily caring for three children whose mother was away for 2-3 weeks - that the cook of the family opposed her - telling the children that they ought to do as they wished while their mother was away but that Mrs H's sister had so won their confidence & hearts that they wished to do as she thought best & loved, together, to go and meet her daily when she came from her work.

From the wise motherly capability it has seemed to me that, if Mr Holway was to be in Samokov, I would be ready to pay $100 per year toward her support from my outside income - as, thus far all that income has gone for Bulgaria in some form & I thought her help in the homes & schools would pay for helping Bulgaria in this way, to such an amount. If Mr Holway is to be alone in Albania it may be worth while that Mrs H's sister be with her, Is it best that I refer to this matter to any one in my mission?

Mr Young was a very generally known fellow of Albania as well as Turkey & Greece & it will be thought best that he go to Albania. He cannot travel much in Turkey & some have thought

Mr Williams ought this year to go to Salonica. Won't you be at annual meeting & help decide sundry questions in the best way? With kind regards

J. F. Clarke

The stations have time to consider & get a reply to you, so that Mr H. can make definite plans before starting. If he go to Samokov to be there 1-3 months it may be desirable that he have his goods left in Boston until such time as it will be needful to send them so as to meet him in Salonica on his way from Samokov.

It seems worthwhile for me to write to you of another matter to which I have not yet thought best to refer to any one.

In the letter of Mr Holway in which he wrote of his doubts & his decision, the age & feelings of his parents &c, he wrote that his wife's sister would be left almost alone in the world. On the Sabbath which I was at Mr H's home, that sister & another young lady spent the day with them,

that he ought to be in Samokov when he did go & work before his wife returned from America. More mission stronger & adapted to living perhaps it would be thought best that they exchange places. If was a word of 3 to 4 which Deed to that Mr H. 90 to Salonica. Don't Mr Williams

Rev. Jas. F. Clarke, D.D. 268

MAR 19 1901

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

MAR 20 1901

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
SUPT.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment.

Open All the Year.

Battle Creek, Mich., Mar 16/01

Dear Dr Baldwin

Yours of 13th inst. came to hand yesterday.

I will write by next mail if possible to Bulgaria as to Mr Holway & soon to Mr Holway himself.

My thought as to your visiting our mission-ary that you do soon you return - perhaps even as late as Aug 15th, as I supposed you would not wish to spend the heat of the Summer in Sofia but could visit all our stations before Annual meeting so far as heat is concerned.

By last letters, word came that Mr Marsh had voted to invite the Annual meeting there in the Spring - but that others were unwilling to go there at that time on account of an important meeting of the Bulg. Evang'l Soc'y

which some felt that they must attend & that meeting is always held in the Spring beginning the Wednesday or Thursday after the Eastern Easter.

Those voting in the negative as to Monastir in the Spring, proposed that the meeting be in Monastir if it could be there in the summer — but of not that it be in Samokov in the summer.

I expect to leave here next Friday & go to Lansing, (care Prof Alf. C. Lane 408 Grand Ave) for a few days & then to Chicago for at least 2-3 weeks —

I have walked today with some freedom with only a cane —

Some two weeks ago I wrote to Tacoma to a Bulgarian physician there saying that it was a possibility that I be in Portland Oregon — & that, if so — I might come to Tacoma & speak of the Bulgarian Mission — He at once went to the two Congl. Ministers who said they would like to have me speak & wished to know when — Soon Bulg.[a] a suggestion is often regarded as a definite plan.

2

I have not referred to this matter to any other one but yourself & Dr Pomeroy – I think it is not desirable to make any definite plans for the future until my knee has had more time to show its capability.

I have just finished my first draft of what I propose to write as to Bulgaria & Albania & want your matter as to Macedonia for Rev E. E. Haskell – who is speaking in Wisconsin

I shall try to write Dr Strong of the matter by next mail –

I have mailed some photographs to him – With kind regards

Yours fraternally

Jas. F. Clarke

Rev. Jas. H. Clarke, D.D. 369

MAR 20 1901

Battle Creek, Mich., Mar 18 1901

Dear Dr Barton

I wrote you a brief letter last night, sending with one to Mr Wiggin. I am today sending to Dr Strong & addressing another letter to you because of one received yesterday from Mrs Haskell, answering a letter I sent her on the possibility that my son William should this year come to America.

I had supposed that Mr Thomson would feel that he must have a furlough this year as he has been working tremendously for 2-3 years; Mrs Haskell writes that "he does not want to go until next year". Evidently he wants to stay & get Mr Ashander well started in his work & this is very desirable if he is able to do so. Mr Ashander wrote me as if he was expecting to begin to help Mr Thomson from the first & doubtless he can aid him in many ways as they will be strong sympathy between them

I have written to Mr Ashway - as you suggest.

William's wife alluded once to some talk of their coming to America this year, but I answered that I supposed that Mr Thomson would go this year & they come next year, if best. A recent letter from them says they have decided not to come this year.

From some intimations from others before, & now from this letter of Mrs Haskell, who is well acquainted with William as he has lived with them in my absence. I think it is desirable that he come this year. Until now one reason of my thinking that he delay was the expense incurred by his recent marriage in going to Switzerland. William never has been strong. For years he has seemed to have weak lungs - though I think the physicians said it was in the throat - He has very easily taken cold. He is always ready to do anything for anybody - even though he be not able & will now stick to his work if he thinks that others have needs - even though he be not able to do so. I think a year or more work in America will help him much. He is at home at Mrs Lanes - 623 Fremont St. She has been a mother to him for years

& has been treating him as an own son & doubtless will do so now - He has also been at home with others in Bedford & so would have a counting retreat. So far as best. Perhaps it will be well for him to be for a time at Clifton Springs - I have never had a rest & physical uplifting so great as I had there for some 6 weeks in 1895. I think the coming now will add years to his life - the economy in the end. I should say that he come as soon as I return which I hope will be by Sept 1st if not before. There may be reasons for his coming still earlier - at the close of the academical work - in which he is very closely employed. I copy from Mrs Haskell's letter. "It seems to me that they had better go this year while they have no family. ... Will need the change. He looks worn & is always sleepy in all the gatherings. He shows that he is tired. I strongly advise their going this year." Mrs Haskell is conservative - yet she sees things

2 at first to go to Sanitarium next Friday (22 Aug) c/o Prof Alfred Sloan. $108 from school & Miss Carter a few days - probably a week in more in Chicago - to Dr Hulce's

as they are as well as, if not better than any other member of our mission. I have often sought her advice.

There are two other reasons why William should come now. Mrs Lane is now near 75 years old. She would be glad to see William & his wife. She can make a home for them & will be glad to do so — far better than any others in America. She cannot expect to live many years longer & another year it may be too late.

Dr Haskell could now take the work of the treasury. He has had it & likes it & could do the work much more easily than any other one but William. It is a somewhat complicated matter — in connection with schools &c.

Dr Haskell is ageing. Mrs H. writes that he "complains a great deal this winter tho there seems to be nothing special the matter. I don't think he will feel like taking full work much longer. We need some earnest strong young men to take hold of the work. Strong in God & strong in body" — Dr Haskell has tendencies to consumption but has kept himself well by very decided regular exercise &c. I feel & you tell me so, I will pay $100 — to have William come this year but should not wish him to know that I do so. I shall come from the capital of money his Brother left me (an equal share with our children) The income has always been used for the work of the Master chiefly

in Bulgaria — With kind regards — Yours fraternally Jas. F. Clarke

370
MAR 28 1901

Lansing Mich. Mar 26/01

Yours fraternally
Jas F. Clarke

Dear Dr Barton I send you a typewritten copy of a letter I sent by the same mail to Clifton Springs. That letter was written some two months ago before I had heard of the death of Dr Foster. A few words from a good minister at the Sanitarium - for treatment - led me to send it as you see it. I dropped the pamphlet on Bulgaria for 2-3 days to copy my first draft of the enclosed & have had from copies later in typewriting sending one to Bulgaria. I have retained the two reports, which I mail at the same time with this, that you might receive them together. I fear I intrude on your full time but hope you will be able to hear the letters & on the cars look over the reports. at least the smaller one - and in that the double lined places - where the leaves are turned down at the top.

Besides the printed letter I write to Clifton Springs, of which I here copy a part. "Dear Dr Boynton - or any physician to whom this may come; - - - - I cannot say too much of the kindness, efficiency &c. &c. of those at the Sanitarium. I respect their pushing of Seventh Day Adventism. - the pushing part. for they believe in it & act accordingly. I do not at all believe in the day, but I suppose we all believe that the day of the Lord, - whatever it is to be & when - may come soon. But while here & elsewhere they work with so much earnestness in that which is an error, shall not we be more earnest still in that which is truth. Shall not all Christians who have Christ inside the heart & permeating the life emulate the intensity of the work done in B.C.R.R. At the station here a rack was filled with their books. Why do not Christians everywhere

I have written Dr S. having a letter as to my own action - I wish he might be with us at Battle Creek last Thursday & speak here.

put report of Conference in the waste basket, please send my son William instead.
put Christ before everybody, everywhere in a common sense,
attractive way? Dont the love of Jesus draw? and shall it not be put
before all hearts in a drawing way? I have tried to do so at the Sanitarium.
. . . I am willing that letter be used in anyway thought best. I have
some hope of writing for the Congregationalist & the Advance something
similar to the enclosed. I wish we all might use the instrumentalities
used in B.C. earnestly. I am sure they would be effective to win souls
to Jesus. I wish we could have such a "Hydrotherapy" institution in
Bulgaria. Very likely, should I ask & press it, the Association = Dr.
Kellogg, would take steps which would lead to such a result, if physi-
cians & nurses full of their belief were wanted by us. I dont want
them, but do want the good of B.C. shown in other ways.
As to the vegetarian diet I have little to say. I went to the Sani-
tarium intending to take things as I found them. I did so.
Beefsteak (no other meat) is freely given to any ordering it at the table.
About the close of the 2d week I called for some. The taste was not what I
expected. It was good but I did not care for it. The "Protose" (of wheat &
nuts) which is called B.C. "beefsteak" - having, as they claim, about 80%
of pure nutriment while beefsteak has only 28%, was very distasteful
to me at first - quite so. but I daily took it as a duty passing scrambled
eggs or some thing else to hide the taste & could comfortably eat it when
I left. In the first two months I lost 16 lbs - I have since gained 18."
So much I send with the typewritten letter. You can use any
thing here of you wish. This is written & copied in Williamston - about
11 miles from Lansing - where Dr Lane - my nephew made arrangements for me
to speak as I did last evening to about 75 in the church of Rev Weidenhofer.

Rev. Jas. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek Mich.
Dear Brother at the top. If you write
I hope you may be able to send you the report of Battle Creek work - the same that I sent to Christians

Rev Jas. F. Clarke, 271

YOUNG WOMEN'S
Christian Association.
BREWER BLOCK.

MRS. J. W. FREEMAN, President.
ANNA CHANDLER BEACH, General Secretary.

APR 5 1901

APR 20 1901

Riverside near Chicago
Saginaw, Mich., Apr 3d 1901

Dear Dr Barton -

I left Lansing Mich. whence I wrote you - Apr 29th - spent a night at B.C. Sanitarium by the way & came here to the home of brother in law on Saturday. Monday I was busy because of a letter from Macedonia - but yesterday & today have been working over my first draft skeleton of work in Bulgaria - which I hope to finish tomorrow & go with it to Dr Hitchcock on Friday or at least by Saturday. I hope we shall have time to get from you & Dr Strong any suggestion you may make as to the comparative length of treatment of different matters of which I wrote you, & to receive of Dr Strong the photographs I sent him - except that of the Summer School which he proposes to use - and that when he has received it from the engraver, I was very cordially received at the Sanitarium & my enclosed letter

to Mr Swett reports a part of my sermon for again stopping there, which you can read, (see below)

I am walking 1-2 miles a day & can do so with increasing ease though not yet with freedom –

A letter from Sophia reports that neither our annual meeting nor that of the Bulgr Evangelical Society will be held ~~there~~ in Macedonia as has been proposed. The former is to be in Samokov in July & the latter after Easter as usual, in Slevno. The letter also reports the increase of my daughter's Sabbath school class of outside boys gathered at the church in Sophia –

I notice a little error in your article on the C. & T. Institute. Samokov is near (3-4 hours quick ride) but not on the railroad referred to –

Yours fraternally

James F. Clarke

P.S. My address will continue the at Dr Hitchcock's. I asked Dr Kellogg for a package (samples) of foods for you thinking you might find a ready sale at the rooms & so spread a knowledge of "Good Health foods" – but please do as you choose with the contents of the package enclosed.

J. F. C.

APR 13 1901

SMITH, D. D.
H. DANIELS, D. D. } Corresponding Secretaries.
. BARTON, D. D.
RONG, D. D., Editorial Secretary.
I. WIGGIN, ESQ., Treasurer.
E. SWETT, ESQ., General Agent.

ONARY LITERATURE:
ets, Sketches, Maps,
rt Exercises, Pastoral Letters,
ction Envelopes,
logues, Etc.
lied on request.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

DISTRICT OF THE INTERIOR STATES.

REV. A. N. HITCHCOCK, DISTRICT SECRETARY.

153 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, Apr 11th 1901

Dear Dr Barton - In your last you sent a circular letter of Rev J. Wilson Brainard of Auburn N.Y. referring to Mr Pachadjiff & Mr Popoff. I yesterday wrote Mr Brainard giving to the above the high reliable character which they have. I knew them both well before they came to America & have known much of them since. I think all missionaries glad the former gained the confidence of those about him when he was in America so that they were ready to support him - he being under the direction &c of the Bulg. Evangl Society with which we are in cordial sympathy & they with us.

Monday I saw Dr Coba - He expressed a hope that at least should see some of our Turkey missions on his way back from India - Some there about Nov 1.

372

Rev. James T. Blanchard, D.D.
Springfield, Ohio.
April 11 1910

We should be very glad to welcome Dr Barton - even for a night. We are not on the railroad but you could get to Sam-ok or at 7 P.M. & leave at 8 A.M. (or 9) & lose but a day - Another day would enable you to see much & have a refreshing break in your journey -

My heart will go with you - & yours & company.

I gain in walking - but evidently I shall have the cane for months to come - if not longer - I can walk 1-2 miles a day without harm - with only a cane & I shall walk limpingly without it in the house -

Dr Kellogg of Battle Creek, has written that he has sent you, with others, specimens of Health Foods. I hope you will get them & make them do good - The Malt Honey is true the most wonderful - Perhaps you will - for the good of the cause - divide up some that with others at the rooms - but I should like Mrs Barton to have a good share - I shall be sure they are sent when Mr Swett writes me that he has received the box - sent for Bulgaria & your probably of Tokio

APR 20 1901

MITH, D. D.
H. DANIELS, D. D. } Corresponding Secretaries.
BARTON, D. D.
ONG, D. D., Editorial Secretary.
. WIGGIN, ESQ., Treasurer.
E. SWETT, ESQ., General Agent.

NARY LITERATURE:
ts, Sketches, Maps,
t Exercises, Pastoral Letters,
tion Envelopes,
gues, Etc.
ed on request.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

DISTRICT OF THE INTERIOR STATES.

APR 20 1901

REV. A. N. HITCHCOCK, DISTRICT SECRETARY.

153 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, Apr 17th 1901

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

If I am not so late as to make it difficult for you to do so - I should much like to have Dr Pomeroy see the letter I sent you as to Battle Creek &c - the copy of one sent to Clifton Springs - also the two pamphlets, (the report of Sanitarium work up to 1896 - & the Conference Report of 1898. & of Convention also - the circulars of the institution -

273

I continue to gain & am seeing some things of value here – Monday night I was with the family of the oldest daughter of the Chas. Morse the first missionary in Bulgaria – of the Board.

Yours fraternally

J. T. Clarke.

I continue to gain freedom in walking – yet slowly –

Rev. Jas. T. Clarke, D.D.
Chicago, Apr. 17, 1901.

JUL 12 1901

Dorchester VII 5.01

Dear Dr Daniels

Many thanks for your kind letter & for the thoughtfulness which led you to write it.

It was given me as I was writing before dressing. I had risen, used dumbbells enough to make me satisfied that I could leave the bed in which I was kept yesterday and was waiting for water to warm for a bath. My trouble was chiffly the result of the heat of the last days.

The physician this morning said my temperature was normal & I needed no more medicine. I have today had a walk of mile, driven a load of coal a little way to acommodate a driver & tried to make myself useful.

If I dont go to Allston on Monday to help my son start his summer school for Manual Training you may see me in fair trim at the Rooms - Again Thanks -

Yours fraternally J. F. Clarke

Study 9: 1900

623 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.,

July 8th, 1901

Fr Dr Barton
Sent July 8th to Bishops Walden
& Vincent Dr Buckley & Rev W. P. Clarke Sam. Bulgaria

Dear Brother:-

After I retired for the night it came to me to write to you of the following matter which I have prepared without the knowledge of any one.

When I was at the Missionary gathering at Clifton Springs, New York, June 5-12, I had a few words with Dr. Baldwin of your Foreign Board, as to your mission in Bulgaria. He asked that I visit your Rooms in New York, which I did, a few days later. In company with Dr. Carroll, we talked the matter over for quite a while. During the conversation Dr. Carroll said to me, "It seems probable that next November we shall do one of the four following things.

1st. "Leave the mission in the hands of the Bulgarian workers, giving them a grant in aid.

2nd. "Pass it over into the hands of your mission.

3rd. "Pass it over into the hands of some other society.

4th. "Push it more vigorously ourselves."

He added, "The matter is now in the hands of a committee consisting of Dr. Buckley and Bishops Walden, Vincent and a fourth" whose name was not then in his mind. I then had little to say as to the matter, but on thinking it over afterwards I wrote your secretaries the following suggestions a few days later, on the mere supposition that the American Board might be able to consider the matter.

Letter 5-1901

I suggested, "that for one year after the transfer was made the Methodist Board give the full support granted to its mission in Bulgaria for the passing year (1901) into the hands of the American Board; that the following year the amount so given be less by one-tenth and so also for each of the succeeding four years, after which the American Board would perhaps assume all the support ."

In this way our Board would, in the sixth year pay half of the amount paid by your Board in 1901, varied as necessity might seem to require, and thereafter, all the expenses of the mission.
I had in mind that the Methodist Board would pass over to the American Board all its mission property, as Dr. W. H. Ward of the INDEPENDENT said to me in Brooklyn in 1895 "that your Committee were ready to do". But this was not referred to in our conversation.

When talking with Drs. Baldwin and Carroll, I understood that neither of them were in favor of the first plan mentioned by Dr. Carroll, and for various reasons I should not think it was best; nor did they seem to regard the adoption of the fourth plan as probable, I presume because of the objections and opposition of so many. I suppose the third plan would not seem to any one desirable if either of the others is possible.

In all my recent conversation, as in my talk with your Committee in 1895, I have felt and said it was better for the work of the American Board, as well as for that of your own mission, that you vigorously press your missionary work. But in thinking of the matter since I was in New York last month I now incline to the opinion that the transfer to the American Board will be better for both.

Even if you take up the work vigorously, there has already been so much vacillation, that your workers and church members in

Bulgaria will not have full confidence that it will so continue. They know that for a long time there have been many in your Body who have decidedly felt that their mission should be given up and so they will fear a possible reaction.

If the work be taken up by the American Board, probably your preachers, people and outsiders in Bulgaria will, because of their past experiences, have more confidence that so far as shall seem best it will not be dropped.

June 14th I wrote to my son, Rev. William P. Clarke, of Samokov, Bulgaria, the substance of what I now send you on most of my first two pages, for the consideration of our mission, asking that such consideration be confined to our missionaries and two of our most capable and reliable Bulgarian preachers, and that all the discussions be so private that nothing should go to your Bulgarian workers as any, even intimation, of such vital changes ought to go to them first from their own Board.

This letter I sent to Boston to our Secretaries Drs. Smith and Daniels, the former of whom has charge of our mission during the absence of Dr. Barton in India, who forwarded it to my son.

When I reached Boston July 3rd, each of the above secretaries, in separate talks, seemingly incidentally, said to me, "that our Board would take no action in the case without a previous action of our mission."

This led me to at once write again to our mission stating this fact also, so that if thought best, it might take action at our Annual Meeting which is to commence on Friday, July 12th.

One reason of my sending the letter to my son, through our Secretaries, was, that Dr. Carroll asked me whether anyone connected

with our Board had spoken of any transfer, which, so far as I know, had not been at all under discussion in any place by any persons.

Meetings of our mission usually continue from ten to twelve days. As this year it is to commence on Friday next, July 12th, they may hasten to finish by Saturday, July 20th, if there be on the part of any one a need of haste, yet probably they will not finish all the work before Monday, Tuesday or later as Samokov has a cool mountain climate and is a good place in which to tarry.

Even should it seem to our Board needful to ask that the decreasing payments continue until they run out in the eleventh year, as it is not in circumstances to greatly enlarge its work, still I think the result would be better for your Board and Mission. To both it would be a definite and final decision of the matter. Such a union will also make a favorable impression on the Bulgarian people, who have often said, "if you preach the same Gospel why do you have separate churches"?

Of course there would be changes. While I am sure our Board and mission would wish to leave all your workers as free as possible in their mode of government, etc., some might wish to drop out on this account. Again, Brother Challis told me years ago of one or more of your Bulgarian workers who then received a larger salary than I, with my three children, have ever had. Of course it would not be possible for our Board to give larger salaries than are now given in similar places, the amounts of which salaries, the mission has sought to put where they will be a sufficient support, and which also their own people could eventually pay.

Should there be a decision to make a transfer of your Mission, to our Board, I suppose the committee of two or three, members of our mission, one from our Prudential Committee, one or more of our Bulgarian

astors, and perhaps an equal number from your workers, would visit your stations and report before the final transfer was made, so that the work might be done intelligently. It is possible that Dr. Loba of Chicago, and Dr. Barton, Foreign Secretary, who are now in India, might return that way, as they were to finish their work in November. Dr. Loba wished to visit our Turkish mission, but Dr. Barton felt he had not time to do so now.

The sequence of the meetings, first, that our mission gather so soon and that their action must take place before, 2nd, our Board can take any action in the case for or against it in October, and 3rd, that your Board meet in November when the final decision can be made, seemed to mke it very desirable that anything which should influence our mission in its action should be promptly sent to it by you or anyone else, and that I send a copy of this letter to our mission stating that I so write to you, and that they may possibly hear from you. I hope to write the same to Drs. W though I do not know that Dr. Vincent is now in this country. It may be that you can write directly to your delegate directing to Samokov, Bulgaria, care of my son, Rev. Wm. P. Clarke, and state to him your views as to the transfer, etc.

Our mission each year invites such a delegate. In case none should be present this year, either your letter can be sent to such pastor in your mission as you shall direct, or be reported by my son to our annual meeting, or be destroyed by him. Letters sent any later than next Wednesday, 10th inst., may not reach our mission in time for its annual meeting.

Should you wish to write first to Bishop Vincent, if he be in Europe, possibly, if he favor such a transfer of the mission, as I suggest, he will send a telegram "Samokov, Bulgaria, Clarke, I favor

"some such transfer as is suggested by your father"_____ or something of this nature. This would have some influence upon the action of our mission and thus upon the action of our Board.

I am hoping to return to our mission in September or October. If there be ought tat I can write you [illegible] as to this matter I shall be glad to answer any questions. My address is "Care F. H. Wiggin, Esq., Treasurer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass."

It may be that you will think it worth while to consult the other members of your Committee and send to my son a telegram which he will understand after reading a copy of this letter which I propose to send him by this mail.

All this I write (as I before wrote to your Missionary Committee) without the least authorization by any other person, expressing only my <u>own</u> thoughts for which no other one is in the least responsible.

Believing that our Heavenly Father will guide all deliberations and decisions in this matter, so as to secure the greatest earthly good to the greatest number,

I remain,

Yours Fraternally,

James F. Clarke

of Samokov, Bulgaria.

Rev. James T. Clarke,
Bustons, July 8, 1901.
re. transfer of Methodist mission
to the Am. Bd.

Dr. A. E. Strong
July 8, 1901.

John M. Walden,
Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Bishop's Rooms, Western Methodist Book Concern,
220 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, July 10,1901.

Dear Dr. Clarke:-

Yours of July 8th received, this A.M. In view of the time limit you named and the necessity of an expression from your Bulgarian Mission, I deemed it best to wire you, "Let your Bulgarian Mission take action making negotiations here possible". I thought that you by addressing the meeting today might get an expression at least favoring readjustment if found practicable. I favor one of two courses: Retaining the work with a largely increased appropriation and cordial support, or ceding it to your Board with an annually diminishing appropriation for from five to ten years. If we remain, we must either have a school for ministers or we must arrange for such patronage of yours as will reinforce our ministerial ranks. Trained native preachers; evangelical and evangelistic, and girls with Christian education, are essential to success. I judge you have the better chance to get hold of the young men. You thus have briefly my thought of the work and its possible future.

Several times during the last few days I have thought of you and purposed making inquiry by letter of your whereabouts. You will know that the receipt of your letter this A. M. has been a great pleasure. I begin a two months' conference tour the last of this month but I trust we will now keep in touch.

If your Board is disposed to consider the matter named above, and will appoint a Committee, I feel quite sure our General Committee

in November will do likewise. The Committee already appointed by us has power to share in the joint consideration of the matter.

I mail to your address a Memorial of our Daughter, which I wish you and your daughter to see. My visits in your home were very precious to me.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) John M. Walden.

in November will do likewise. The Committee already appointed by
s has power to share in the joint consideration of the matter.

I mail to your address a Memorial of our Daughter, which I
wish you and your daughter to see. My visits in your home were very
precious to me.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) John M. Walden.

Dr Hamlin.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE
Young Men's Christian Association
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
CHAS. N. RAMSEY, GEN'L. SECY.
Rec'd SEP 4 1901
Ans'd SEP 4 1901

Rev. Jas. F. Clarke 377

On train from Buffalo
Sept 5. 1901

Rev Chas H. Daniels D.D.

Dear Brother

While in Jamestown I, quite unexpectedly, had the pleasure of attending the farewell meeting held for Dr & Mrs Underwood & spoke a few moments at the same meeting, among other things urging the people to assume the support of their missionaries. No response was then possible.

Rev Mr Sprague of Kalgan China, was also there & among other words, gave a welcome in the name of the Board.

I was much pleased with the appearance of both these missionaries; It had been expected that a lady going to S. Amer

Ela

under the Presbyterian Board, would also be present but she was to sail the same day.
I was kindly furnished a room for several days at the Y. M. C. A building - which was erected the influence of Rev Wm Hall a graduate of Amherst 1855 (54) whom I was exceedingly glad to meet. His ~~conditional~~ offer of $25.000 on condition of the raising of $20.000 more, secured a beautiful very useful building, & rooms for many young men which are filled.
On the Sabbath & last night I spoke in the two churches & in the Sabbath schools of one. Mr Sprague & I had the two last addresses in the Chautauqua Amphitheatre at 11. A. M. on Aug 28th & 29th. I expect to be with my brother in Westford Conn the 8th

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE
Young Men's Christian Association
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

CHAS. N. RAMSEY, GEN'L. SEC'Y.

(2)

I hope to get opportunities to speak in Providence R.I., for a week day meeting next week, & for Sept 15th return to Boston the 16th or 17th. Rev J. H. House D.D. is, I understand, supported by the Union Church in Providence.

I was much pleased with the spirit & work of Rev Henry Martyn Lyman in the Pilgrim church in Jamestown just formed this year, much through the influence of Rev Mr Wallock. He & his wife seem to be live-earnest devoted christian workers, tactful & diligent.

I spoke to him of giving himself to the mission work. It seemed to me as well as to him that his present duty is in his present place where several denominations have united in a Union ~~meta~~ church with much oneness of spirit & enthusiasm.

(Session &

Even the Baptist pastor cordially gave up a lady member of his church that she might make her musical talents more useful - & he comes in to personally aid also. The pastor of the old Congl church has hardly shown a cordiality.

The wife has recently had a surgical operation & would be unable to go now. I told them I hoped they would offer themselves after two years when the Pilgrim church enterprise was well started & Mrs Lyman should be full recovered & "become well".

I thought that there might be candidates for the "two good missionaries for India or for other places" which Dr Barton some months ago wrote me were wanted now.

With fraternal regards

Yours truly

Jas. F. Clarke

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D. 278

JAN 10 1902

Near Sofia B R
Nov 27 1901

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Dear Brother

I am on my way to Kustendil - on a tour of 15+ days in all -

As I left the depot Mr Tsilka came + told me that the agents of the Bujands, now in the city wish to reopen the matter of the ransom + if possible settle the terms before the cold weather sets in - It has been very cold for 10 days, says they are ready to take less than 20-000 lira.

It seems that both the captives + Mrs Tsilka's child are well. + Mr Tsilka has much hope of an early release for all.

He does not ~~wish~~ know where the captives are but supposes that they are in Bulgaria though the messengers positively say they are in Turkey

I intended to have written Mr Chas Stone today but have not been able.

If you think best – send this to him or part of it – please – Don't let this get into the papers – much may depend on this.

Yours fraternally
J. F. Clarke

Dear Dr Barton.

I left Samokov Dec 18th with Miss Mary Haskell & we have been in Pirdop & Zlatitsa – having a profitable time. The worker, Mr Bayramoff, is doing well. There were 115 at the morning service – including the postmaster wife & several teachers. In the eve (6 P.M.) there were 102. The Sab. School also was encouraging.

My daughter seems to be doing well in kindergarten in Sofia. It would be worth much if she could have the building for which the mission asked at their Annual Meeting. When I left Samokov Mr Thomson had a persistent, continuous fever & I hear that he is worse. The Dr forbids his continuing work as he has been trying to do. I expect to reach Samokov

I may go or 2 visiting places on my way from Kus Lai.
Two more places will complete the visits to all our outstations.
With next term I am to commence teaching.
I have much hope that the spirit of God will be with us in the week of prayer days.

Yours faithfully
J. F. Clarke

DEC 24 1901
DEC 24 1901

Samokov Dec 10th 1901

Revs Judson Smith D. D. & Jas. L. Barton D. D.
Foreign Secretaries of the Am. Board.

Dear Brothers

It has been to me a great pleasure to come home to my mission field. I sailed from Boston Oct. 23d by the last steamer which would enable me to reach a double conference of churches in Philippopolis, Oct 31 – Nov 2 at which time also the new church was to be consecrated.

Twenty eight hours in London allowed me to make four hasty calls – First, on the Director of the Geological Department of the British Museum, who at different times has given me over $40.00 as a recognition of donations of fossils from Bulgaria and Macedonia. Secondly, on Miss Marston, who 44 years ago gave about $3000.00 for the education of Bulgarian boys and girls & for over a score of years has annually sent me over $60.00 to aid pupils in the ~~Girls~~ Mission School for girls. Though now 95 years of age & hard of hearing, she is still vigorous in mind, writes with her usual plain hand, & continues to feel a deep interest in Mission work especially in Bulgaria & India. I shall never forget the time when, with her ear trumpet turned towards me, we knelt together at the table where we had lunched & I prayed for the Mission work in Bulgaria, for Miss Stone and her companion,

in captivity, for India & for the aged saint herself.
A third call was made at the home of Mrs M. A. Allen who was engaged in Armenian relief work at the same time with me in Bourgas in 1896-7. Her personal efforts there as an evangelical preacher, while helping sufferers from Turkish massacres, did much to forward the christian work which has since become so encouraging.
A Fourth hasty call was made at the office of Rev Mr Essary, Secretary of the Society for Mission Work in Bible Lands. In each of these three last places, I talked for about half an hour of the Mission work in Bulgaria & of Miss Stone. It was pleasant to meet the warm welcome of my daughter & other friends as the train arrived at Sophia & again from missionary & Bulgarian friends when I reached Philippopolis Nov 6th.
One of my first desires in getting back to Bulgaria was to hear of Miss Stone & her companion but all that I could learn was that she, undoubtedly, was then in some unknown village home so guarded as to make any direct communication with her impossible.
|| The exercises of the conference & at the dedication of the church have been already reported to you by others but my own relation to the work & workers made me have a deeper interest in the progress made than it was possible for any other one to have. All but one of the fourteen preachers

who were present or took part in the exercises at the conference and consecration of the church, all but two of the seventeen who formed the choir, and many others in the audience have been students under my instruction, some of them near forty years ago.

Memory also went back to 1859 when my lamented associate, Rev Wm W. Meriam, then so vigorous & capable, and I often used before breakfast to take a hasty walk to the top of Sahart Hill (clock hill) which is within two stones throw of the church edifice at the foot of the elevation. The cemetary ~~is at~~ where his body now lies by that of his wife - near my own dear wife & child, is by the Maritsa river at a distance, but I not thought of them as (as with the dead but) present with us and rejoicing in what God has been and is doing in the hearts and lives of the seven hundred Bulgarians gathered in that earthly temple & in the hearts & lives of many others who have been gathered into the temple not made with hands. How Dr Riggs also must have rejoiced in what God's Spirit has wrought through the Bible he has done so much to give to Bulgaria, We shall never forget the fact that he has also given 477 of the 626 hymns which have been printed in the Bulgarian hymn book.

But the gathering in Philippopolis was but a type of the great changes which have taken place in Bulgaria and Macedonia within the last half century. At the time of our coming hardly any person had any true idea of real Christianity. The testament had only recently been published.

Genesis, Psalms & Proverbs had before been issued, but probably not more than a tenth of adult men & scarcely any women could read. The people were however waking up intellectually to a new life and many were seeking in other lands the education which could not be obtained in their own country.

Now this condition has essentially changed. For more than thirty years the whole Bible, carefully revised, has been in the hands of the people in many regions permeating & changing hearts and having a potent influence even where its divine origin is not recognized. Education is now available to all from the highest to the lowest in well organized institution of all grades for those from childhood to mature years.

Though infidelity, intoxication & licentiousness have fearfully increased yet a vital, progressive Christianity has also been having a wide & pervading influence in Bulgaria & Macedonia.

More than a hundred christian workers, three fourths of whom are Bulgarians, are now preaching or otherwise laboring in connection with fifty three places where there are sixteen churches having over 1300 members and an average attendance of near 3000 persons and there are also fifty three Sabbath schools with about 2500 pupils, & twenty three week day schools, with over 700 pupils, where christian truth is regularly taught.

To any one taking a map of European Turkey and marking the stations & outstations of the American Board with bits of colored paper, designating by larger marks the

stations & places where there are churches & schools, the view must be inspiring. Strategic places have been seemed throughout the region reaching from the Black Sea nearly to the Adriatic & from these centers truth has been radiating till now the larger part of Bulgaria & Macedonia ~~are but few places~~ have had the Bible brought to their doors & preached in their streets at least by colporters."

In returning I am taking up my work in a great measure where it was dropped a little over a year ago.

The capture of Miss Stone & Mrs Tsilka has brought a great load of care & anxiety on associates but I can at once take up the oversight of our outside work, which has to some extent been neglected, and in many general duties at the station & when Prof. Tsanoff shall take up his work as editor of the Zornitsa at the opening of the coming year - I am to share in the teaching. We hope also to soon have plans for a new ~~school~~ building for the Girls' Boarding school in the erecting of which I am to have the oversight. I preached in Samokov the first Sabbath after my arrival & have spent the three Sabbaths since ~~have~~ in out-stations 15 to 25 miles distant, making in all 32 calls on the friends & others. In some of these places there are ~~have been~~ great reasons for discouragement yet there are also cheering indications. In one city Dichephes is having less influence for evil & others are somewhat more ready to take up their share of the work & five students have entered the

mission schools here in Samokov.
The mother of one of these students has much opposed her husband but, after seeing her son in his surroundings here, she went back satisfied & rejoicing & when I called at their home she greeted me with a cordial happy look very different from her former barely courteous receptions.
In another place three church members show a decided christian growth though the parents in another family have shown much opposition because a daughter, who was graduated from the Girls' School - has not been employed as a christian worker - she showing a character unworthy of a christian.
In a third place pecuniary matters have led to great bitterness among those who have been as brethren & the prospect is dark - but there was last Sabbath a most interesting audience of twenty seven, of parents & children of all ages, & yesterday a young widow, whom I have known from her childhood, the mother of three bright children - the daughter of my chief agent in relief work in 1876-8, whose husband was the most earnest & consistent christian in their little community, gave herself to Jesus to be wholly his. After I had led in prayer she followed in a petition which seemed to show a heart experience of the work of the Holy Spirit. I hope much from her having a positive christian influence, in trying circumstances, where such an influence is very much needed.
Since God lives no discouragements should discourage.

It is desirable to visit several other places as soon as possible but especially three, about 50 miles distant, where work has been carried on for years. I hope to go to these three outstations within a month. We want to go forward expecting the cooperation of the Holy Spirit - doing what Jesus would have us do in the way in which he shall guide.

In all the christian work thoughts of the captives have been in my mind by day & in my dreams by night, especially when in a region where they are known to have been for a time. Where they now are we can hardly conjecture - Sometimes we are inclined to believe reports that they are both beyond bodily privations & sufferings yet the probability is that they are carefully guarded in some secure place, not specially suffering from the weather or for food.

Consul General Dickinson seems to have been working efficiently - taking the stand point of the American government. Whether or not this has been the wiser way it is difficult for anyone now to decide -

I have been trying to write this letter for a number of days - I commenced when I supposed it would reach Boston before the return of Dr Barton - & so at first

was directed only to Dr Smith. I hope soon to write as requested - something for the Congregationalist.

I am encouraged that my knee continues to gain strength - though a week ago I must have walked some six miles, on account of heavy, bad roads in returning from my Sabbaths work -

I would send my most cordial regards to you both & to your families

Yours fraternally

James F. Clarke

DEC 27 1901

380

Samokov Dec 14. 1901

DEC 28 1901

Rev Jas. L. Barton D.D.
For. Secy. of American Board

Dear Brother

It seems best that I add somewhat to the letter I sent a few days ago. From the time of my return I have, in various ways, been learning of facts as to Miss Stone's capture &c. I have read the first letter she wrote after her abduction, which was in answer to a letter (the first she received) from one of her Bulgarian friends. I suppose this letter has been published in America. It states that, amid all their privations, they were well, but gave scarcely any other information.

When in Dubnitza (24 miles W. of Samokov) for the Sabbath - Nov 24th - I thought much of the captives, & dreamed of them at night. Consul Dickinson had said to me that "they were not far from Dubnitza". On returning to Samokov I talked with our governor of the captives. He said that he had leave to go outside of his special district to secure them & showed me his walking sandals, ammunition &c ready to start at a moment's notice. What he said led me to write to Consul General Dickinson & suggesting the sending out two detectives, promising them a hundred Napoleons each, & promising a thousand Napoleons to the governor should he & they secure the captives without the payment of any ransom, & the giving of 5-10

Napoleons for expense money. I spoke of this to our governor - suggesting 500 Napoleons only to him. He said that he could now receive no money, as illegal, but that, if the work should be accomplished, a gift could be given to each of those aiding in the matter.

The governor however thought it would be better if Prof. Isanoff, of our Institute, should secure the detectives and deal in all money matters.

This I wrote to Mr Dickinson. Dec 4th he answered me, "Your letter to me at Sofia was received two days ago & I have since been trying to get a conference with Mr Eddy & Mr Peet to discuss your proposition. I approve of it, as I think we should try every plan which presents a reasonable prospect of success, but I think I shall have to submit it to Washington as the Department is very particular about taking responsibility in any matter which may imperil Miss Stone's life." — Dec 5th Mr Dickinson again wrote, "I was unable to get an interview with Mr Peet and submit your proposal until this afternoon. We went over it carefully & Mr Peet suggested that you confer with Mr Thomson and also with Mr Baird & Dr. Haskell, if these gentlemen could be taken into your confidence without danger of the scheme being disclosed. Of course it will be apparent to you all that disclosure of the plan will make success impossible. After you have submitted the matter to your associates, please write me whatever you may agree upon & I or Mr Peet will telegraph you "yes" or "no".

The scheme cannot be carried out with two or three men; you will need eight or ten men, but I think there will be no trouble in locating the parties you are looking for." - - -

I submitted the plan to all three of my associates. Two of them favored a trial. The other one was opposed to it as it might endanger Miss Stone's life, & also the lives of other missionaries as the brigands know that money has been collected & if Miss Stone should be rescued with a ransom or should die, some other person would be taken so as to secure the money, & 3d those sent will be one of which we should not approve.

After the above was written the return of an agent sent out made it seem best to all of us not to make trial of the plan suggested, but I send it as bearing on the case. I should here say that the missionaries on the ground have been & are the best judges of what should be done as they have long been in touch with the people & know all the circumstances better than it is possible for any new comer to know them. Had the case been left to them I think Miss Stone would now have been free by the payment of such a ransom as should have been agreed upon with the brigands, but the abundant means, so quickly raised in America, would probably have required the payment of a large ransom in order to secure an early freedom.

The coming of Mr Dickinson took the matter wholly out of the hands of the missionaries & the brigands kept close & quiet in order to avoid detection, & this has been easy as so large a portion of the

nation have an intense sympathy with their alleged aim - the freeing of Macedonia, though, probably, few of these sympathizers would approve of the capture of Miss Stone.

The course taken by Mr Dickinson to locate the brigands & prove that the Macedonian Committee, or perhaps the government itself, had more or less responsibility for the capture & detention of Miss Stone & Mrs Tsilka, - but very carefully avoiding anything which could imperil their lives, it seems to me is in accordance with his instructions from the U.S. Government.

The first words referring to him, which I received while in America, were that Mr Dickinson was a trifling itself. It seemed to me in my interview with him in Sofia, before reaching Samokov, that he was working efficiently amid many difficulties. I think that all the missionaries in Bulgaria have thought that, from the stand point taken by the U. S. government, he was was working efficiently wisely.

The article in the Congregationalist of Nov 23 is very unjust to him & some of it false. I think all the missionaries in Bulgaria & do not think any letter to America have been suppressed by the government. have expressed their disapprobation of it. Mr Curtis has seen but one of these missionaries & I do not believe he would say what is attributed to one of them. I was told by one of the Secretaries of the Board that the opinions of two missionaries from Asia Minor had much hindered the raising of the full amount asked by the brigands because the giving of a ransom endangered missionary lives in all Turkey. Such was also the opinion of many whom I met in America, but,

as I was told by one actively engaged in raising the full amount, "the position taken by President Roosevelt left to the Am. Board no alternative but to do all it could to raise the full amount demanded.

I am sure it was a relief to missionaries here, ~~though~~ I doubt if they thought it the best way, that the matter was taken out of their hands. It must have also been a great relief to the officers of the American Board.

The letter of Mr Dickinson, of Dec 4th illustrates what I think has been wrong in the case. The missionaries most knowing of the matter & capable of dealing with it, in part because most in touch with those who could free the captives, - must report to Mr Dickinson (knowing less) - & he to messers Eddy & Peet knowing still less - & from the former of whom a reporter claims that he received the word that 25,000 liras ransom were demanded by the brigands - & then again there must refer the matter to Washington. The case reminds me of the red tape used in the Crimean war. A ship's load of wounded men were waiting to go to England. A government vessel was to sail at once, but red tape required that the vessel go empty & the wounded soldiers remained. The missionary body (4 men & the ladies) were as capable of deciding & acting in the matter as any of the others & would have done so more promptly & probably ere this time the captives would have been free. I can freely write thus much of my associates as I was not here & fully feel that it was true.

However I am sure that all concerned have heartily done what has seemed to them the best way of acting & no reference should be made to the past except to help to the best way in the future.

The allusion in the Congregationalist to Mr Dickinson's course with the Russian Consul cannot be wholly true. I have heard, on good authority, that the latter has said the missionaries ought to pay the full 25 000 lires demanded & learn not to come to convert a christian people. This is the substance of his remark though it may not be the exact words.

If Mr Dickinson really lacks the diplomatic knowledge, skill &c which a diplomatic agent ought to have, then Mr Curtis' charge is an indictment against the U. S. government rather than against Mr Dickinson personally - for our government has had no arrangement for giving such a preparation, nor has required such. Years ago my brother-in-law, Mr Johnathan A Lane, a merchant of Boston, went to Washington in the interest of Boston Merchants in order to urge the U. S. government to take measures for the training of its diplomatic & consular representatives for their work in different countries. He was very much disappointed that nothing was then done or planned in this line.

I write this - not for publication in any form but have no objection that aught you may

think best should go to Washington to our government. Though so much is now dark I have much confidence that the captives will be free ere many months. But no reference should be made - absolutely no reference to such a hope so as to have it published - You cannot in America realize all that this means to us here -

I have sent you a letter referring to mission matters - I hope soon to send something to the Congregationalist as requested by them - but many distractions, not a few of which are talking over matters in regard to Miss Stone, take much time

I know you pray for us in all our needs

Yours fraternally

James F. Clarke

Samokov, Dec. 14, 1901

FEB 3 1902 281
FEB 6 1902

Samokov I. 20-1902

Dear Dr Barton

I enclose to you a letter to Mr Chas A. Stone 53 State St, Room 208. which you may like to read & enjoin on him not to repeat about even this. I can hardly repeat more to you. for I have written of all that I know is done. From Constantinople you probably know that Mr Peet is in the work but where he is or what he has accomplished we know nothing.

I may or not write you this week more of the following matter. My letter this time refers to there being a student of mine with the brigands. We have had more than one such - some of whom have been expelled for other reasons, & some left of their own accord. One was expelled in Dec. at the close of the school - The vote was passed about a month before - but, by what seemed to me a wrong course, he was kept in the institution to the end of the term - for the sake of a widowed mother -, continuing his evil influences. Another student is now here, more capable & more injurious than the above - He was suspended for a time - but received back at the beginning of this year. Two - or at least perhaps 4 or 5 - of the smaller boys who last year seemed to love to be with christian students

Yours Faithfully & affectionately
Geo. H. Pierson
With kind regards to Mrs Barton & family

are now being influenced much by him & avoid those whom they formerly seemed to love.

The father of one of these two, some months ago, bitterly complained to some one I think Mr Thomson, that his son was allowed to be under the influence of the above +. He has again, this vacation, made the same complaint to a student who went to his town for christian work. Unless something shall change my mind - I propose to bring up this matter tonight at our usual teacher's biweekly meeting - which is the first of this term.

I have written, as requested, to the Congregationalist as to sundry matters & Miss Stone's case - It may be they will not wish to use it. If not I think you would like to read it. My lack of a facile pen & the circumstances which make it not best to write freely have made such reports difficult - By request mailed Nov 2d. I have, last week, also sent an article to the Missionary Review of the World. As I have written to Mr Stone - absences, including six of the eleven Sabbaths since I arrived in Bulgaria - lack of time & strength & not a little work have hindered me.

Last Saturday I made a hasty plan for the new Girls Boarding School building for which 500 liras (first given to buy a place adjacent but now not to be sold)

are now available. Over a month ago I prepared a plan for the same - but Miss Malbie did not seem to wish to press it - & I then was absent for a time - If bargained for now probably the cost would be 100-300 dollars less than if we wait until spring for men are now without work who will be busy in the spring - & lumber is now 20-40% less than it has at times been -

The teachers fear the sum is too small to put up such a building as is desirable.

It seems best that it be of brick - The plan made is 18 X 11 meters (about 57 X 35 ft) outside two story.

The lack of sufficient means may prevent doing any thing - but we shall probably get an estimate of the carpenter.

It was & is desirable to get the adjoining premises - Our Annual Meeting, that asked for 500 dls to buy it was not wise - The place is large, going through to two roads -, There is a house - timber frame filled in with brick - two story, both above & below there are 2 quite large rooms, & others from corner rooms, small, between, on the sides & a larger central halls, also barn &c -

At the rate our premises have cost us this place would probably be 1000 or more liras - It may be that 500 liras was all the Board ought to pay for a place - but I was surprised when I heard that our Annual

meeting had asked for but 500 liras to buy that place
So, also the Amount (500 liras) is small with which
to build - yet it may be possible.
Had it been possible now to have bought the
adjoining place for 7 or 800 liras I think I should
have invested in the balance - but.....
It may be that God wants to give us something
better.
I think, but am not sure, that I have written you
of a visit to Kustendil. The friends took me on a
high hill near to point out places desirable for
a chapel or church. There is now available about
130 Napoleons ($520.00 approximately) but of this,
$400. was put into my hand to be used on cer-
tain conditions - the friends raised 25 Napoleons
from Bulgarian sources - Apparently, in my
absence & the ignorance of others, the friends
have been led to think that sums from America
would fill up the 25 Napoleons - I however
think it best to hold them to the ~~agreement~~ terms given
this I do more decidedly for they probably must have
nearly or quite $1000 - so as not to get into debt.
I wish some one would give them $500 more to be
used as shall be thought best - for their building. Kustendil
~~It~~ is a hopeful place & the pastor & wife are superior workers.

Samokov, Jan. 20, 1902

Rev. James F. Clarke.

Samokov I. 25, 1902

FEB 11 1902 282

Dear Dr Barton

Though you probably already have received the word I add a line & send through you as I am writing to Mr Wiggin.

Cons. General Dickinson recently reported to the men of our station that he had a convincing word that Miss Stone & her companion & child were alive Jany 2°. That the brigands were satisfied with the amount agreed upon, (I think, but dont know, that it was £14.500 liras) but that there was a difficulty in making the transfer — As to paying the money before or after the freeing of the captives. Mr Peet & an agent from the Consulate had the matter in hand. They were to be in Djumaa about this time which place is within a ride of 10 hours from Samokov but over the border 2 hours in Macedonia. Of course this is only for the men of this station of which — Are you not one?

When at the rooms once I was looking over the Bulgarian books (Duplicates — which Mr Chapin showed me in the library. There was I think none or but one N. Testament — & not many of the Duplicates — except of Harmony of Gospels. Dr Riggs

from student which may force some to leave the institute. All this Mr Hall has been pledged to the paper — so Mr Coulter & Dr Riggs consider on our half — where — or about Feb 11 190

I did not see the set of samples which were kept intact - but it seemed to me that there must now be many copies of books printed with funds of the Board (Do you wish other?) which you cannot have received.

Do you wish all? If so will it not be well to ask Mr Locke to send me a list of all you have on hand & I fill out, so far as possible, those lacking?

Do you want all the different editions of the Scriptures?

I have printed 6 (six) Temperance tracts & there are a number of issues of other small books here at this press. Do you want the Physiology & Astronomy (Youngs) translated & prepared by Dr Kingsbury? A book of Dr Bradford Heredity &c - translated by a Bulgarian pastor for which the author gave $100 & I have had an influence in the work & is now ready for sale soon. Do you want this? &c &c &c -

Yours faithfully J. F. Clarke

We are glad to see the Zornitza again. Send us the first number. The printing only the first (Gold ring) & this paper generally crippled our printing work & later away work

MAR 3 1902

Samokov Feb 11/02

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. Missions

Dear Brother

It hardly seems of use to write you that the getting the release of Miss Stone & companion in Macedonia - has been thwarted by the Turks - as they did not wish to please Bulgaria thus much. Of the constant guards who kept the money, & those who had it, in safety and also did not invite the brigands to come in secretly & make the exchange - You must have heard directly from those seeking the release of the captives.

I still think there is little doubt that the captives are not suffering for lack of food or from exposure, and that they will be freed - some time, somehow.

I write now specially with reference to the funds given by the Woman's Board for the purchase of a place next to the girls' school & afterwards allowed for the building of a school room, & other needful additions, on the ground now ~~occupied~~ in the hands of the Mission. I was appointed as a committee with the teachers of the Girls school to make a plan for the needed building.

As the amount given seemed insufficient - an approximate to the desired plan was made to get an estimate from the builder from a man who has satisfactorily put up the last six buildings we have made - the last three by contract. His estimate was 62½ Napoleons (about $250) more than the 500 liras granted for a building with brick outside walls and some desirable things would have to be left untouched. The heating of the building would be much more satisfactorily done from the cellar by hot air, were there means to do it.

However, just at this stage, word came through the father of one of the girls that the neighbor would now be ready to sell so the station voted that Miss Malltbie write to the one who had written to her, asking the lowest terms.

I should state that the asking of but 500 liras was not the judgement of this station. I was not at the annual meeting when the appropriation was asked but the delegates from Samokov went to Salonica with the intention of asking 700 liras - Dr House, hardly understanding the case, urged that it be put at 500 liras.

Our present grounds with buildings cost nearly 6000 liras - The addition of the next place would give about one fourth more land - which, at the same rate, would cost nearly 1500 liras or about 1700 Napoleons. We have understood,

through notes directly from the owner, that he would be ready to sell for 1200 Napoleons or less. I think we could get it for 1000 Napoleons & possibly for 800. I think it very desirable that we now get the place both for the present & for the future. As prices are very low the place valuable

The best place for a new building, as decided by the slating, is between the present Girls' school building & the desired premises - reaching within 24-5 feet of the dwelling wall. Any future owner might put up a building so as, in a great measure, to shut off the light. The present building on the place sought, must be not far from 50 ft square - with four rooms of good size in the corners - a small room for any needs between each of the pairs of side rooms & a long hall both above & below.

The securing this building will enable the school not to build for years to come & it would now be possible for a missionary family also, to occupy a part of the building.

Years ago I sent a carefully made plan of the grounds as they then were - but I understand that it is not to be found at the rooms. I now send the first draft of a plan made by request of Mr Reed for the sake of an insurance as it gives the position of the buildings existing when it was made & the location of the

I have made some corrections as to the cost of different places - as payments for deeds &c were made at different times but I cannot find all of the accounts.

premises desired. Please return this as soon as I shall send you a more complete plan of present buildings &c — which I am having prepared. It may then be of little interest to you — but will to us.

Also I send you a little hasty sketch of the places as bought — marked with black lines & quite irregular — with red lines showing present use of the grounds — This please keep. To me it forcibly represents how God enabled us to secure so many places at so low a rate. For one we had, in Turkish times, offered 343 liras but having secured another one we would not give even approximately what we had offered — & after the Russians came all places were bought much more cheaply.

I so strongly feel the desirability of securing the proposed addition — if it is really possible to get it, that I am inclined to give 100 - 200 - or perhaps more — Turkish liras from myself — in addition to the 500 liras from the Woman's Board — so as to secure it — becoming responsible for that amount (if I cant get it elsewhere) from my own means. I have written Mr Peat, asking if he will advance me this money for 3-6 months — if I shall ask it of him. I think I can get the means at once from funds invested in Boston —

This letter is finished Feb 15, just before my starting for a Sabbath's work — It was delayed on account of the plan

With cordial salutations
Yours paternally,
J. F. Clarke

Brunsbury, Feb. 11, 1902

284
MAR 19 1902

Samokov. Bulgaria

Mar 4. 1902

MAR 20 1902

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

It seems to me worth while to report to you something of the dark side of the position of our Coll. & Theological Institute. You can hardly realize the change for evil which has been going on in this country since we came here in 1889 - but especially since Bulgaria became free.

The Bulgarians among themselves were a comparatively pure ~~pure~~ people - now licentiousness is bold & often brings no disgrace.

The use of intoxicating liquors - aside from the wines of the country - is probably ten fold what it was in 1860. and the use of wine has much increased.

Infidelity - bold & aggressive was scarcely known - now many teachers - probably the larger part of the influential men & a very large proportion of the students are boldly godless.

All these influences are felt in the Mission Institute. During the past ~~5~~ 10 years there must have been as many as ten students expelled for impurity, - some for sodomy & others for visiting houses where there were impure women

Samokov, Feb. 11, 1902

We have not seen much of drunkenness but there have been evidences of the use of liquors in school. Infidelity — rank socialism & all forms of godliness have greatly increased.

Perhaps we have never had more students of good christian character, at the same time capable & willing to earnestly engage in Christian work — yet it seems as if the powers of evil were boisterous & shameless.

The son of a priest, now an evangelical preacher, Daskaloff & brother of one of our most capable, reliable, active Christian graduates, was ~~expelled~~ now I think at Mt Hermon in NY, U.S.A. suspended for a year because of his bold socialistic conduct. After the end of that year he was received again to the school but his influence has been felt to be evil from the first, & his reception surprised pastors outside — two of whom spoke to me of this surprise.

When I realized this condition, after my return I urged his dismissal at once — but, for the sake of some customary formalities, he was retained at that time.

The father of a non Protestant boy in the school, boldly blamed the school for keeping such a bad person in the institution. Before he was ~~dispelled~~ in course, this student & the other son, over whom he was having much influence, went with revolver & knife to the room of the

monitor of the school to kill him because they thought he had reported the character of the son to the before mentioned father. The coming of students caused them to flee - & this son of the priest is now in prison in Sofia - the other having been released on the ground of his youth & because he was led by the older one.

Last November it was felt that another student, very foul mouthed & a bold ~~exponent~~ advocate of very much that is evil, was voted must leave the school & he expelled - However ~~in an irregular way~~ the expulsion was not reported to him or carried out at the time but, in an irregular way, contrary to the opinion of all of the American teachers - this student was kept on for the sake of a widowed mother - until the close of the term, at Christmas, though all the time it was seen that his influence was evil. As soon as it was known that Miss Stone was free two of the students telegraphed to this expelled student who at once came to Samokove & was warmly greeted by many of the students.

This expelled student & the young one who was released ~~before~~ when his older companion was ~~for~~ imprisoned - are now here - rooming in a house on the street back of the school premises - I now learn that the Macedonian ~~the~~ committee men have a room there. Over the wall from that house about two years ago, some one or more came one Sabbath in time of service, climbed upon a roof to the chamber window where I sleep,

in which was then the safe of our station treasurer.
A recent snow showed the tracks over the wall & upon the back roof (which is some 20 feet high but long fine wood slab length had been temporarily put up there lengthwise) & to the window & where some one had fallen in the snow. In getting down, a long girdle - as often worn about the waist - had been tied to a rafter & because of haste or inability to reach the rafter - had been cut off & part left hanging. The next day I called our governor & showed him the whole. He took the part of the girdle left - but was able to do nothing as to finding the intruder(s).
One of our teachers reported that several of our boys last ~~Saturday~~ Friday between 1 & 2 P.M., went to their rendezvouz to meet these two persons now rooming there. Last Sabbath was the day of 2 election of 1 National member of the Assembly & it seems best that we missionaries should watch our front gate to prevent students going out or these evil minded ex students or others from entering. The conduct of those inside was such ~~that~~ Mr Thomson as director of the Institute, plainly told the body of the students at prayers Monday morning that their character & conduct was such as to destroy confidence in them in that they ~~should~~ so regarded one expelled from the school whose foul mouthed character they well knew -

Why the boys should so promptly telegraph to Hazizanoff - the expelled student, after the freedom of Miss Stone I do not understand unless it be, as a Bulgarian teacher suggested, that some of the ransom money has been supplied to be used in preparation for incursions into Macedonia -

Macedonia ought to be free; I should hardly be ready to say that this ought not to be by the use of arms, but, so far as I see, those engaged in the work of the Macedonian committee & hear of them - the leaders are men of no principle - drinkers godless & unreliable & their followers become like them.

This however is not always the case. The pastor in Bansko till last spring, was doubtless a leader in insurrectionary movements - (better not let this be printed) & when in danger of imprisonment fled by night over the mountains to Bulgaria. He is now working efficiently in Yambol & seems to be doing well.

Plans for various inroads into Macedonia are being made. Very likely 5 - 20 of our students - mostly 18 - 20± years old will join them unless some decided influence shall prevent. When Serbia, years ago, fell upon Bulgaria - five of our students volunteered & I went to see them off on their summer night departure about 11 P.M. I respected them & my heart was with them

As yet I have seen no one engaged in this Macedonian movement whom I have respected, & whatever shall be done, it seems to me that it will be chiefly under the guidance of those who hate God - at least so far as those in Bulgaria are in this movement. All Macedonia wants freedom & Protestants as well as others will do what will seem to lead to freedom yet I fear that all the efforts will result in much needless bloodshed & I also fear no real benefit in the end will be gained.

I write thus much because I think some words from you to our mission - or at least to this station will be of value. Dr Clark once wrote to the amount - "that when we were satisfied that the influence of any student was pernicious short work should be made of dismissing him." The effort of the trustees to stand well with the government, makes it somewhat difficult to dismiss a student without giving a satisfactory reason, & those having the worst character often come with good testimonial month sent by parents to be "reformed" & often stand high & even perfect, so far as their marks are concerned. Though Mr Thomson has, on the whole, been not inferior to any former director, yet in this direction I think he has been weak, at least 2-3 times. As by one member of the mission just now here, I have been twice in annual meeting charged with writing criticisms to the Rooms - it may be well that, if you write, you write decidedly yet on general principles - & as under present circumstances of the country - great care is needful as it shall seem to you - without reference to this letter.

yet I am ready to meet any responsibility that is desireable.

I intended to begin this letter with a reference to the liberation of Miss Stone in which millions have rejoiced. We heard Sabbath P.M. of her release & on Monday I wrote Bro Holliway asking him to report what he could of circumstances. I enclosed a few lines of welcome to Miss Stone suggesting that, if she could do so before going to America, she come this way. She was the cause of my daughter's becoming a Sabbath school teacher at the age of 14, & would be specially interested in seeing the development of her work in Sofia where Miss Stone has warm personal friends in whom she feels a great interest.

She would also enjoy seeing the school (girls) here for the gymnasium & bath rooms of which she secured money when she was in America, & perhaps her coming would help in other ways. Her brief answer to my letter was the first of her handwriting seen by our circle since the first or

Last Sabbath eve a praise & thanks giving service was held in our church ~~for~~ because of the freeing of the captives. The pastor Mr Terzieff - made very appropriate reference to Miss Stone & other matters connected with her capture. At the close he called on Dr Haskell to speak. One of his chief points was; the getting of 12,000 liras means the capture of other missionaries for, having so gained so much, it will be tried again &c &c. I regretted the remarks in this line. It seemed to me that it was like an invitation

after Dr Haskell left her captivity was entirely probably by all

to do what was referred to & made before perhaps 5-50 persons who would be very ready to plan to again show that little Bulgaria could outwit great America & make her pay other ransoms.

A bare allusion would have done no harm & accomplished all the good ~~gained~~ desirable.

I write thus much as I am the one most likely to be taken much more likely than all the rest together as I have charge of an outside work. I have been accustomed to travel alone on horse back, not unfrequently for 5-20 miles over old roads & mountain paths & often without any path & through tangled bushes sticking for known landmark, miles away - My daughter once said to me, "Father haven't you lost the road" - but afterwards said, "I think you know the way".

Twice before going to Macedonia I have been threatened with death by anonymous letter - if I didn't pay money, I have disregarded the threats & acted essentially as though I had not received the letters. In 6 trips since I returned to places 15-50 miles distant I have travelled by public or other carriages - partly on account of my knee - Consul General Dickinson & Dan governor both said to me that I was not in danger then but yet when near the Turkish border some 18 miles from the place where Miss Stone was taken - I could be somewhat thoughtful. Others have said, "There is no danger in Bulgaria" but it would be very easy - even from in the city for a party to take a person - gaged, to the same range of mountains 3 miles away on which, for 30 miles even to the hills among which the Turkish troops at first chased the brigands who had Miss Stone, there is scarcely

any habitation I have repeatedly crossed those mountains with Miss Stone, once probably crossing the grounds where she was a captive when Turks persued & ransomed, I shall endeavor to be circumspect - but hope not to shrink from any thing God calls me to do. In case I shall be taken I do not wish any thing at all paid for me by any one as a ransom but that from the first it be said that no ransome will be paid at all, I think this is the opinion of all of our station (male) missionaries - though little has been said.

I wish to ask advice as to a totally different matter - a question of divorce. Some 12 years ago the most reliable christian - member of the Samokov church in Kostenets - about 45 miles S.E. of Samokov - lost his wife by whom he had two sons - He is one of three brothers who have had much unchristian quarrelling among themselves - which all efforts of the church committees & others have not been able to prevent - aside from this this man, George Zachoff, has been a reliable, consistent standard bearer keeping up the Sabbath services essentially alone for a length of time. He afterwards married the sister of Mr Tsanoff - for years a teacher in the Institute, now the editor of the re-started Zornitsa (Morning Star) & one of our most reliable - level headed, capable christians -

His sister had refused to live with her former husband, from the character of her brother we supposed she had good reasons for so refusing. After a time, finding it impossible to get his wife back, he married again. When she married Mr Bashoff we had great hope that she would be a strong christian influence in this village home. In a few months however she began to neglect her home - spent her time with the neighbors & finally ran away. Her brother found her - took her home & sent her to her husband - Again she fled to be again taken back.

After her child was born she was again returned with the child but the husband - thinking she would leave the child & again flee - refused to take her home again. For years he tried to get the church - the divorcing power here - to grant a full divorce. He was patient but persistent, & all the church members would have granted & had as only by the influence of Dr Haskell & myself that it was not given & only the right to live apart given. Mr Peet was one on an advisory committee from our annual meeting & said that the woman had previously sinned against her husband. He had wanted a village wife to work in the fields - but this was not essential & he would not have pressed it. He doubtless lacked a sympathetic character & from what was said he it seems strong sexual passion. But he had a good home & all his people sympathize with him.

Perhaps, influenced somewhat by his circumstances, he became a Baptist & North of the Balkans - near Rustchuk found a German widow whom he has married - She is not a refined woman - can care for the cows &c - but she has a warm heart & faithfully attends all the meetings, though a Baptist.

How should I act towards the family? His sons & the wife of the older one have been in our school & are always cordial. They have not sympathized with their father - but rather with us & have invited me to meals at their home & I have gone - cordially treated by all, though the father has been reticent, talking rather of Baptism or now in the past two years of Saturday as the Sabbath which he now keeps, though he has attended Sabbath services, yes then when there was no other one -

It does seem to me that such a man ought have been loosed from the wife who for years so treated his son. Tsanoff apparently did all in his power to make the sister go back - but in vain - She has a comfortable home in her brother's family - He only allowed it when it seemed that otherwise she would be in great temptation. Though the married son has now a home of his own I still call at the father's home & I am sure they like to have me. Ought I to do so? Do I in any way approve of the wrong by so doing? My son has felt that he ought not so to go even for meals when invited.

There is another very similar case in the same village within the last two years - The man has essentially the same character though of more humble means. I think the woman was also a grass widow - Her mother was for a long time a Bible worker in Bansko (her home formerly) but for years has been highly regarded as a church member in Philippopolis - Pastor Sichanoff - favored & advised the marriage. The man told his future wife fully what his circumstances were, a widower with two children with a humble home. After some months she left her husband saying only that she could not live in a village. For a little he went to live in Philippopolis but this seemed impossible for him to do as he needed the by his land - his only means of support. The woman has been accustomed, as a servant in wealthy homes, to good living - but evidently this is not all the reason of her refusal. This case too will be a trying one to us - There seems no hope - Mrs Marsh writes me - of the return of the wife. What can be done?

A third case. Some 7-8 years ago A poor man's daughter consented to marry a rich man's son - of whom she & her parents knew nothing - supposing him as good as the father - a church member & a good man - except a mulish will. The son wants to rule - Has often beat his wife. Knows very little how to have any sympathy - & is exceedingly mulish, selfish & not fully of a sound mind. The wife has a fiery tongue but is a real good woman, daughter of a saintly mother. Many times the church committees have tried to bring peace into this home but a few months ago it gave them leave to live separately but not to marry again.

A month ago the husband tried to kill his father-in-law. The case came into court & he was adjudged a years imprisonment & a fine of 300 francs. His own lawyer scolded his client for his lying in the court & made him ask pardon of the father-in-law - whom he had persuaded to forgive the offender - What ought to be done? There seems little or no probability that they will ever live together. - If there be no other good from my so writing you at length - you will at least be able to pray for us according to the needs - & I hope you will be able to give some advice - especially in the cases which seem to require some kind of advice.

There is much to encourage here & elsewhere. The children's meetings Wednesdays - Saturdays & on the Sabbath - led by Miss Mary Haskell & Mr Gulimanoff are bringing 80-100 outside children. While I have been writing this there has been a meeting, or rather an uplifting entertainment, for children at the church where there must have been 300 persons - perhaps half children. During the past 6 days, in which there have been two National Holidays (for which our schools must have vacations) & a Sabbath, Miss Haskell & a Bible woman & two of our students have been visiting 6 places - 13-25 miles distant - In the students of both schools there

There are those who give us much encouragement. 3 young men — all of whom are from north the Balkans & also one at the table in the church where I sit — were last Sabbath proponded for church membership.

Amid all the darkness there is much light. Our Father is caring for his work — We are all safe in his hands whatever may take place in Macedonia or here & He lets us go forward.

We expect Dr C. E. Clarke & perhaps his wife here between the 15th & 20th of this month. I am sure he will do us all good

Mar. 6. Miss Haskell & the Bible worker — her companion returned from their trip of 6 days to Stojic, the village on the boundary where some years ago I was thrown to the ground & beaten. They brought with them to study for a Bible worker a daughter of the first Protestant of the place, whose widowed mother is an earnest praying & working christian.

The two students who went for the same time to four villages also returned, encouraged.

With fraternal greetings

Yours Fraternally

James F. Clarke

Samokov, Mar. 4, 1902

Rev. James F. Clarke, 285

APR 28 1903

Hartford Ct. 12.02

Dear Dr Barton

Your letter in part in answer to mine was duly received this week in Samokov.

The calling on sinners - which you & Christ advise - I have done.

You gave no answer to what is to me the most important part. Whether when a woman so runs away from her husband & wont come back there is any relief for the husband.

Last Wednesday - having a call to the village where lives the man referred to as now so lift ~~[illegible]~~ I had a long talk with him.

He claims that the words of Christ are explained by Paul - that a brother or sister is not bound if the unbelieving husband or wife depart from the home.

I tried to show him that his hasty marriage was his fault & that the suffering he might have should be met for the general good, as well as because of his fault - so that others would be merciful to him - but I doubt if he will ever be able to see other wise than that he has a moral right to again marry if it shall be impossible to get his wife to come back to him -

As village life goes, he's a good man - & I think a christian.

& aside from the great wrong done him by his wife he's not the only one to blame -

He went to Phil.s - This woman was recommended to him by different persons including the pastor (Sickauff) & wife. He saw her - told her his circumstances in village life - digging in the fields - as women usually work &c.

At this interview he says he was inclined to drop the matter but on talking with me & Kanoff & wife they strongly advised him to take her as a good christian - useful in christian influence in his village &c &c -

He had a second interview - again stated his situation & she agreed to marry him - This was in the P.M. They married in the evening & went home the next day - The mother made them a visit. She was fifty years - some time since a Bible woman in Bansko - at first She seemed to have a good influence among the neighboring women but apparently sympathized with the Daughter that she could not live in the (comparative) seclusion of village life with surroundings that especially could not live on the food available.

The mother & daughter persuaded the husband to go to Philippopolis to live. & he tried to get work there but failed. His property & home were in the village & he returned expecting, at least to find, that his wife would return to him. She refused & went with her mother & when her child was born sent it to the father. He returned it, promising to pay expenses for a time.

I understand that Mr & Mrs Sutherland & Mr & Mrs Marsh & others have done all they could to get the wife to return but in vain. Mr S. threatened to send her back by a policeman & then she secretly went to Sofia, gave away her child & is a servant in a wealthy family where she gets good food.

The man was ready to give up her work in the fields - but the care of his home with two (good) children about 3 & 5 years old & probably his own passion for a wife

are strong influences which I fear will decide him, somehow to marry ere a long time shall pass. He seems ready to wait any reasonable (as he shall regard it) time for the wife to return or be divorced. He has repeatedly written to Mr Sickanoff but he does not now answer. Miss Marsh wrote that different men in Phil's had done all they could to get the wife to return but without any success & she has no hope of such return. I may be able to see the woman in a month - but have no reason to expect any better results.

The woman evidently expected that the man was richer than he is.

I regret to take your time - but hope you will be able to give me a few lines. Much of influence for Christ in the village may depend on the result.

Last Tuesday I was called to the village of this man to attend the funeral of one formerly a preacher in that place, & afterwards in the Methodist ministry, who shot himself Monday noon. He married in that place the daughter of a wealthy christian man who died years ago.

Having the means afforded by that property he was tempted to give up preaching for business, saying that he wanted to support self & still work for Christ. He has drifted away - become a drunkard - said that God & a Gypsy were the same to him.

He had had some losses - some think defrauded by his partner - but there really seemed to be little cause for his act except that he left God & God him.

The visit of Dr C. E. & Mrs Clark
from last Sat. night to Tuesday noon
seems to have been the means of
great changes. Dr C. spoke seven
or nine times & Mrs C. a number.
Monday Eve it seemed that three
had taken a decided stand for Christ
& when I returned from the funeral
Wednesday Eve - three more were re-
ported as having taken the same
stand. The prayer meeting that
(Wed.) P.M. was a remarkable one.
Though the pastor (unwisely) took 35
minutes, I was told that 50 fell in his
prayers afterwards, with much feeling & tears.
& the meeting was
prolonged 20 minutes - a teacher
Friday eve. Mr Gulliman told me
that 35 students were at a short
evening meeting just before retiring
& much feeling shown - He proposes
to continue the meetings.
Others will doubtless write you

more fully - who have been present
more & seen the work -
I know you pray for all
the work I write in haste -
Expect to start next Thursday or
Friday for business Mr Wiggins knows
of yr Constantinople & thence
get to Simla by the 22d for the
Annual meeting of the Methodist
~~meeting~~ mission -
With kindest regards to all in
your home
Yours fraternally,
J. F. Clarke

286
MAY 14 1902
JUN 2 1902

Samokov May 2. 1902

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother.

A few weeks since I learned that the Annual Meeting of 1901 appointed me the delegate to the Meth. Episcopal Conference which this year met at Shumla Apr. 23-28. -

Bishop Vincent, now residing in Zurich Swtz., has this mission in charge & with him came Rev Wm. Burt D.D. Superintendent of Methodist work in Rome, Italy re- Misses Kate Blackburn & Dora Davis - of the Girls' School in Lovetz, & 12 workers were present & visited of two of them & one Bible woman. 20-50 others attended at the day sessions & 75-120± at the evening services - the largest number being on Sabbath evening, the time they had given to me to preach.

The reports of the work done were on the whole encouraging. Mrs Delcheff of Rustchuk gave a good report of Woman's Work. The school at Lovetz, Dr Vincent said was "well conducted, on the right basis & should have a new building." By the mission a request was made for an educational institution, including a theological school at Rustchuck & two new missionaries from America.

I surmised that the spirit of progress in the Mission more or less emanated from Bishop Vincent & that he had got Dr Burt - a man of like pushing character, who has evidently done a wise & successful work in Rome & Italy - to come with him so as to push along the work in Bulgaria - before the Methodist authorities in America - They both felt that Bulgaria - over whose broad plains they had ridden to visit some of their stations "had need of their mission" & all their talk was on the line of progress. Dr Burt, on Saturday night, gave a very interesting account of their work in Italy -

Bishop Vincent gave different talks to the Conference full of practical good sense - The first started on singing - suggested with their sleepy singing of the Doxology - Another was on education of the ministry by daily study - every day especially of the Bible which should be learned by heart from day to day - He urged some of the Chautauqua or Sunday reading which hundreds are doing in Switzerland & Sweden - A third talk was given to getting practical acquaintance with leading men - Lawyers, Doctors, Editors, Officials, officers - To do this & to have an influence among them & leading their own people. They must be thinking men, able to concentrate thought

on subject in hand - in connection with which he said that prayer was a great means of gaining such concentration. He alluded to a preacher, in some other country, who went to an infidel socialistic place "got in" with the editor of a paper of this type, occasionally wrote articles for his paper & at length was employed to write all the editorial articles, which of course were at least respectful towards Christianity, & the Socialism of the paper took a higher stand.

The talks of both Bishop Vincent & Dr Burt were inspiring. I hope to report some parts of them to the Summer School for Workers which meets here in Samokov next vacation. It is planned to make it triennial - Quite a number of our workers walked over to the one in 1899 held in Lovetcha - Some 5-10 of the Methodist workers hope to be here - Two of those workers were once my students & one (the first of the two presiding elders) very kindly referred to my talk with him of Christ, whom he then said he loved, but afterwards felt that he did not.

I intended to get somewhat of a statement of the amounts paid workers, but didn't get to it. In haste the 2d presiding elder said only that they ranged from 130 francs per month to 300 - ($23.60 to 52.20). Our workers have (some single) 91 francs per month to in Sophia (I think) 351. My (1/2) salary is 216⅔ francs - They have a graded scale for children - as the Board for us - but I know not if included in the above.

I had need to go to Constantinople & started before our vacation that I might return so as not to leave the station without a missionary at night - as Bro Baird started on the 29th - for the Annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, & Temp. Union, held in Tsarovo - in the Philippopolis field Apr 30 - May 5th.

Before starting I had students put up tracts, temperance & religious, sewed into a Temperance or a little child's paper - (in some 4 other cities) & 72 package, (in all about 700 tracts), I threw out to the guards at the little cantons along the road. I did likewise from Varna & Shumla & again to Sofia. In all there were about 1500 tracts in over 200 packs & often there was a "little prayer" that God would bless the seed sown.

Near Constantinople I had an interesting experience. To the Boundary I went 3d class, but there took second so as to get a sleeper. As I entered the latter two ladies were sitting in their apartment with open door. As sometimes we meet Americans on the cars, I asked, "Do you know English?" The answer was, "Yes what can I do for you?" to which I gave my reason for so asking - & found that only one of the ladies was the daughter of a high Russian official* in Constantinople. The next morning thinking she would be interested in the case of Miss Stone I spoke of her & that I had travelled hundreds of miles with her in Macedonia but as I referred to this she, excitedly, said "Why did she come to a christian people & not to the heathen?". I asked, "What is a Christian?" & on her answer gave her to read an item on a

* The Russian Consul General - but this is private.

(taken in personally from an experience of 1877)

leaflet, which I had added to a translation of, "Friend you are travelling." When buying cattle for Bulgarians in '77 (over 440 in all) I often called at the English Consul in Philippopolis, where once I met a Russian officer - also waiting to see the Consul - "Why do you come here from America?" he asked me. "That all may become true christians," I said. "What do you mean by a true christian?" he asked & in my answer said, "I am not such a christian."

This led to a talk of over half an hour with my fellow passenger - when we were near Constantinople - in which she readily admitted that true Christianity must be from the heart - said very frankly that she was not what she ought to be &c -

I thought she would not relish my talk even though she had been so free - but a little after she asked me for my address & said that she might be able, among her friends, to collect some money for our work. Told her of what Miss Marston had done for so many years, giving 300 Eng. pounds ~~each~~ for educating Bulg. boys & the same for girls - some 45 years ago & now, for many years, annually sending me 12 or 13 pounds for helping in the Girls School & told her that this generous donor died last December at the age of 95 - & added "If you are able to send any aid I should use it in this way - helping poor girls to get the education which often they cannot get without such aid."

I think I shall send a a "Sketch of E. T. Mission".
The Methodist mission is quite different from ours in its plans for churches. They have well built edifices as one of the first needs of their work - put up wholly by the Board - expecting that the work will so much the sooner go on & become self supporting.
Dr Burt referred to a case in Italy - Milan I think - where they had hired & had a preacher for nine years, spending as much as a church building would have cost. Then they built a church & in one year the gain was as much as in all the nine years previous.
In the minutes of the annual meeting there will doubtless be a reference to a letter from quite a number of the preachers in our field - especially about Phil. - in which they desire for the prosperity of the work that the number of missionaries be decreased & the means used for Bulgarian & that this Institute have more instructors & that their salaries be raised.
From Shumla I wrote to those who would be at the meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society - giving some of my own thoughts as to the letter which could be answered only by our Annual Meeting. I felt sad that no reference was made to their receiving their salaries ("support") from their own people - & that there was no reference to the saving of souls where they are laboring. Forty five years have

passed since American missionaries first came here & as yet not one church is fully self supporting.

You must have heard somewhat of the interest here after Dr Clark's visit in the interest of Xn Endeavor.

Absence for vacation, the three annual meetings &c have taken up time & attention but I hope that all who have a determination to be Xn - have really begun the new life & that the influence at the beginning of the new term will deepen & broaden.

We have only heard that Annual Meeting has been getting on well in its work & will be through before the end of this week.

I saw the owner of the house next the girls school when I was in Sofia - He evidently wants to sell to us. He proposes to come here next week - after holidays are over. I hope something will be done to get the place.

I have promised to add 200 L. M. & take a part of the place - if best.

It just comes to mind that my son is coming back about the time of the Christiana Swed. Y. M. C. A meeting. Is it not worth while for him to go there? I have written him of this & will bear a part of the extra expense.

We have just read, with much interest, Miss Stone's first article in McClure's magazine - I thought she would use the photograph of herself & Bible Class in Bansko - in that article - but as she did not possibly I may elsewhere.

We are having a cold spring following a very mild winter. It may interest you to know that the pen with which Lowell was given me in 1854 by students where I was teaching in Westminster Mass. It is a large gold one - & was in a heavy gold pencil which I have never carried with me - a worn my P. B. Kappa key for I don't like the show - Excuse this clam -

I enclose a line for Mr Lovett -

Yours fraternally

J. T. Clarke

Cambridge, Mass.
May 2, 1902

NOV 3 1902 287
NOV 4 1902

Samokov Sept 30, 1902

Rev James Barton
Sec'y A.B.C.F. Missions
Dear Brother

I herewith send you - through Mrs J. A. Lane, 1) a plan of grounds belong to the Board. with a quite accurate location of buildings &c -
2) A few notes as to the use of the buildings.
3) A hasty approximate plan of the grounds, as first purchased giving their exact relative positions, names of persons from whom bought - when purchased & cost (not usually including cost of deed &c). Thus much is in black ink. The approximate present division is given in red lines.

I also draw off the cost of each place - the numbers being given in the approximate plan in red ink.

4) I send a photograph of the workers & others who were at the summer school; 5) a key to the same & 6) notes as to those engaged in christian work.

As, at first, I employed one not capable of doing good work, (the only one then available) & afterwards one temporarily in Samokov, the 3 plans made must have cost me about $15.

The extra plans were however made in part to give work to one who was in need, a former most reliable student worker now in ill health. If you think best to credit to me $3.00 for the plan sent I shall be gratified, but this is not at all essential.

I think Miss Matthie will send one plan to the Woman's Board of Interior.

The sight of the different places, dates of purchase have often cheered me with the assurance that God has been leading us. I think He will yet give us the whole of the Srebranikoff place.

While not needed now it can be use fully used and may be of great value when not available.

With kind regards to your family

Yours Fraternally

James F. Clarke

Rev. James F. Clarke, S.D.
Samokov, Sept. 30, 1902

Copy.

Rec'd. Dec. 9, '02
Ans'd " 17 " 288

Samokov, Nov. 24, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It is near 11.30 P.M. but I feel that I must write you a brief private letter.

I have been writing notes, etc., of things in Macedonia and here, and may get something fuller for you to read sometime. I have spent two Sabbaths in a resort (especially winter) of some of those bands which have the past months been stirring up the Turks so foolishly as well as wickedly. I have had long talks with one I married some fifteen years ago, invited by the people into their old church for the ceremony. For years, at times at least, he has been in such insurgent bands to secure the freedom of Macedonia. He is sure that he can point out some fifteen places where Miss Stone has been, by persons who say, "There Miss Stone sat and there Mrs. Tsilka and there their guards". I slept once in the same place where the baby was born, but shall soon probably know more definitely as to the exact house.

I say above "private" for if I shall complete what I wish and hope, I would rather even so much should not be read till I can give the surroundings, etc.

Last Sabbath, at Dubnitsa, I saw refugees from places the Turks have destroyed, some 300 in all. In the Dubnitsa district there are over 1000 in all and the number is increasing.

I had a very interesting, to me, call on the governor of that distrist. He was rather excited when I referred to the fact that the captors are Bulgarians from Bulgaria, but cooled down when I turned to the sufferings of those who flee from the Turks. He said Bulgaria can care for those who have come to Bulgaria, but they can do nothing for the sufferers in Macedonia, and he begged me to go and help them as only a foreigner can do. It was a new thought to me, but it may be so.

My traveling companion to Samokov is one of the leading Protestants

of Bansko whom the Turks have specially wished to get hold of. Last week he was in Bansko (He had been about two weeks in the mounatins a refugee but was back secretly), whence he started Monday night and the next night he had crossed the mountain range enough to get into Bulgaria to the Rilo monastery. Hundreds of men are leaving Razloge district in the same way. A number have been beaten so that they may not live. The maurauding bands have given abundant pretext for cruelties. Guns have been distributed to different places by the "Commitate". The Turks, by torturing the women in Dohreeneshte (5 miles from Bansko) have secured about 40 guns that were hidden there, and are seeking them everywhere.

I have a list of refugees who had reached Dubnitsa a few days ago. Among them are many from places whence some had a responsibility as to the capture and continued hiding of Miss Stone. Yet they were at the mercy of the lawless bandits and would have at once been killed, secretly or openly, had they done anything to betray the captors.

Of this perhaps more. I should like this to go no further than the Secretaries and Mr. Wiggin, and I wish you would sent it to Mrs. Lane, 623 Tremont Street. I think I shall send more to her or you in a week, yet I must fail to accomplish many things which I plan and think I shall do. I fear there will this year be much suffering in Macedonia.

I know you pray for the workers and work in Bulgaria and Macedonia.

Yours fraternally,

Signed James F. Clark

Rev. Charles H. Robbins
Chambery, Nov-24, 02

Rev. James F. Clarke. 289

Perhaps unwisely I add the following.
In 1878. when I had in hand about $2000
from sale of oxen I had rented to villagers
until then & then sold. (the Constanti-
nople Committee when disbanding hav-
ing left the whole matter entirely to me.)
Dr House & Mr Locke the former es-
pecially refused me permission to go
& help refugees of whom the English
Consul General said to us that 10,000
had fled to Djumaa. Among them were
a large number of Protestants.
The reason given was that I was teaching
a class of 6 & 7 young men & ought to
do my own work.
I gave Mr Locke $440 to go & do what
he could. He spent about $100 & brought
me back the rest. He did not know
how to use it & rather awakened the
suspicions of the Bulgarians against
him.

I think it possible that Mr Baird
may take the same ground - possibly
though others should favor it.
The thought came to me that it might
help the matter if you should telegraph
me "Samokov. Bulgarian favored. Baird"
as my expense

it may be of real value — Very likely you may not think best to do even this. I have not now, myself, come to the point of thinking that it is best to go — but circumstances may make it best to decide at once.

I have written of this to our Consul General Dickinson asking if a firman for this could be got by Everhard & American influence —

I think it quite possible that the means would be furnished from Spain

J. F. Clarke

I might add that my general health is perfect — I have continued for 56 years (& do now) to take my daily bath pouring ice cold water over me — sometimes standing on ice for the first minutes of the bath — I am probably now better able to bear exposure — cold — storm &c — than any other mining man — except (perhaps) Mr Marsh —

J. F. C.

Z.A.M. I doubt as to the propriety of send this leaf — yet do so asking you to show it to no one — but to burn it — speaking of it if best — & doing nothing or sending you. I ought to have the endorsement of the state

290

Rec'd JAN 19 1903
Ans'd JAN 28 1903

Samokov January 1, 1903

Dear Dr Barton

I have just written to Mr Wiggin & will add a few words in acknowledgement of your letter of 18th ult, received yesterday.

It may seem to you that Bro Baird & I are not working in sympathy or harmony. We have each had some special means of learning facts which have not been fully communicated to each other - each carrying out his own plans for research - but there is no lack of personal cordiality. I handed him your letter to read & I presume he will write you again soon.

The common source we have had in many respects the best one is a man whom I married years ago near Bansko, who was in the work of preparing the people for an uprising several years ago. & now the past season he lover Miss Stone & his lead has fought with the one who was (before) holding Miss Stone.

I have this year sent to Skeletons to America. The first asked for by Dr Peck of Cooper Union for the Tribune Herald - then at Board Meeting in Hartford - but not sent by me till May 31st or as I seemed to have duties which took the precedence. It was too late for use there but was reclaimed by Dr Peck who wrote that he might use parts of it elsewhere. With it were 12 photographs (twelve)

A letter of Mr Wiggin for statistics in his plans of grounds perhaps. Has he not seen the plans? I sent you duplicate. Kind regards

the club has brought us nearer to them - Classes in the Girls' School also give me a touch with them. Last week I arranged them into a fine big Sewing Society as I have had a Mothers' Institute.

As I have heard nothing from that article I, this week, wrote asking him to send it to my nephew Lucius Lane, 623 Tremont St Boston, & wrote to Dr Creegan asking that he pay back what cash Dr Peck had given & sent me (10 cts). I wished you to see this article & so wrote also to Mr Lane. Though old - I think it would pay you for the reading. Another article was recently sent (last week) which was to be copied (carbon) & furnished you, Miss Stone &c - In this you will see that I feel strongly - As to some things - Miss Stone's position seems to be the same. The Bulgarians in Macedonia - were promised Reforms! Utterly nothing has been done. Five centuries of subjection has taught restless spirits to learn cunning & skillfulness in their work with the Turks. Great wrongs have been & are now suffered but . . . . . I have written.

Today our station voted me to make a tour to Bansko. Dr House has written desiring it. I expect to be absent about 2 weeks. (D. V.) I pass over the same road where Miss Stone was taken - returning by a road some 60 miles east of that path. Neither Mr Baird or I think there is any personal danger now. The friends in that region feel much fear for themselves. It may be that their conduct gives them some reason to fear. I hope we shall this year see a great work for Christ. A student today told me that Dr Clark's visit caused him to begin a new life - & the Girls' School with its four

at the next communion. There has been this year a decession far greater than last. May God bless us.

Dany 4 Lane, Mass. 1903

291
RECD FEB 16 1903

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.

Jan 30 1903 Samokov.

Dear Brother. I have written so much of late that I almost fear to send you this. With some additions it contains, more concisely, what I have written to Salonica Station & others of a trip to Bansko, passing over the road where Miss Stone was captured. I should be glad to have some part of it published but I have so much felt the wrongs of Bulgarians in Macedonia that I may not be competent to write of all things as I ought to write. I leave it to you to do as you think best. Perhaps the Congregationalist would like some part of this; possibly also Secretary Hay.

It has seemed to me duty to go to Razlog. Dr. House desired it, Mr. Baird thought there was no danger and our station voted it too to one, that I go. I left Samokov Jan. 3, and returned here the 20th, being in Macedoni from the 5th to the 16th. I, at first, asked for a single guard but the Turks wished to give me more. On my seven different trips thirty one different guards were supplied me. The last day to the Bulgarian boundary eleven soldiers were supplied me. My plans for company from that boundary failed and I came the last two and a half days alone. I visited six places in Macedonia in which I had ten meetings where there were present a total of 1091 persons; had communion twice and baptized four children. I made seventy eight calls, of which nine were on Turks, two on the Bulgarian bishop from Nevrokop who was stopping for some weeks with his "vakeel" (subordinate) in Mehomia. In more than half of the other visits we had reading or singing and prayer. In two of the larger places some of the leading friends came together to tell me of their circumstances and to seek advice. The cheer given by the visit was evident from the tears of the head man of the Protestants of Bansko and others, from the earnest recital of dangers passed, the warm pressure of the hand and the serious looks of many when first I met them and when leaving them. These reminded me of my last visit at Yakboul before the Russians came, when the pastor and many others gathered at the station to bid us farewell. Before our next visit the homes and much of the property of many had been destroyed and their lives in seeming danger though preserved by our heavenly Father.

Though I may somewhat repeat from my former letters and also write what you have otherwise known, I will refer to what has brought on the present condition of things in Macedonia.

The reforms promised by the Berlin Treaty have so long remained a dead letter that the people had no hope of better things. This led to the formation of the Central Macedonian Committee which has been quietly making a general, well prepared plan for an insurrection. A pressure for more immediate action caused the formation of the Superior Committee which, for the past months, has been sending marauding bands into Macedonia to stir up the Turks to new atrocities by destroying their villages with the hope that the European powers would interfere and reforms or freedom be secured.

By assuring them that all the villages of Razlog would join in the movement some of these marauding bands persuaded the people of the many scattered hamlets south of Djumaya to commence an insurrection in which, as it was claimed, all Macedonia would soon join. They repeatedly fought with the Turks but were soon overcome. The people of the Razlog district had, in 1878 suffered the results of such an uprising, being obliged to flee from their homes which were looted and many persons killed. And so they utterly refus-

ed to join in the movement, but the bands, in seeming revenge, fell upon the Turks in that district and killed many soldiers. This led to the seeking for guns first in Dobrinishta, the flight of a large portion of the men, the beating of women, and the finding of about 60 concealed weapons, some of which had been secretly brought in by the Central Committee. Similar results followed in Eleshnitsa, Belitsa, Bachaevo, Godlevo and Dragleshte. Three Turks from the villages were leaders in the beatings and lootings done by the soldiers and policemen, with whom the Kaimacam went to the different places. The inhabitants of Mehomia, Bansko and Yakaruda supposed that their turn would come next and when the government called for different persons from these places they fled over the snow covered mountains two days journey to Bulgaria. The leading men of Bansko were summoned to Mehomia, the official center of the district, and for some days were not allowed to go out of the place. They were then ordered to bring in 1500 guns from Bansko. No guns have, as yet, been secured from these three last mentioned places. Mr. Fournadjieff, father of the preacher in Kustendil, was specially ordered to see that these 1500 guns were given and also to bring the military clothes and the sword which, it was claimed, he had. He fled at once but wrote back to the Kaimacam that, at 70 years of age, he had never been found disloyal to the government, and now these strange demands caused his flight.

The pretext of the guns was in many cases made the means of extorting money and the rich have been told to bring two guns. "If you have no gun, buy one and give it" was often said, and the same gun as ransom from personal violence has repeatedly been received by the Turks and sold again.

That the attack of the bands and the finding of the guns should lead to beatings, lootings, the gratification of lust and other outrages is not strange, but the atrocities were not confined to the villages. Six Bulgarians, returning from Roumania, were robbed of 300 napoleons not far from the border of the Razlog plain near to the Turkish guardhouse to which they were afterwards taken, where five of them were killed, one having made his escape. This seemed to be in revenge for some 150 soldiers killed in a recent battle with a Committee band. The inroads of these bands have been made with the special purpose of causing bloodshed so as to draw the attention of Europe to the wrongs of Macedonia.

In 1877 I ~~had occasion to call upon~~ the highest Turkish military official of European Turkey ~~who~~ was then in Adrianople. He ~~sent out a Bulgarian friend who was with me and then said~~, "We do not wish to destroy the Bulgarians, but to have them work for us." This is now the spirit of the Turks in Razlog and doubtless all over the country. A Protestant carpenter built three contiguous houses for three Turks but could get no pay. Shoes have repeatedly been taken from our friends and payment refused. It is a common thing for Bulgarians to be forced to plough the lands of rich Turks, to draw their wood from the mountains and otherwise serve them. An official, having in his hands the taxlist, has revenged refusals to do such work by increasing on his list the amount of tax required. A Protestant deacon has received but a small part of his dues for shoeing the oxen of the Turks. A tinner, living in the house where I loged, was required by a Turk to tin his copper vessels, the Turk keeping watch that the tin be not used for ought else.

It has been found safer to submit to such exactions than to refuse to comply. A watch was borrowed of a Bulgarian by a young Turk, but returned only on an appeal to the government. "You care more for your watch than for your life" said the Turk. The Bulgarian was soon after killed. When working on his land at a distance from the town a young Bulgarian was forced by a young Turk to carry him on his back as a token of an inferior position.

The father of the preacher in Mehomia recently died, but when the proper legal certificates of the death were presented to the government it refused to remove the name of the father from the tax list of the Protestant community in Yakaruda, and so the friends must continue to pay the tax of the dead man.

A young woman of Razlog, who had been kidnapped by Turks while working in the fields, publicly, in the Turkish court, refused to become a Mohammedan wife. This led to the imprisonment of many Bulgarians, to the flight of the whole family for safety over the mountains into Bulgaria, the murder of a relative and to the imprisonment of the two companions of the murdered man after the Turkish officials had, by torture, forced them to sign a written certificate that they themselves were the murderers.

At the time when the most cruel outrages were being committed and there was everywhere a great fear the church in Bansko kept a day of special prayer. A change at once took place as if in answer to their prayers. Representations have been made to the missionaries in Salonica and by them to the English Consul General were communicated to the Vali who sent telegraphic orders to stop atrocities. Since that time there has been comparative quiet, yet there is a general fear of greater sufferings in the spring. The Turks ~~XXXX~~ fear ~~this~~ I pity them as well as the Bulgarians. To neither can there be peace until the right shall be secured.

Two to three thousand refugees, men, women and children, have fled from the region south of Djumaya to Dubnitsa and its vicinity across the border. In or near many or all of the places which have most suffered, Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka were for a time concealed. ~~It seems as if God had specially brought this retribution upon them.~~ Doubtless sympathy with the bands as being their only hope for relief but also a great fear of such revenge as has sometimes been taken by those bands when betrayed, prevented the inhabitants from doing anything to free the captives and led them to cooperate with the captors and supply their needs.

Besides these refugees some five hundred men have fled from the nine villages in the district of Razlog, leaving their families unprotected. In Ludjen, across the border from the northeast corner of Macedonia, there are about two hundred, ~~some of whom I visited.~~ Perhaps fifty of them are almost wholly lacking bread. Quite a number of these are persons who have been in Bulgaria doing a carrying business and have sent home their horses but fear to go themselves. All these now hope for some change in the spring from some action of the powers. These scattered refugees are influences urging on the Bulgarians to relieve those of their own nationality who are suffering in Macedonia. Ten days ago a band of forty started from ~~this city~~ Samokov to join others for raids in Macedonia. A student of our Institute, unknown to us, joined them, he is from Razlog.

The Kaimacams in Djumaya and Mehomia are both young men, fellow students in the military school in Constantinople, and these are their first

appointments with their present rank. The former was born in Crete, XXX but educated in Constantinople where his father was a pasha of high position. The latter is an Albanian. In the disturbances which have come upon them in the first half year of their present positions it would be strange if they had not made many mistakes. During the first days of the insurrection, while the Kaimacam was absent in the villages where fighting occurred, there was a reign of terror in Djumaya; shops were closed, but some were broken open and looted, women violated and some Bulgarians killed. The return of the Kaimacam brought back comparative safety though goods were still taken by soldiers without pay and forced labor required by private Turks. The Turkish reserves are more lawless than the regular soldiers.

The military commander of the Turks is of the old school not fully in sympathy with the Kaimacam but imbued with the idea that their nation has, from God, the right to rule and use the Bulgarians as their serfs.

I could but feel that both Kaimacams had some sympathy for the Bulgarians who were seeking their rights.

A member of a band, whom I saw in October, when he returned from a raid into Macedonia, told me that their bands were accustomed at once to kill the older Turkish officers who were bitter and harsh to Bulgarians, but that the younger officials, especially those educated abroad, were kept guarded until they could be released without danger to their captors.

During my call of nearly half an hour on the Kaimacam of Mehomia two Turks were present and it was not possible to converse freely. He spoke of one of the evangelical preachers as his "friend" and then and afterwards seemedto be seeking to do justice. In the short time of my calls on each of the Kaimacams they seemed to me to be prompt, active and efficient men. They must both of them be much under the influence, if not the control, of Turks of the older class and spirit. I hoped to be able to see again the Kaimacam of Mehomia and speak of the injustice XXXXX done to the Bulgarians in some of the cases I have mentioned. I had an opportunity, which I freely used, to so speak to the Albanian "Yuzbashi" in Yakaruda and asked that if possible he should repeat what I said to the Kaimacam of Mehomia. These two Kaimacams can do much towards pacifying the people in their districts where fighting and atrocities have taken place, but the wrong done to the Bulgarians is deeper and wider spread than their power to influence extends and if there be not, before spring comes, some relief through external powers I fear there will then be much bloodshed and suffering. GOD SPEED THE RIGHT.

When on the road I wrote to Dr Howe & others a kind of journal letter or letters. I suppose this reached him yesterday & will be sent soon to Mrs Lane. If you have time to read it & wish it perhaps you will drop a card at once to Mrs J. C. Lane 623 Fremont St Rock Island. She is to send it to various places, among friends as Mr Konstantine Stephanoff brother of Mrs Tsilka who has been studying in American schools & is in a course of study in Berlin, was preparing to visit his parents in their home in Bansko. Tonight I hear that he has given up this visit which implies that there are plans for an early campaign in the spring. They can get word of such plans sooner than Americans.

With kind regards to yourself & family. Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Rev James L. Clarke
Bannaker
Jan 30, 1903

Rec'd APR 2 1903
Ans'd APR 22 1903

Samokov Mar 19. 1903

Dear Dr Barton

I have sent you a plan of the Mission premises with the lot South, which we had hoped to get. The amount granted was too small. I think 200 liras more would have got it - perhaps less. Some weeks ago, on my own responsibility so far as the extra amount was concerned, - I offered 800 Napoleons about 700 liras - offer good till Mar 1/13. The time is past. I asked the owner to come & see me a week ago - He came but there seemed no hope of securing it at any reasonable price - or a strip some 8-10 meters wide which would have given a fair place to build - This last he had promised me if I would not try to get the place from them (some months ago). He says he will sell the whole for 1000 Napoleons - I think there is one of a hundred possibilities that they will find one or more other places & yet let us have this place, & I would personally give 50 liras - rather than so fail. I fear we shall yet regret not paying now the 1000 Napoleons asked, if he will stick to his word. As it seemed desirable that some fuller report as to the matter be made I wished that others should take the responsibility & suggested messrs Baird & Ostrander with Mr Mellteen. They were chosen, & the matter is now in their hands. They have talked of tearing down the first wholly new

answer, & have all the land available. D. F. Clark

for a time

No 2 now occupied by the Girls' school next to it.

building we have just up & putting up the desired building in that spot. The cost of this building "No 2", aside from the land, was 386 liras & it is fully serviceable & needed as it is, where it is. It also will be in nearer proximity to the Coll. & Theol Institute, its windows overlooking all the front yard of the Institute & of course being visible from that yard.

This would not be my judgement, as to locality, months ago, when there was no hope of buying the next place, a plan was made giving a school room a clear 10 meters wide, inside 12 long & two recitation rooms adding 6 meters to the length - when partions were removed - This left a bare passage around the building by the wall (if joining the new structure on to the present building, and having 6 rooms in the 2d story - all of brick with a cellar. But for an unexpected word that the desired place could be bought, the contract would have been closed in 2-3 days. Mr Thomson passed for the putting up of that building according to the plan made.

That plan anticipated making that new building a wing of some future building whenever the present more slightly (because cheaply) built edifice should require it. After losing the No 2. - the material of which might save 50 liras. a satisfactory building cannot be put up for less than 800 liras ($3520)

If were better even now to pay $1000 rather than get a building which will

Rev. James W. Clark
Samokov, Nov. 17, 1903

293

Rec'd APR 2 1903

Samokov III 17.03

Ans'd APR 22 1903

Dear Dr Barton

I have written on a separate sheet as to a new building. Our meeting is to commence in Philippopolis Apr 14th eve – & I suppose there will be just barely time for you to write so as to reach it, after getting this letter – or, if not so – to reach the Bulgarian Evangelical Society which is to begin in Samokov Apr 23d.

I have sent you the address of Bishop Tucker of Uganda in which he speaks strongly of the benefits of self support & I think some pressure should be brought to bear to bring about this result here. With frequent congregations in Sofia of 300 & even 350 – there ought positively to be self support. It might mean less costly & fashionable clothes in some homes – & self denial elsewhere – I do not think the pastor himself is one desiring to spend unwisely. He has implied, if not more, that he would have to seek other employment if left without external aid, yet I doubt if he can do better pecuniarily in any other position. He is also a good capable man – It seems to me impossible that the church cannot support itself, though I may not rightly understand the case. Bulgarians have learned to take more than to give.

Rev. James W. Barker

I have been repeatedly told in different places that they did not wish to put the contribution plate before new comers lest they cease to come. I think this is wrong. However difficult it may be to come to this self support, it seems to me that the end should soon be secured somehow. What I have said of Sofia applies also in some measure to Philippopolis, Haskovo & Yambol. Also to some smaller places. Both people & pastor will say, "We cant," "impossible" - but if the love of Christ be in them God will make that possible which has not seemed so.

If you think best to write aught - even a few lines - of this matter - to the mission if possible and/or to the Bulgarian Society, I think it may do much good.

The outside trustees of these institutions, Dr Haskell & Revs Messrs Popoff of Sofia & Tsakoff of Haskovo, came last night & have today been visiting classes. I think the local trustees & the teachers of the Coll. Institute need to to take a different position as to receiving those whose character needs changing so much that their parents send them here - In September 1901 - Contrary to the judgement of many pastors & others, a student of evil

about sixteen years old, if young ladies from the girls School be liable & their home surroundings give reason to hope for them useful lives,

ten in Sofia had a suitable building of its own. I am helping a little on current expenses.

charedin was allowed to return. During the year, with an accomplice, with pistol & knife they threatened the life of one in the graduating class. They fled & were expelled but, out of sympathy & in hope, the accomplice was received again, & with two similar ones have exerted a bad influence from the first - Some others, in a measure join with them. One of these has refused to study the Bible lesson required of all in the institution & has so continued to refuse for 8 (eight lessons!!) The teachers body has not known the extent of this refusal until last night when it was voted to give him 5 marks (3 is any lesson excludes) & 5 more if he didn't get the next lesson. A larger number was proposed but not seconded.

Last fall six students of the upper classes were received to the church, I think with the endorsement of the teachers body of which the pastor is a member. Having been absent from Samokov on the Sabbaths & from teachers meetings I did not know of their joining them until they rose to make their confession of faith. One of these seems to me to give positive evidence of a change of heart. In the others - in my classes all of them - I see no positive evidence that their wills are ready to be guided by Jesus teachings. Though it may be that all are christian

Mrs. Haskell & my daughter are doing very well. Though quiet work, pounding out, & having an entering into homes & hearts. Wish they need not be left. Boarding on their little capital in America & that the kindness

Two of these new church members have been contrary to school laws during connection with schools - in term time - having secret correspondence & meeting (or aiding in meeting) each other secretly.

Mr Terziff - the church pastor as well as teacher & almost if not quite all of the church committee (one was absent from the meeting) thought that what led to required suspension from school of 4 persons should also be noticed in some way by the church, officially.

As Pastor Terziff heard some contrary opinions he asked advice of the teachers body. It was moved to advise suspension for an indefinite time, so leaving it open to act soon or otherwise. Three missionaries & one Bulgarian voted in Aff.; one missionary & three Bulgs. in negative making a tie & the chairman - an American voted negative.

If this advice prevail with the church committee & with the church then a letter of recommendation must be given to one of the students who is going to America - that he is in good & regular standing. The chairman said that "the offence was against the school laws but was not a moral wrong". Do I err in writing thus much?

Dr House has been invited to come here on his way to America for special revival work.

I understand that a manuscript of Macedonian matters which I wrote & Miss Stone, with 12 photos - has been handed to you. It was written, by request, for the Christian Herald of N.Y. but many other duties when I returned from America prevented its being done in season to be of use. Unless of value to you - please return to Mr Lucius Lane 123 Tremont St. Boston. With kind regards to your home circle - Yours fraternally H. F. Clarke

Samuelson, Miss Laura M. Tarsus March 17 1893

We have heard of three (3) Rands in insurgency of some 60 each - who have crossed the mountains into Macedonia during the past 2-3 months.

294
Rec'd APR 2 1903
Ans'd APR 22 1903

Samokov Mar 28 1903

Rev James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

The problem of new premises for the Girl's School does not get settled - Three committees of our station have tried to settle the matter and two days ago a ~~third~~ fourth was appointed with a special work - By the suggestion of Dr Haskell - after the matter had been discussed by the whole body of the trustees - Dr Haskell & Messrs Putnam & Popoff of Sofia & Tsakoff of Haskovo from outside, & all the station - a committee of three Mr Ostrander & Misses Mattbie & Baird - were chosen to make a plan for such a building as would be suitable & answer the desires of the teachers - to be put in the place of House No 2. (the building next the special building of the Girls School) which should be torn down. Which plan is to be presented to the annual meeting, with the expectation that the carrying out of the plan will require 500 liras more or less besides the 500 granted years ago by the ~~American~~ Woman's Board. As I have made the plans for all the later buildings my name was first proposed but it would cost me too much of time

& sleepless nights - & I felt that I ought not to try to do it.

This means the destruction of a building which, was put up, some 28 years ago, at a cost of 486 liras (1125 $) which is now all available & useful, because there is now no other satisfactory way of settling the matter.

~~It has~~ All along I have felt that it was a great mistake that so little money was asked for in the beginning. We could then have had the next place - Some of the station do not agree with me in the desire for the <u>whole</u> of the adjoining premises but the owner, though he has promised before, fails to carry out his promise to let us have a strip of 8-10 meters which would have given a sufficient place for the building.

The <u>suggested</u> location will be wholly within sight of the C & T. Institute -

This plan needs to be made in connection with the idea that within 20-40 + years other buildings must be removed & all the buildings of the future occupy the most desirable position.

The matter seems to me so important as to add much to other reasons why some one from the Board or from it should come to our Annual

meeting, look over the whole matter & advise.
If such an one can come I will pay $100.
towards the expense. Probably such an one
would cost about $300. My trip here was
about $100.00.

If this does not fail of the post. there will
be time to get here before our annual meeting
in Philippopolis commencing April 14,
& the visitor could also be present at the
Bulgarian Evangelical Society gathering
commencing in Samokov Apr. 28.

I intended above to write that attendance at
both the above meetings would be a condition
of my so giving. I should hope that the
other stations would also be visited.

There is no danger here - so far as we can see -
from any uprising.

April 18. another band of insurgents -
the 4th this winter - crossed into Macedonia
over the snow covered Mts. - some 40-50 miles
One of our students went with them, as it seems,
without the knowledge of any in the school
even of those of his companions whom he
would be likely to consult. What the
is to be the outcome of all these movements

we cannot tell. There are very strong reasons to think that the Macedonians will not give up their plans — on the other side — great risk in doing what they plan —

God grant that the Armenian bloodshed be not repeated

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Jas. F. Clarke to Mrs. Stone, Boston, Mass. 20, 1903

The article of "Macedonia & Miss Stone" which you kindly revised — was returned to me. I wrote my nephew — to use it as he thought best but this week I learn that he has been sick in a hospital & so the matter rests. Mrs Lane may send it to you. If so please use it as you think best. I think it would be useful if printed as you have revised it — Yours &c J. F. Clarke

There were extra copies taken & I would like one to be sent to the State Department leaving out the reference near the close as to not seeking the return of the money — But the sickness of my nephew will probably prevent this or you will hardly wish to do it.

295

Rec'd APR 27 1903

Samokov Apr 11. 1903

Ans'd MAY 2 1903

Dear Dr Barton

Bro Baird has sent you some photographs. Numbered 1–5. I thought the enclosed plan might aid you or others to realize the position of buildings.

The enclosed outlines are an exact copy of the plan I sent you some months ago.

On this are marked (1) (2) (3) (4) & (5) which give the position from which each photograph was taken – answering to the numbers Bro Baird has put on the copies sent you.

After various correspondence the decision come to yesterday makes it probable that Annual Meeting will begin as proposed in Phil^s Apr 14.

If none can come, at that time from Macedonia it will be postponed.

We expected Dr Home here last Tuesday to spend a week in special christian work. When we learned that he could not come it seemed best that we go forward. Special gatherings for prayer had been held for some days, & it has seemed that the Holy Spirit was present.

My Son William led the first meeting in evening of Apr. 8. Over 20 remained for after meeting - Mr Baird Apr 9 & over 50 remained. Last night Mr Gulimanoff - only the professors & about 50 remained. Another teacher leads tonight & I am to preach tomorrow. Many seem to have tender feelings. Mr & Mrs Baird - Misses Malthie & Haskell & I expect to go to Phil.s Tuesday for the meeting if it shall take place.

A son of Pastor Sichanoff with other insurrectionists were surrounded by Turks in a village in Macedonia in the region towards Monastir & they killed themselves rather than fall into the hands of the Turks - Of other matters you must have heard from Macedonia -

I know you are all praying not only for the bodily safety of those in Macedonia but also for the wide work of the Holy Spirit.

Yours Fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Constantinople, Apr. 11, 1903

Rec'd JUN 3 1903

Sofia Bulgaria
May 16, 1903

Ans'd JUN 13 1903

Rev James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

Your letter in answer to three of mine, was this week received. I write from the home of my daughter having gone today with my classes in Geology & Mineralogy to visit a Coal Mine beyond this city, & travelled in it some three miles by its various passages, some of which are over ½ a mile long and the total I think some 50 miles. A government mine.

It seems worth while to refer to a few things connected with Annual Meeting &c.

The annual meeting in Phila (Samokov May 20, so much in Sofia) has sent you its reports. I add a little. To no other one could its scenes be the same as to me. The place of my first mission work with those whose graves are in the cemetery; of the birth of all my children whose mother thence went home - only gone before; leaving her grave by our first associates; the sweet tones of the far reaching sounds of the bell inscribed as a gift to the church - so solidly built & widely visible - by her children, & many other memories often came over me, as I thought of all the changes & progress in the city & elsewhere since, with brother Meriam & wife we began the work of Lessons in that city.

I will make but two allusions to work done in the meeting. The plan of an industrial school so enthusiastically started & presented by Dr House, had before had much criticism at the stations & as soon as he closed his case met with somewhat strongly expressed opposition. I was the only one who spoke in its favor & it fell to me, as chairman of our committee, to draw up the motion which was passed. The theory is good & if carried out the plan will do much good. The three members of the station are enthusiasts for Christ & his work. They have all shown this in the past. The purchase of that house, so well planned & more successful than in the plan is a proof that they will succeed now. Their connection in America, the visit of Dr House now to America, & the readiness of some in America, who would not give to religious work, to answer such appeals as Bro H. will make lead me to think that they will succeed.

The line of work is the true one, Self Help. We see but little of intensity in any place or person of a desire for this. It's give-give. I may write more sometime of my feelings as to all the place about Samokov where we are working, as to the support of which it sometimes seems to me that next September we should make some radical changes. The enterprise will not hurt this institution. It's on a different basis & will touch many-

I think very many - who will never feel any influence from Samokov. I think it will rather add to the numbers who will come from Macedonia + of a more hopeful class.

One proviso in the vote should be pressed, that it do not essentially take the time or strength of the missionaries now in the work - It doubtless will do so - but if Dr House shall seem an enthusiast in the work - + his support as he ought to do + I presume he will, - then the responsibility of those in evangelical work will be reduced to a minimum.

A remark made to me by the Bulgarian Delegate + also alluded to in his prayer in which he was called upon to lead us at the close of that morning's ~~days~~ session seems worth passing on to you. In substance it was, "Had such heated + strong words (on both sides) been spoken among our people it would have caused bitter feelings to rankle for a long time afterwards - but there seems to be no such feelings among you". All spoke as they felt - not all as they ought - but all felt that every one was sincere in his desire for the greatest good in the master work.

The possibility of getting the next place for the girls school has now past. Had our members have had half the character of the Salonica station I think we should have had it. To me it still seems a great mistake

that we did not secure it when a mutual friend of the owner & of us, who has a daughter in the school - came to my house to make a bargain. The difficulty now in securing a place for a building without destroying more or less of present buildings seems to me an evidence of this mistake.

The action taken by the station, as designated by the mission - shows a difficulty not very easy to be solved.

After considering the plans made - as the mission had requested - Miss Malthie had objections & at length said she thought we better save the 500 lira & invest in Philippopolis. The matter is postponed until the meeting (full) of the trustees at the end of the summer term. I think Miss Malthie (possibly also Mr Baird) is the only one favoring a removal from Samokov.

There is a real difficulty in choosing a desirable location. The one now under consideration & which, on the whole, seems the best is too near the Institute & also to the street. I think it will be chosen next month when the trustees meet. Possibly you may have a word to write as to any removal from here.

We asked for a new missionary. When in Jamestown N. York I spoken the church of Mr Henry Lyman - a new enterprise largely supported by Mr Hallock a college friend of mine

Both he & his wife seemed adapted to do good missionary work & I told them so. They were doing a grand Mission work - not favored by the pastor of the older church, because taking from his people - but sympathized with by the Baptist pastor - who gave up a good lady of his own church, as against in the new movement to which she felt called of God. Both Mr Hallock & Mr Legman a decided Congregationalist. I may write to Mr Legman to write you - but the enterprise may still need him, as it evidently did when I was there.

The request for means to build for the Kindergarten in Sofia was repeated. I think it desirable that such a place for work be secured. My daughter has made a place for work in many different lines, which ought not to be left even if she should fail, for any reason, to be able to carry it on. She is a living active pillar in the church & is carrying on the work in part by now diminishing the portion her mother left her which will, at this rate not last many years.

Can you help her. A place is now available near her present locality. The amount asked would perhaps require as much more to fully fill the bill but I think we should be able to secure it. Her numbers have each year increased & she has been

getting a strong hold of the parents of her children & through them of other mothers — I hope the amount can be at once granted —

I have for ~~days~~ weeks been trying to write this much & now finish in haste for the mail.

Of political matters I have little to write. To me the demoralizing of the conscience of the people is a sad fact. Last night Pastor Tergiff said to me the destruction of places in Salonica is the act of men who are discouraged & must do something. The powers have aid them so many years by only paper promises & they are forced to show their feelings towards those who ought to help them — The whole of the young in all the country are so full of the idea of somehow getting rid of the Turk, that it is better for you (us) not to speak against the means used though many of us think them wrong as well as unwise. Our students are permeated with the same idea. Last night I met here a young man from Bansko — a church member — whom I have repeatedly seen for 6 months — who has been carrying ammunition & bombs over the mountains. What does God want of us. He knows all — May we be guided.

Yours fraternally J. F. Clarke

Sofia, Bulgaria, May 16, 1908

Rec'd JUL 3 1903
Ans'd JUL 3 1903

297

Samokov June 19, 1903

Dear Dr Barton - You have asked for news of the changing situation. The following notes may aid a little to know some phases of Macedonian matters.

Last week I returned from Dubnitza where I spent the previous Sabbath. On Saturday evening I reached the khan which for many years, has been my home when visiting the place. It is the usual place for stopping of many from Bansko - including our Protestant friends, when on their way to Sofia. During the past few years members of insurgent bands have also spent a day or more on their way to or from Macedonia at the same khan.

As I entered the editor of the local paper - once a student in our school & then a church member but since excluded because of views held contrary to the Bible, yet showing no bitterness & personally friendly - was talking with some ten persons, one of whom was a lawyer of the place & the others members of an insurgent band which had that day returned from an incursion of 3 months into Macedonia. The editor at once told me that the one speaking was a woman dressed in man's clothes, & said to her that he had so told me, whereupon she rose took my hand & kissed the back of it - to show, as he said, respect for an old man. She did the same when Sabbath eve at 11 P.M. the company started on their partially night tramp to Sofia.

This woman was staying at the home of the lawyer - where many women came on the Sabbath to visit her - and I saw little of her. She is from Sofia where she has a mother & brother - but has two brothers in Macedonia whence they came to Bulgaria. One of her specially trusted companions was also of Sofia - a man of wealthy family & another from Turnovo. With these two I had repeated & free talk of their plans & experiences. To them & their companions I distributed tracts - cordially received & as I saw repeatedly - read during the Sabbath.

The aim of the incursion into Macedonia, which extended to the region of Melnik, was wholly the stirring up & encouraging the people to be ready for an uprising whenever it should be appointed by the leaders, & no attack was made on any Turkish villages as has been done by other bands in past months. Turkish troops three times approached them - the severest encounter being May 25, when three bodies moved toward their elevated position. Two of these stopped after receiving a few volleys - but the band fled to more mountainous - inaccessible places, before the third body came up. They lost two persons, a teacher & an apothecary's assistant, who were killed instantly but the Turks lost in killed some 30 persons among them were two officers - as reported by Bulgarian villagers who were made to come with horses to take away the dead.

These villagers also reported the number of the Turks as 800 soldiers & 400 bashi bozouks.

The Superin & Central Committees now work together & this band which was under Capt. Stoyanovich - of the Superin Com. once sent aid to a band of the Centralists who were hard pressed in the region of Melnik. My informant assured me that baby Elenchi was born in the same region - near to Vlahi. He also said that the Turks are very much afraid of these insurgent bands. which I have also heard from others. The ceaseless, daily movements from place to place, guided by couriers who know all the mountain paths, lest they be betrayed, makes them seem far more formidable than they really are.

Some of the band expressed their disappointment that they were not received with greater honor & helped to means to go to Sofia on the railroad - They were hardly furnished with the needful head for the journey. The people of Dubnitza, though approving the work, are wearying from the passage of the numerous bands & the many refugees they have been called upon to aid. The editor told me that 5000 of these refugees have come to Bulgaria - a large part through Dubnitza - but the most have now found work or a home scattered elsewhere, only 2-300 now here in this city.

My informant told me that Sandanski, one of those who so long held Miss Stone & Mrs Tsilka captives. though not with those who first took who were merely agents of others, had recently returned from an incursion with a band ~~into~~ from Macedonia was now in Sofia. On returning home I found ~~that~~ he had just passed through Samokov & over the mountains with a band of 44 men of superior character(?), one a Doctor of Law - another a noted poet, a third a priest &c - Some of them, while waiting for their leader, were at times at the home of one of the most earnest Protestants of the city & at his house I saw the photograph of the band, 45 in all, taken in the mountains about 7 miles south from here. The passed by secret paths avoiding Bulgarian guards

It seems strange that an active & seemingly sincere Christian should call men <u>respectable</u> who were ready to be led by one who is so far from being respected by his own people. It was expected that this band would scatter in larger or smaller parties after entering Macedonia.

Perhaps I am writing too diffusely, but it may give you a little more light on the Macedonian work.

I do not believe in all that is told me or sympathize in all that is done but I do think that Macedonia ought to be rescued in some way from the oppression she has so long suffered, <u>which "the Powers" have so ignored.</u>

When, months ago, I was told by a Protestant of Macedonia a member of an evangelical church - and of the Internal Committee, that that committee had a wide organization independent of the two external committees, so arranged with head & secret ramification as wisely & efficiently to plan a general uprising, to take place only when the leaders felt that they could succeed with the least possible massacre, & thought they would probably accomplish their end.

Three things seem to have hindered these plans - 1/ The unwelcome incursions of bands of the Superior Committee which caused a premature uprising in the region where the captives were held & to the searching for arms & special atrocities. (Was this God's plan for punishing those who might have secured the rescue of those captives?) 2) The diabolical plan for destroying Salonica, so strangely prevented providentially from being carried out in full. ~~plan~~ - (It is said that this was the work, not of any committee but of special "Terrorists" - which I doubt) This seems to have been done, in part at least, in bitterness & for revenge against those powers which put the people back under the Turks after they were freed by Russia. & 3d/ The death of the leader of the Central Committee, recently killed in a village.

A 4th reason may be a delay to see if the Mission of Mr Nachovich to Constantinople shall accomplish anything satisfactory. He has had an audience with the Sultan - but the result cannot now be known

It is reported that the time of the uprising has been postponed for two months. This may be in part to give time to gather in the harvest. I do not think it will be given up or the preparations for it cease. The wrongs are too great; the feelings of the people both in Bulgaria & Macedonia are too deep. Protestant refugees & others have said to me, "We cannot so live in danger of our lives as well as honor of our female, & the loss of our property." The above mentioned poet said to our friend when here, "The Protestants of Macedonia are among the most capable & reliable of the Committee in Macedonia.

All Bulgaria feels a deep interest in the freedom of Macedonia. All male citizens of this Principality are obliged to serve about two years in daily military drill & are so annually drawn for this unpaid service. Some of these reserves who served years ago & others more recently drilled, have been called in for 2-3 weeks of practice. They daily pass our school along by which they seem specially to strike up their most stirring songs.

The same drilling is taking place elsewhere. There is an intense & deep seated feeling throughout the nation. A spark may kindle the conflagration. If a general insurrection take place thousands, not called out by the government will cross the

mountains, everywhere passable to foot men, to aid in the movement. Will there be a fearful bloodshed? Will the effort for freedom succeed? God only can tell.

I do not think war will come into Bulgaria - but this is possible.

It would be difficult for anyone, not seeing the inside to realize the demoralization permeating the people from the belief that all means are lawful to secure success in a "Holy Cause". This makes it seem to nearly all the people that lies - murder, theft oppression (by them) & anything else are right if the aim be the right goal freedom of Macedonia.

Many of the people want not God because he has allowed Macedonia for so long to suffer from Turkish oppression - Few ask God's aid. The one of the hand with whom I had the most intercourse in Dubnitza & whose grasp of the hand as he left showed that he was cordial - said to me seriously & yet it seemed to me sadly - that he did not believe in a God. One of the highest officials of this city this week said to me, "We look for help to the Powers which are near, for God is far off" - yet he himself referred to the Presence where 2 or 3 were gathered.

It seems as if any two strong powers could so decidedly act as to give the right to Macedonia - but none seem to realize the responsibility taken by putting back Macedonia under the Turkish rule & oppression. God knows it all & of them he will require that which He thinks justice.

I send this through Mr F. Elliot - H. B. M. Consul General &c. - through whom I received money from England for relief work for Armenians - in Bourgas. I occasionally send him items that come to hand -

I have recently had word from my son of his talk with you as to the communication I sent last fall. I still think it well even so late - though it be diffuse - to send it in full to Secretary Hay as containing facts he would not otherwise get. But I yield to your opinion "that it be dropped". I know you are all praying for Bulgaria & Macedonia.

Yours fraternally
J. F. Clarke

Cambridge Mass
June 1 1903

Rec'd JUL 14 1903

398

Samokov June 27/03

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Ans'd JUL 31 1903

Dear Brother

I have recently written you of sundry items as to the present outlook. I now add more & some with a freedom to you which I have not given to my associates as doing no good & one at least, has spoken too freely of what it has been desirable for us not to speak of in regard to matters here - except in our own circle.

The fact that my home in Dubnitza when visiting (running) there has, for 20± years, been a place where bands now stop in passing to & especially from, Macedonian inroads, has, incidentally, favored my learning of some matters. All the inmates of that Khan are cordial & the keeper & his father, when living, earnestly sought advice of me as to their children. Though neither has ever attended our services. They all know that I want the freedom of Macedonia & will be true to confidence as to their matter, though I plainly speak against much that is done, and circulate tracts everywhere. The bands do not go to Macedonia for plunder. They bear many hardships & return in need. To 37 those returning I have given 4 francs in all, & have invited a few to eat with me. I have but once given to any going, & in this case about 1$ for bread to one I had known for some time, a Protestant church member, to whom I had offered bread for himself but he bought for his party, that night starting over the mountains.

I wrote in my last of a band of 44 which recently passed over the mountains here - under Sandanski, one of the brigands who held Miss Stone (I have understood that she has written of him as "the bad man"). When they reached Bansko they were joined by some 40-50 of his former band making 80 which might be increased to 100. When under no restraint from law they (some found him a hard leader. Eleven of them returned with a company of refugees which were being led by their "courier" over the secret mountain paths to Bulgaria. It seems that these were for various reasons "allowed" by Sandanski to so return, perhaps because of the coming, so guides, of the refugees, but that deserters are liable to be persued + killed by those of the band sent after them; for the majority of the band seem heartily into the work.

One of the above 11 + [a student of our school from N. Bulgaria who had recently been obliged to leave from lack of funds] was in Samokov a few days + reported to me - seemingly freely after I told him a little of my acquaintances in Dobritza.

He, +, as usual I presume, most of the company, besides other ammunition, carried 2 bombs made not far from here. [he said his were made in Samokov: + that they are also made also in Sofia]

The Turks are much afraid of these bombs + of persuing those having them.

From Bansko they went to the Perin Mt, at whose foot Bansko is situated. This is an extensive, mountainous region - apparently quite inaccessible, except to mountain climbers, to which place (region)

+ I make these [ ] to show what I think you better not pass to others - but you may do as

in Macedonia having the direction of the work from
the 4 military leaders (officers) came a few months ago to
plan for the insurrection & must have been the locality of some
of Miss Stone's wanderings after her captivity.

I had been told that all the committees (3) were now working
together, but my informant said that Sandanski wanted
now "for his own glory", to attack Doncho who tried to get
Miss Stone & Tsilka from him. My informant said he & others
"did not come to fight Bulgarians" & I understood Vitoria
was a reason why they wished to return. He also gave
lack of clothing as a reason but a companion [in our school]
said he returned from fear, which may have been the case.
He also reported that Sandanski killed one of his band who wanted
to leave them - (but probably for some other reason if the deed was
done) Yet such are those lawless leaders & most of their bands.

Doncho was recently in Samokov

The band of 11 who returned were "arrested" on the borders,
& taken to Dubnitsa, but the above, though delayed there to get
some written certificate of his freedom - finally left without
it & doubtless will not be sought for. He has gone somewhere
away from Samokov.

Some facts learned from the past & the present may be of
interest. 1) The "Committees now include a large
part of the influential & capable men of Macedonia
including many, if not the larger part of the Protestants
of Bansko. It may be that at the time of the capture ~~there~~
~~was~~ few, if any, were them members or knew of the plans.

When I was in Bansko in January - the preacher was not a pledged member, though he must have been known as fully in sympathy. I advised him not to pledge himself but to continue the above relations but I am assured that he has been obliged to fully join the movement though not taking (I think) any part in any plans. I am sure the pastor in Mehomia (4 miles distant from B.) was then a member & the former pastor, who fled some 2½ years ago, seems to have then been an active member.

I have recently been told, & think it true that the pastor of our Samokov church is a member of the Committe, - probably the Superior - & have no doubt that several of our students - especially those from Macedonia - have been members for over a year & it may be much more. Five of our students, have been in different bands. The first, expelled 1½ years ago - another of bad character left secretly about 6 mo. ago but hadn't vigor to endure & returned. His good father earnestly plead that he might be again received. I hope it will not be done even after the time for which the suspension is positive. The 3d went secretly without reporting to the director - because he thought it duty. His father is one of the best church members in Mehomia, was then a refugee here, did not approve of his son's so doing, but said that his previous always good character made him feel that his son was conscientious in the so doing.

This (3d) found that they protest, school in Bansko needed a teacher, as one ~~then~~ before employed, fled because of complicity in the movement which the Turks found out; came back here secretly, secured

a passport of the Turkish Consul in Sofia - as being from this school & returning to his home (& suppose was employed to teach).

He has been treated with respect by the Turks who seem to have confidence in him & also in the preacher in Bansko.

These two were invited by Turks to go with them on an excursion, with horses furnished them. The first did not go on account of church duties. The latter went but under his coat skin had his sandals for mountain traveling ~~was~~ concealed. (Why I did not understand)

This feeling for Macedonia readiness to go into it seems here in this region to ~~include~~ be very wide & probably permeates Bulgaria. My recent informant said that many such bands (I think he said over 100) were now all over Macedonia & that 500 more such bands would cross the mountains if a movement "(general)" should take place by the united committees in harmony.

It is reported that the Turks are fortifying & centralizing at these points in Turkey opposite the Bulg. frontier. East towards Adrianople & beyond Kustendil (in Bulg.) on the West. & at Djumaa, whither Miss Stone was on her way when captured. I think Bulgaria expects war. Mr Nachovich - formerly one of the minority - has had an interview with the Sultan - result not known - returned - again gone back to Constantinople. It may be that all his movements are chiefly to gain time for further preparation for a Macedonian uprising. I think none have

any hope that any endurable - satisfactory terms will really be given by the Sultan. It seems to me quite probable that there will be much bloodshed & it may come near to us -

The fact that German officers are leading the Turks will, I fear, tell much against the Bulgarians - My informant reported that a German officer in Bansko region repeated said to the preacher there that they would remain until they had cleared out the insurgent bands - Macedonia has mountain fastnesses & a broad territory as well as the Transvaal, & a determined, capable population to fight for liberty. The leaders do not seem to look to God for help & most of their followers are of a similar character. Two of those who went from Samokov [Two young students - both church members] had testaments & read them but were ridiculed by others - Are there enough of those really God fearing among those in the movement to lead God to bless the work? I hope so.

Every day troops pass our homes to go out for practice including, I presume, mountain climbing. On the return they strike up loud, lively songs, especially as they pass our schools - Tonight in one of the tunes sung in our church, they used the words "God" & "hero". If there be war now, probably a third of our students will be found there among the fighters. It has not seemed to us best to say much against the movement - some, opposed to the christian work, have claimed that we were enemies to Macedonian freedom

More recently the efforts of missionaries in Salonica in assisting in different ways, especially through the Eng. Consul General, have made a favorable impression on ~~all~~ Bulgarians who read the papers.

I presume you now know where the money was paid to the brigands. I ~~think~~ know that none of our number here knew of it at first & some, perhaps all, except me are still in ignorance of the matter. Dr Haskell, working in my room, as I write, does not. I learned of the whole when in Macedonia, from one who was "in the transfer", but no one here knows that I know. There seems to be much evidence that only individuals & not the "Macedonian cause" had the benefit of the money taken by the brigands.

The past two weeks have been full of work connected with written examinations & other matters coming at the end of the academical year. ~~This~~ time has, on the whole, been a profitable one, though not without causes for regret. Of the outside Trustees, Dr Haskell & Mr Schauffler only were here. The latter continues over until Tuesday or Wednesday next, as Mr Marsh & Mr E. B. Haskell are to come up here next Monday to consult as to the persons who shall be appointed to correct the Bible which, without waiting for a revision, which is not now essential, is at once to be reprinted by the B. & F. Bible Soc.. I have no doubt that Mr Thomson will be called the one best to be so employed.

Samokov, Jan. 27 '03.

The trustees voted "aid" on the board of girls (aside from lodging & other needs) about $544. to 54 pupils - Most of these have been in the present classes. There is a prospect of a full Girls Boarding School. The total amount claimed for all expenses is about $120.

In accordance with the advice of your letter the trustees voted not to continue any plans for building for the Girls' School.

During this vacation I expect to spend 2-3 weeks in visiting most of the Protestant communities. & about the same time in classifying - marking & effaces mineral cabinet of some 1500 specimens -

I hope that, if I shall teach longer - it will be planned so & I can do all my teaching in the first 1/2 of 1 year & the rest for more direct work by the middle of the year. I am sure you are praying for workers work in Bulgaria &c.

I trust that you will remember us daily in your prayers.

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Samokov July 21, 1903

299

Private

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.

Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Rec'd AUG 10 1903

Ans'd SEP 4 1903

Dear Brother - Yours of 3d inst. came to hand on the 17th. Thanks. I herewith send some further notes, chiefly in the order they have come to me.

July 1st the pastor of the church in Mehomia fled from the home of his father-in-law in Bansko & came to Bulgaria. He learned that the Turks were seeking for him & the head of the Bulgarians in Mehomia sent word to him that it was not well for him to be seen by the Turks, & he found his way over the mountains with a number of others.

One of his companions had been in a band of the Committee on the Perin Mountains which extend from back of Bansko for miles South towards Melnik.

This companion reported that he once, alone, came out upon an open space in the mountain forests, at the same time that five Turkish soldiers appeared on the opposite side of the clearing. He pointed his gun at them threatening to fire upon them but they said that they would not fire & withdrew at his command, though they they had companions near. It seems they thought, from his boldness that he had a strong band in whose power they were.

This sounds like great boasting but I am inclined to think that such things not unfrequently take place. It is certain that the Turks fear bombs which Bulgarians use much,

Ap 27 '03

The Turks are showing more reckless cruelty in Bansko vicinity than in the last few months.
One of the leading Protestants of Bansko - Nicola Furnadjieff - who has been one of the most hunted by the Turks - has twice fled over the mts - returning when amnesty was declared, because of threats from the Turks. A few weeks ago he was again sought, hid, but as the governor left word that, if he did not give himself up, he would be responsible for the consequences - he so gave himself up to the authorities at Mehomia (the seat of the Turkish central government - No Turks have homes in Bansko) was at once imprisoned. To a friend who saw him at a distance - by motions of the face well understood, he signified the hopelessness of his condition. Today I hear that he has been freed.
Deacon Lazar of the Mehomia Church, months ago, at the time of the beatings connected with the search for guns, fled to Bulgaria - but after the amnesty was declared - returned home - yet still remained in hiding. Recently he was taken & severely beaten & imprisoned. By torture he was led to tell in what house in a village on his way over the mountains he had remained for a night. Armed men were sent - surrounded the house, shot ~~killed~~ one son who fled & brought the father & another son to prison in Mehomia. Apparently those innocent, or least guilty as Turks themselves would say if they knew real facts - are as often made to suffer as those they would regard as most guilty the latter outwitting or in some way escaping.

The son of another Protestant who has for years been in Bulgaria joined a committee band - contrary to the advice of his father who was then a refugee in Bulgaria & for some weeks was in the mts near Bansko or sometimes in hiding in the homes. He learned of the need of a teacher - returned to Bulgaria by one of those many secret routes known to "special messengers" (couriers), got a passport from the Turkish consul in Sofia & went home openly, was employed till the close of the school & treated with respect & confidence by Turks - Of late he has been too bold & awakened suspicion. The police found him in his home sleeping & arrested him. All but one of those taking him went about other business leaving that one to take him to prison. In the way he struck the Turk a heavy blow in the face but was grasped in his arms - He loosened the Turks fingers & fled through the streets, finally entering one of the doors to the street houses which line the whole length of the streets - the rear of these houses often being gardens connected with other gardens belonging to houses on other streets. For a time he held the Turk at bay - not having the usual peg at hand, but propping the door with a board. When the Turk put in one hand & then the other through a hole - to remove the board, his hand was pounded with a stone - but then help came to the Turk - the Bulgarian fled to one of the available houses - dressed up in very old ragged clothes, shouldered

a hoe marched along openly near his persuer to the open fields. His companions in the mts hardly knew him in his disguise.

A Turkish officer recently said that Mr K. Stephanoff was arrested in his home - as that ~~because the~~ house was under suspecion because they believed that Mrs Tsilka - his sister - was in collussion with the brigands who took her and they regard Miss Stone as likewise wishing to be so captured & so regard the American Board as against the Turks. Mr A. Stephanoff another brother who graduated from the Institute this year - has today received a letter from the Eng. Con. General at Salonica - in answer to one Mr Stephanoff sent him - saying that he had brought the case of the brother to the notice of the Vali of Salonica who, though saying that the case was not in his hands but in that of the court, yet sent for documents as to the matter to Mahomia where both he & Mr McDonald - the Eng. Daily News correspondent he was serving - were confined at first & Mr Stephanoff until recently. Probably this means that he will eventually be freed.

On a recent tour to Berdope I spent an hour with the father of one of our former students. He wanted to send another daughter to our schools & went to his son, a Bulg. officer on the border, for aid. He (the officer) said that he had now no parents brother, sister or sweetheart - except Macedonia for whom he was giving all of his 175 francs (about $36) monthly salary except the 50 francs spent for his living.

Various rumors - notices of peaceful settlement &c &c are at times circulated. More & more I feel that nothing is settled till settled right. However much there may be blame ~~&c~~ on the part of Macedonian leaders &c - the mass of the people have suffered unjustly & all ought to be free from the iron hand now resting on all of Macedonia.

The work goes on. Recently, (about July 10th.) a band of 180 men crossed the rut from Samokov & others were expected to pass soon. They go loaded doubtless, as once told me, with guns - ammunition & bombs - which are scattered to various centers. July 4th a carriage with unfilled bombs &c came here from Sofia, ~~the~~ in company with one of our circle. Recently, at a place of general gathering near Samokov, one of our teachers met ~~a~~ the bomb thrower at Salonica. I think he was the only one who escaped alive.

A villager recently reported hearing the bursting of bombs on Mt. Vetosh on the side opposite the ~~place~~ border which comes down within some 2 miles of Sofia. Going there he found a man practicing the use of bombs.

These facts that I write make me feel that the trouble in Macedonia will not be settled speedily. There are powerful influences at work. Doubtless there will be a lull till after the in-gathering of the ~~fruits~~ harvests, but I do not think quiet will be secured until radical relief is given Macedonia. These efforts of the bands have the sympathy of the

larger part of the Bulgarian who are ready to do aught for their nation. Whether the Bulgarian government favor the movements or led by policy yield or seem to yield to outside pressure - more or less of such efforts will go on for years. No outside power can conquer all these mountainous, inaccessible fastnesses. The past few years have been adding to the number of spirits, some reckless and enjoying the wild life, some desperate because of what they have suffered or are suffering, some devoted to the welfare of their native Macedonia & ready to give up all the comforts of their past few years since they fled to Bulgaria - all these will continue to act for years to the best of their ability against the Turks. There is no Chinese wall to prevent many from passing over from Bulgaria to Macedonia & no earthly power can prevent more or less of inroads.

The Bulgarians, by using bombs in mountain warfare & elsewhere show a readiness to use all means to free themselves - It may be that war would be the best thing in the end. What the results would be I cannot foresee. I am sure it would not be without atrocities on both sides. To me it seems strange that those European powers who put Macedonia back under the Turks & who have so long allowed pledges made to be unfulfilled should not feel the responsibility to do right now.

Rulers will note out fearful responsibility
I. E. Clark

I fear the time will come when the Almighty will call them to account for their sins in this matter.
To foresee in any way what out may come -

V Samokov, Bulg. July 21, 1903

Rec'd AUG 5 1903
Ans SEP 4 1903

Samokov Aug. 22. 03

Dear Dr Barton Yours of 5th rec'd the 17th.

By the same mail with this I send more items as to Macedonia, via Eng. Con. Genl Mr Elliot.

There is now nothing special except that preparations seem to be going on.

July 4th–17th I made a tour with my daughter & a deacon from Sofia to Perdop about 50 miles direct N E. of Samokov. Though there is little vitality in most of the church members, we had encouraging interviews with others & a profitable time.

Yesterday Mr Ostrander read a letter from Mr Thomson which spoke discouragingly of his health. I think those of us who have known of his utter lack of exercise in the years past & habit of working intensely so many hours will feel that he is in more danger than his letters would imply. I wish he could return as he has planned but fear it will but he to fail up at once.

Of course the Prudential Committee will not let him return without the impartial decision of a capable physician. If he must stay longer I hope he will also be made to rest.

V Samokov, July 21, 1903.

Mr Baird is considering the going to Salonica for a few weeks to relieve Mr Holway, who, for so long has been under much pressure from anxiety work.

My daughter & son & wife have today gone to our little refuge in the pine forest, seven miles from here & expect to be absent most of the time for 2-3 weeks - I may join them nights but am numbering & cataloging my cabinet of Minerals &c.

Though, to my son, I wrote acquiessing in your judgement ~~not~~ to seek to print what I wrote last fall - I yet think it would be well to send it Secretary Hay - dropping out in the last five lines: "not too rigedly - our government". All, if published, would add somewhat to a full understanding of the Macedonian question -

We feel that you are praying for us.

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke.

Samuel Wood & Sons July 22, 03

Sam. VII. 22. 1903

ABC'I SEP 4 1903

Dear Dr Barton

It seems duty to write to you a little more plainly of matters here. You have known of the influence of Dr Clark in stirring students to think & decide for Christ. Of these I have no doubt some became real christians, especially in the girls school. Of those received the first time from the Institute I have full confidence in but one of the six. He graduated but has gone to Amherst Agricultural College. Being away in outside work I did not know they were to unite until they rose for confession & took. Two + one in girls school were soon after excluded for a year because of some share in a love affair which Mr Baird (wrongfully I think) told them was not a sin but only contrary to school laws.

Two others are doubtless deep in the "Committee" business which has so widely demoralized many christians & these are now associating with those deep in the work & quite possibly engaged with them in making bombs for Macedonia. It would not be an impossibility that these bombs should be used here, even in our premises - though there is now no reason to expect this. Pastor Terziff is a member of the Central Committee & entertained some of the band of 44 which some 5 weeks ago were led over the Mts here by Sandanski, one of the three special leaders in the capture of Miss Stone. (I understand that she calls him, "the bad man," in her article.)

I presume you know now where the gold was paid over. I found it all out incidentally - even to the minutiae when in Bansko. I fear that more than one of a Protestant Church were in the conspiracy - This may not be so - but I am sure that some Protestants knew of the plan & could have hindered it had they dared. This hindering might then have cost them their lives, for the leaders are many of them reckless, determined men. I have had a long talk with one through - from party feeling rather than aught else he sought to fight the captors of Miss Slade & rescue her - or perhaps get the ransom in Macedonia. Now I suppose all Protestants & Church members - (perhaps or hardly possibly there are some exceptions), are members of the C. The difficulty is that Macedonia ought to be freed from these continued & terrible atrocities - In this I am fully in sympathy. But Christian?? Europe & it seems to the people here the U.S. ignore them. The leaders in many are godless reckless men. not all. They are seeking what is the right though using wrong, often diab. means - They feel many that the Christians (so called) & so the christian God dont care for them in seeking the right. So their work is undevilish. The demoralization is terrible. It has greatly affected our Institute, as well as our whole community My writing so much will I think help you to pray for us more understandingly. I think my letters will show you that, incidentally, I have come more into touch with some of the Committee than most of my associates. It has not seemed best to report to the latter all I have written you - for sometimes facts have been unwisely spoken of.

I thought to write but a half sheet - but continue now on another line. The condition of the church here & in its branches is low spiritually. At church business meetings several of the local members seldom or never come. This leaves much to the views & votes of the older students in the Institute & sometimes their action is not of the best kind.

Pastor Terzieff is a good man but yielding - without too much backbone. He has for months been feeble - though better now & expecting to begin half work in the school in September. While unable to take his responsibilities others have shared them, - I in part. At a time when I was absent (Bro Baird led the church committee in the examination of candidates, during the summer). One student of the 5th class was approved for admission who has all the year been troublesome, disobedient, saucy in my five weekly lessons - I have never seen in him anything giving to me any evidence that he was a christian. His conduct has not been vicious - but continued boyish disobedient. He is faithful in care of the church building & in other work, & not in heart bad - probably heredity on his father's side affects him. At the final vote I opposed his reception & he was deferred. It then seemed duty to speak plainly of different matters. Matters in our outstations call for some decided measures but of this it is not needful that I write more now - I hope definite action in some cases will soon take place.

I am not discouraged - God knows all & the Spirit can make great changes when much seems to us very dark - The outside work falls to me - I hope the coming year to have some time to engage with free from School duties which have thus far confined me to Samokov.

One thought more to you only - & only for your opinion - When the plan of the great meeting in Jerusalem next Spring was proposed & decided the thought came to me that I should get much good by going. The next time I saw my daughter I found that she had had the same thought & had seen the circular books telling of the plans.

When she returned with me in 95 we tried to plan, at my expense, to visit Jerusalem & Egypt by the way but it was not the season of the year to do so.

On my return with my wife we definitely planned to bring in this trip & paid pledge money for a ticket in a "Laze" Party. I think you then approved of our doing so. It was only the great debt of the Board at that time - which made it seem to us others connected with the Board - (I think Dr Hitchcock was one) wrong to even use our own money for this object, when workers salaries were being cut down which prevented our carrying out the plan of our own accord, without any suggestion from

any one connected with the Am. Board, me gone it up. Now I am sure that my recitations could be arranged so that I could have all in the first half of the year. Those proposed for me which I had last year & some for many years are courses for only a half year. My daughter could leave her work, for the time needed, in the hands of her capable assistant who has had a good course of training. My absence would take me away from outside work, if such a plan should be carried out. My daughter has been working very hard & I am sure she would be benefitted in many ways by the trip. The expense would of course be mine without continuance of salary. No one knows of my so writing you - If any plan is made it needs to be made so that I have my recitations the first half of the year - I simply ask your opinion which of course would have influence in any vote here. I wish to do what the Master wishes. My recitations & studies have led me to have this in mind for many years: . . . .

I am alone in our home - My daughter, son & wife went yesterday to our little cottage in the pine woods 7 miles away - to have a stay more or less constant for 2-3 weeks. I am rearranging, numbering & catalogueing my cabinet of minerals that it may

be of more value now & understood when I am no more here. Many things have been ~~added~~ gathered in the past years, that have not been put upon the shelves - One of our teachers is taking much of the responsibility work. I expect to spend the Sabbath at the Pine woods Cottage -

My thoughts go back to my ~~one~~ visit at your home -

Kindest regards to you all

Your paternally

J. F. Clarke

Sanitarium, July 22, 1903

302

Samokov Aug 10, 1903

Rec'd AUG 28 1903

Ans'd SEP 4 1903

Dear Dr Barton

Last night Mr Ostrander read to our station your letter to him. I think your views are just though not expected by all present - Back of all the evil, barbarous, cruel foolish acts so frequent, are centuries of bondage & especially the last 25 years of injustice & suffering since Russia freed & other powers returned to bondage the Macedonia that now struggles for inalienable rights - promised to the powers - but which they take no pains to see secured.

Yesterday two letters came to those here - from whose writers you may have had the same & I am allowed to send the contents to Mr Elliot, H. B. M. Consul General in Sofia & I write through him to you, as there maybe some things which have not come to you from the writers.

"Things are about as follows. A general fear among the Bulgarians of a massacre if there be a renewal of the bomb outrages & a firm belief that such a renewal of outrages will take place soon. According to them, the date has been fixed several times & several of our friends have slept here to avoid being found by the Turks who, they say are banded together to slay Bulgarians indiscriminately. I hear from other sources that the Turks have such a determination. They will kill off a race that perpetrates such outrages on society & will put beyond the reach of possibility of pardon by the Sultan anyone suspected of using bombs.

Whether things will be as bad as expected I doubt but I fear that any renewal of the work of the committee will cause a lot of Bulgarian blood to flow far in excess of their last suffering.

There seems to be a great activity among the rebels. Young men seem to be leaving secretly for the mountains. There was some apprehension that the rebels would do considerable harm to the Turks especially in Monastir region. They seem to have cut the wires, burned a cantonment (R.R. way guard house) near Florina, blown up a small bridge &c but it didn't delay the train more than 2 hours."

Another writes, "A very difficult question is before us now. Sat. A.M. Mr Popoff arrived from S. It seems that the Committee have demanded of him 10 liras Turkish, refusing to listen to any claims of poverty, hard time, wickedness of claims, &c. 10 liras or death the new form. "There are plenty of us to collect this money" they say. What is more, they are fulfilling their pledges partially. From one man there they recently demanded 45 liras. He refused. They shot him. Severe & long illness followed. When he was better they came to him again saying, "You refused to pay 45 liras, now we demand 100. What could he do? He has paid 95 & the other 5 is to come soon. The worst of it is that should the government say, "Dont pay". It gives no real protection. What shall Mr Popoff do? I fancy he came here expecting that we would pay for him, for he has no money of his own. I told him that if we pay his, we should probably have to pay for the other Macedonian preachers &c. That we could not so do.

We decided to keep him here for perhaps two weeks hoping that by that time something definite will take place such as would render it safe for him to return. But if it does not the problem remains unsolved. Only two things remain - one to pay, (he not we) & the other to go to Bulgaria. He says that the former president of the Committee there has gone to Bulgaria, to raise a band of 70 or more & return for outrages in Scopje. He also informs us that the Com. members there are very bold, asking for money, even in the street & in the shops. Have you any advice to give in this dilemma?

The bands have been quite active of late & rumors reach us of conflicts in Kukush, Apostolar, Georgeli neighborhood, Vodina, Ekeli Sou Florena, (where they say R.R. station, 3 cars & some rails were destroyed or removed - besides loss of life. Report apparently exaggerated) Monastir vicinity (not city). Bands of 400, & 500 are said to be busy there. It must be extremely hard on the villager. You probably saw the report of Zaparé affair where insurgents executed 11 villagers in the name "of the Nation" Horrible affair. Dede Agbach reports probably correct. Edib Pasha & Hilmi Pasha there. Tues. P.M. had 17 of the friends here besides babies. Last night 7 + 2 babies"

From Consul General Elliot I have news that "300 bombs have been discovered in Samokov"; that Aug 8th "there was an explosion of a secret depot of dynamite - in Philippopolis - killing two persons - This was being removed - as police had learned where it was concealed. Also that Russian Consul at Monastir was shot dead

by a policeman on duty, which may have serious consequences as the Russian Government cannot be expected to go on being satisfied with mere apologies for the murder of its agents." #
We hear of movements of bands crossing the mts. here + elsewhere.

A train of some 50 horses loaded with mountain artillery + passed on home today, as frequently for practice, (to be ready in case of need.)

A young man today asked a missionary to give to the Macedonian cause 5 leffs (1/8-) or more offering the committee receipt which were prepaid, with stubs bound in book form. He didn't give.

It seems to me that there must soon be far more than hitherto - an amount of blood shed, + that it is possible for the bands to concentrate for severe fighting on some point - drawing off troops from other points which, by quick marches, they may then successfully attack - Yet, in the plans of the leaders, there seems to be only signs of hatred of God -

The grain harvests are now largely gathered in Macedonia + I think more blood work will soon follow.

The Almighty - All Wise + Loving God knows all - We are ready that He direct all things which now seem so dark. Would that the Powers would now require justice of the Turks -

Fraternally Yours

L. F. Clarke.

Constantinople, Aug. 10, 1903

From one who knows I learn that this 2nd murder was caused by the over bearing, haughty manner of the consul - He struck an Albanian who was in his way - + seriously injured him. He was then killed by the Police on duty in the street.

Private

Rec'd AUG 28 1903 Sam - Aug 12, 03

Ans'd SEP 4 1903

Dear Dr Barton -

The following "News Notes" from Monastir (Aug 3d) have just come to hand - "Last Saturday everybody seemed pressed to lay in a stock of flour. The hamals were filling the streets everywhere, bent under the heavy white sacks. Evidently people were persuaded that something would happen some of these days & the stores & public ovens might be shut up. Young men have been steadily going from the city to join the rebel bands. Last Sat. evening some 40 were going. All available men are ordered to report for duty at once. Some few succeed in getting off from service by paying down a considerable sum of money.

It is announced that a general uprising will take place very soon.

A consul tells me that the noted Sarafoff was at Zajar at the time of the recent fight & came very near being captured, & that he was in the city last week - dressed as a peasant & put up at a house near the consulate. The boldness with which these chaps circulate is amazing making one believe that some of the police are in the pay of the rebels. I know a Bulgarian who has received many horse loads of rifles & revolvers &c, at his residence on quite a public street whence they were distributed quite freely. He says the Mussulman mutineers knew very well what the baskets or barrels or casks contained. The good 'smells to heaven', it's so rotten. This active Bulgarian is the personification of innocence. He was summoned last week to the vali. but his old mother begged so hard that ~~he was~~ finally a letter came excusing him for the present. He assures us, & we hear it from other sources - that the Committee will confine action to Turkish villages & farms leaving the cities alone. They claim to have supplies of all

V Samokovs Aug 10, 1903

Kinds sufficient for a long contest. Last night three cannon shots gave a fire alarm. It turns out to have been some stacks of hay outside the city near the R.R. station. Just now our preacher's wife came to tell us that when she was startled last night by the fire alarm she saw a man in white raiment in the yard. She rapped on the window & screamed at him whereupon he ran & scrambled over a wall into a neighboring yard. Probably the fellow came simply to help himself to plums. The preacher went to Philep Saturday. One of the school cavasses went to guard the frightened woman & children till morning &c.

The Russian consul & family went yesterday to Bankovo Monastery to spend a few weeks. I cant help thinking they have a good understanding with the rebels. A lot of soldiers went in the direction of Resin this morning where, we hear 30 more Turkish villages were attacked last night. One of the lost school graduates & her uncle came in last night from Resen - the uncle exceedingly frightened. He is sure that the Turks will massacre the Bulgarians of Resen. He is not called to the mountains because he is the only man in the family. His family was to come to day but I doubt if they can get here. It is asserted that some of the bands are officered by Austrians. The English consul has finally erected a little flag staff on his balcony. There is therefore hope that his sign may get nailed over the door before Christmas. All well & happy as circumstances will permit. Beautiful weather"

The following from Salonica - no date. "Rumor says that there has been a big fight near Krushovo. 200 Bulgarians being left on the battle field - Number of Turks killed &

wounded not given. Ten train loads of soldiers - perhaps 4000 went over to Monastir today, being gathered from various quarters. Evidently — had an idea that Monastir might be a hot place for — 1500 men reported near Sarovitch yesterday. Another big fight said to be taking place today but dont know where. All quiet here. The friends continue to sleep here. Have good cavass now."
"Shipley left this A.M. for London."

I sent yesterday what I had then seen - As news may be more fully sent to us, who know surroundings better than you do I think there may be some items of interest which will not reach you - I send again through Mr Elliot - as he may use some items for the good of the oppressed. It is not desirable to have names known. Bulgarians are sensitive about our circulating anything which they may think is against them.

Mr Edward Haskell speaks of returning to Salonica next week - leaving family here or in Philippopolis with his parents & sister. Further thought or news may change this plan - Philis & Samokov Stations have given their opinions - in the nature of a circular vote - that the Holways come at once to Philippopolis. They have lived in a great mental strain & the sickness of Mrs H. (now much better) seems to be a warning that should not be neglected.

My daughter returned to Sofia today to move to another rented house & make preparations for another year in her kindergarten work. Our Retreat at the "Pine Forest"

seven miles from the city where she has been some three week quite consecutively has done her good as well as to the rest of us who have been there a less time.

We have word that Mr Thomson expects to be here Aug 29th. We know you remember us before Him who cares for all his creatures – as a loving Father – who will, from all things dark bring out those results which are the best.

Yours fraternally
J. F. Clarke

Canton, Aug. 12, 03

Samokov Bulgaria
Aug 25 1903

Rec'd SEP 9 1903

Dear Dr Barton

Since last I wrote you we have been receiving News Notes of much interest but as they probably were sent you I have not written. I have sent these to the Eng. Consul General at Sofia - Mr F. Elliot who has returned them to us - He has been glad to get what has been sent & one of these circulars - referring to danger from the Turks & to the Eng. & Aust. Consuls in Monastir led him to telegraph to the Eng. Ambassador in Constantinople - & the Austrian Consul in Sofia - to whom he reports the word, & also send a telegram to his Ambassador.

Aside from these notes I have had little to report. It seems now that plans are ripening for active work in Razloge (Bansko & vicinity). For about a week recruits have been passing over the mountains here - now every night they are passing. Tonight some 50 including pastor Sedloff, who fled from his home in Mehomia (near Bansko) a few months ago. Some of our students expect to go this week - one said "Saturday night when the rest go" - Those who seem to know

Pamphlets for schools called for when used. Over 600 received by post through many months, & we begin Sept 20th, 30 on a Tuesday & 5 days to Tuesday with Pastor Kuno & wife & Pastor Sergieff. We feel that you remember us - frequently & kindly.

L. L. Coulter

Samokov, Aug. 12, '03

Mr E. B. Haskell sends to Mr Philippopolis for Salonica - & probably will reach Christ Friday.

say that more than 1000 will now go over the paths through our mountains. Pastor Sedloff expects to be able to go to his wife now in the home of her father in Bansko. He was in prison at the last news (recently) from there. He was for years our colporteur - has been deacon of the church for some time & of late has been the civil head of the Protestants. He is a man least likely to join in any but a just movement - trusted by all.

Pastor Sedloff has learned that it is easy to pass over the fields & mountain paths by night & expects to so get to his home. His daughter & other girls in Bansko wish to come to the school here & it is possible that he may get some of them over by the secret paths well known to their "couriers" who are continually passing these mountains. It is a distance of about 45 miles. I have repeatedly passed over it in a day going through but one village (some 10 miles from Bansko) until we reached the Razlage plain, about 5 miles from Bansko. It will not be strange if the outbreak take place next week - before you get this letter. Most of these recruits are now in the mountains waiting for the signal of attack which will be given by their leaders.

Most of those who are now passing over the Mts - are refugees or others from Razlog & who have been months or years in this land, & now are called back by the Committee. Probably the larger part of them go heartily, longing for their homes & those w whom they have left there so defenceless.

One of our professors recently said that if mass acres & destruction of villages take place in the Razlog District as they have so greatly taken place in the vicinity of Monastir - it will be impossible to prevent the active action of Bulgaria.

The army has been in train for the past months. Those who have had their regular military training for 2-3 years - but some time ago - have been gathered in for 2-4 weeks of practice. Every week, three quarters here have passed our home - going out on the plain or the hills for practice.

The foot men have been off for 8 days on an expedition - They are away again now

Mountain Artillery - having cannon & carriages on horses, have frequently passed us. Last Sabbath morning they returned early & I thought

by steamer for Constantinople where they would stay a little & then come to Philippopolis. "They sat up till mid night to finish some photographs" taken in this region last year. So she can't be very sick. She's nervous, not strange after all she has passed through.* It possible that they had camped out for more practice.

Except for four which we have given somewhat to those we know. None of the refugees has shared in giving outfit supplies to those joining in the movement. Perhaps it may seem duty to privately aid even more. An watchman from the Razlogge region last night asked me if he might take the gun he carries nights on guard. Pastor Sedloeff took supper with us before starting last night. During the evening I heard firing above the city among those collecting for the night. Pastor Sedloeff said they would travell all day freely today to the Turkish boundary & thence in the night getting to Bansko towards Morning. Most of his party will probably stop in the mountains till the given signal but he wants to go to the home in Bansko of his father in law where his wife now is. He has learned that it is easy to pass over the plains between the villages in the night. & perhaps has a hope to get his daughter & others away to come to the girls school here. Before the outbreak many Turks & I think many unpaid soldiers feel the injustice done by their government & it may be that when the attack shall take place even Turks shall

refuge for carry out the blood-hounds of Sofia. We know you remember us. We hear Sofia was in Holloway Way to Sofia. Samokov, Aug 25, '03

* (Monday) Same day.

Rec'd SEP 23 1903

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

Rev James F. Clarke, D.D.

Submitted VIII 31 1903

Dear Mr Elliot

I will begin a letter here - I wrote you of the many passing over the mountains or to the boundary - Some have said that the number was near 2000. After I left Samokov I was told that the day proposed for the rising in Razlog was last Friday 15/28. In Stope I was told by an officer stationed there to guard the boundary - who called on me with his superior who has charge of the whole line from Kustendil to Demir Kapir - that the giving of this date was only a blind - but that the day really planned for was soon & as I understood from his orders this week - perhaps Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Troops were to be sent here yesterday and another body today was to come, one to be in the city & the other at Cadi bridge about half way to Kustendil. There seemed to be gathered for protection

To arrest us was evidently only because of spies for the Turks, who are supposed to be every where - Yours Respectfully J. F. Clarke

if attacked or attacking, if called upon to act. There is here some fear on the part of the inhabitant lest the Turks should act against them from across the border.

Sept 2. While in Dubnitsa I learned but little news except that Macedonians, who have for months or years been living in Bulgaria are passing over the mountains in great numbers & that the date of the uprising is not now known here.

Last night a number started for the mountains on their way to Razloge & others among whom are some of the most reliable men in Razloge (Bansko & Mehomia) are only waiting the making up of a full band to start. These men said to me last night "The leaders have had a council in the Perin (near & S. of Bansko) & probably have made their plans - but they seem not to be known by any one here but may be known by some in Sofia. Yesterday I saw a banner which is to be taken over the mts - It is red - a mountain at the bottom in green - Over this a figure of a lion upright pushing back a crescent.

Since finishing this, I met near a hoop with several mountain guides passing.

Sept 7th. Last week I had a letter from the Protest pastor in Bansko (who seems to have kept aloof from all share in insurrectionary

movements so far as possible - & to have the confidence of the Turks in a measure who asks that I come & marry him to a Bulgarian lady of the place who has been teaching school in Bansko. He writes that the roads are safe now &c &c - & think I should be safe to go & come now - but all of our people voted unanimously against my going.

This afternoon I have seen two Bulgarian insurgents - brothers of two of our students - who have just come from Razloge district. The report that they had, on 15/28 inst (last Friday) a fight with some 250 Turks in the mountains (lying N.W of Bansko (it must have been within 5 miles of the place of Miss Stone's capture) in which, as villagers say, 240 Turks were killed or wounded. There band had 70 men of whom 25 were away on guard lest the Turks fall upon them from another quarter. So 45 only were in the battle none of whom had been wounded up to 6 P.M. Then they were separated from their company whom they did not know where to seek - & by compass in the dark found their way to Rilo Monastery, (some 20 miles distant, whence they were brought under arrest (?) to this city to be sent to their homes in Bulgaria.

They report many Bulgarians from Bulgaria in the band

Since finishing this I learn from a trooper with several mountain guns have passed. It is supposed it is the last return of those who have three times made expeditions of days each to support or assist in searching the mountains.

Of their Captain I have often hea
He was one who wished to free M
Stone - He is always spoken of as ho
but kind to his men - very differ
from that one of the captors of Mr
Stone who not long ago led a band
over the mountains here.
They report the people of Razloge
ready for the uprising & bands in
the mountains about to a large
number - but waiting for an
additional force - and for word
to be given by those in charge which
they think will be in some 10 days.
Their band was not surrounded
the Turkish force & could have with-
drawn but they wanted the fight so
to prevent the Turks from following
after them - They threw but 4 bombs
The last "Congregationalist" of Boston
has an article on Macedonia re-con
by Dr House of Salonica - Who is now
in America - I have borrowed a copy
to send you - Please return when con-
venient - Please send this to Dr Barton
as I cannot now write him - I began paper - the
best available in stope -
The guard in whose hands the above came - willing
allowed them to come to my room - he with them

Rev. James F. Clarke D.D.,

Sam. IX 21.03

Rec'd OCT 7 1903

Dear Dr Barton

I send this to you through Cons. Gen. Elliot of Sofia for you to forward to Dr Hume. As we don't know where it may reach Dr H. it seems best to give you the opportunity to see the letter though you may have seen the same sent you direct - (Is it so?)

Yours acknowledging my letters of date (letter lent so don't get date) received. Increasing anxiety here as to direct war with Turkey - Troops being mobilized - Schools in good condition: Y.T.I. not yet as full as last year but those from Macedonia not able to come - G.B.S. full & cant receive some full pay scholars - Seven (7) girls, new & old pupils, want to come from Bansko. It is possible they will come over the mts (unknown!)

P.S. I send this via Bulgarian consul to you - if you think best send it to Dr Hume - Yours F.C.C.

by "Couriers" who know well the paths & Turks in Razlog seem to come out of towns in the night when passing is easy - Preacher who fled from Mehomia some hrs ago went back 10 days ago to get his daughter over the mts if possible otherwise.

There was a heavy rain Friday n & a shower Sabbath P.M. about 4½ after which we saw snow on the m

The enclosed notes are fearful - W can be said of the responsibility of those powers each & every one who then could - perhaps or probably any one singly - have prevented the giving back of Macedonia to the Turks - & now doing to stay the blood shed by giving what is justice to those so ready to fight to death - Most of the slaughtered ones are innocent of any act - especially so the women & children - I think the Bulgarians will succeed even if no powers interfere but

The slaughter may be yet more terrible - Transvaal Hospital
Leads on which they [illegible] c. Please send this to Horace J. Clapp

307

Rec'd OCT 7 1903
Samokoo IX 22/03

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

Dear Dr Barton

I yesterday intended to send you the News Notes from Monastir by way of Consul General Elliot - but after writing hurriedly to go with it I found that you doubtless had another copy & Mr Baird intended the copy sent here to go direct to Dr House & therefore requested the Consul to so send it. In this I enclose that letter.

Two other points seem to call for notice today. You have had the case of Mrs Holway before you & doubtless given your opinion of the action which seems to you desirable - a circular vote - started by a letter from Bro Holway explaining the case & giving the decided opinion of Dr Carrington of Marsovan & then in Constantinople - & of the Const. Station - proposing Bardezag - Smyrna or Marsovan - was sent this morning. We did not favor B. or S. - but endorsed Marsovan - if this shall be the judgment of Const. Station & Medical authorities - Still it seemed best to suggest a complete absence from Turkish territory (as in Switzerland or Mentone - where one of the Bulg.[3] lady teachers spent last winter & received much physical benefit

Personally I doubt the desirability of their going to Marsovan. It will mean much that Dro & H. can at once help in English, where help is needed, much that they will be among a circle of loving, cheerful christian friends; much that the location of the mission compound is on the edge of the city where in the open through (I think) treeless surroundings they can get beyond human to nature's surroundings & on up, the hills beyond. When there for annual meetings they much enjoyed their free horseback rides. (Surroundings not equal to Samokov & its Chamkorea (= Pine Forest) - now out of the question -

But the atmosphere will still be Turkish & more or less will come up of Turkey's character & doings, if no more, the orphans at Marsovan - made such by the atrocities of those now massacring Bulgarians may have a deleterious influence which strong nerves cannot realize. It seems to me that in fresh air in Switzerland - perhaps there for only a few weeks - or in Mentone - where her husband will surely be useful; he will be more free to help his wife get really well. He is needed much. Both have found a very useful work, in both Bulgaria & Macedonia - & they have made a place for themselves in many hearts. Because they are needed here I would rather that Marsovan fail of gaining a present good rather than Macedonia be longer deprived of their help.

I feel anxious for Mr Edward Haskell in Salonica - but while he cannot do much if any touring he may be able to do what is most urgent at their central station.

How much relief work may call for & strength - if funds shall be available - remains to be seen - There is now great need - It will be greatly intensified as cold weather comes on & increases -

Bulgarian funds will as much be called for for ammunition as those suffering will get much less aid.

Some ten days ago I received a letter from Pastor Pachadjiff - of Bourgas, that many refugees had come there & the city was full of them - More recently letters sent to his brother, a teacher in our Institute - tell of the coming of 500, of 2000 coming & of 5000 sufferers coming, some as yet not having crossed the Turkish boundary - His numbers may be repeated & I am not sure whether place the whole at 5000 or 7000. They are chiefly women & children - Of some families only a woman or a child were left alive. There is much sickness among them. Mr P. has repeatedly asked if I had not funds, as before when aiding the Armenian refugees in 96 & 7 - I have passed on all the substance of his communications to Consul General Elliot, Sofia. It may be duty for some of us to engage in relief work if funds shall be collected any where for this object.

By plans now made I am having but seven (7) recitations in the week - these Wednesday Thursday & Friday - Six of these are Mineralogy & Geology the courses in which, in each institution, continue but half the year. The other days give me an opportunity for outside work.

My lame knee at times seems well & I walk freely after I get started. I am obliged to start slowly but have weakness only not pain.

I am riding the bicycle with increasing freedom in our school yard & daily think I shall get into the street but I don't get time - Have twice, in starting, jumped on from behind - but have not ceased to know how to fall.

The number of students in each school is about the same as last year - a little less in C & F. Institute & more in E. B. S. I board with the students of C & F. I, having an oversight which I am sure is for their good, & it enables me to get nearer to them in sympathy & so to aid them in various ways.

With fraternal regards to yourself & family

Yours Sincerely

J. F. Clarke

This sheet is perhaps too much of self. So it seems as I have finished it, & it may not be worth while for you to take time to read it at once even if it shall reach you before Annual Meeting. I know you will sometime pray for me.

IX 23. 5 A.M. I awoke this morn over an hour ago & could not again sleep. My mind would think of many things. Among others - it seemed that what I wrote of my work in the school - might imply a leisure life. It is not. Perhaps I write foolishly. Care of all our outside work takes many thoughts & much time & strength, even though our field, compared with others, has few stations. Next Sabbath I expect to go to a place for the last time, unless called, & expenses paid. Three or 4 families are wealthy, yet, while a worker has gone there for years ~~about~~ more than once a month & I, or some other one from here, about 1/2 the same amount, - the people have for years done almost nothing. The cost to us for the proportional time of the worker has been $4-5 a month. Whence we go from here $1-2 a time. Years ago they paid about $150. & built a church that would hold 2-300. Baptists & Seventh Day have cost much. Many times I have been to a khan & had a horse wholly at our own expense. About a year ago one of our leaders got him to pledge 6 francs ($1.+) a month but this was paid but three times. They are cordial, invite me to a meal or two & one family who have been bitter for reasons outside of ourselves, now cordially invite me to come to their home with my horse & they only. I could of ten put myself on others & often they would be grateful. We all now think it best to halt. We have six preaching places & but two preachers. From here we go as often as it seems possible - though it somewhat breaks in upon school duties.

From roof to cellar, I have charge of repairs on seven buildings used as school rooms, ~~baths~~ &c & in all of which are dwellings for families or students: besides the out buildings baths &c. & three fountains each bringing water in wooden logs over half a mile & needing constant renewal. In each school I have built & arrange ments for baths (15 boxes & tubs in all) & wash trays (17 in all) with systems of pipes for hot & cold water. There is no one nearer than Sofia who can care for the pipes & faucets &c ~~nearer than~~ & all troubles come to me –

The heating apparatus of the girls school – put in just before I went to America – proved unsatisfactory – partly because we have not sufficient height of water for pressure in wooden logs & partly because of the incapability & dishonesty of the contractor strongly recommended by one of the friends in Sofia who seemed most capable to advise that of which I had no experience. & after making changes twice at considerable expense – the pipe system has been taken out. ~~a~~ the iron box 2 meters long – 1 high & one wide has been put in & is very satisfactory, giving a good supply of hot water in half (or less) time & perhaps half the fuel –

Another item. Circumstances in part since our property is all in my name have frequently called me to the mayor's office – having business in the three rooms there are 12–15 persons – & also to our post office & to other places where I have often given tracts which have been cordially received – often with avidity.

Some six months ago it came to my mind that I might have a circulating library that would interest many. Of our mission books I had sent some to three places where there were refugees from Macedonia - but with little success as they were too restless to read much - while their minds were on their own homes. Recently I have had neatly bound together books of the nature of "In His steps", "Tales of Covenanters" three (3) copies; all these in one volume - "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" - "Black Beauty" &c - After lending two to the head secretary of the Mayor & another I prepared a simple book with the pledge that those taking (paying 20 cts (= one ¢)) would return the books in 2 weeks or pay each day 1 ct (= 1/5 one cts). Each person signs his own name. Four (4) were taken at first, - & 4 more last week, the 2d time I went around. Three of these books are taken in the office of the Mayor - One by the head of Post & Telegraph Station & one by a book seller or book lender - I try to pray, as each tract is given, that God will bless the reading -

But - - - In a busy life - I have known but one who has been brought to Christ directly through my efforts - & he was debarred from the ministry for gross sin - though I think he is repentant & a christian - I pray that I may have John 7. 37-9

Yours most fraternally J. F. Clarke

The James W. Ellsworth
Fine Arts Collection, 1962

308
Rec'd OCT 7 1903

Samokov IX 26.03

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

Dear Dr Barton

A few additional items seem worth noting to you - In my last I referred to the report of the Pastor in Bourgas of 5000 or 7000 refugees - arrived or coming to that city. Yesterday I had a letter from the Pastor at Yambol who writes, "I have been on the boundary (TK) south of Bourgas. My heart was torn with grief as I saw scenes on the boundary. With my own eyes I saw 6-7000 refugees in the mountains, without covering or food. A number of times I wept. They say that by other roads also refugees have passed. To last Friday (Sept 18) from Lozengrad & Little Turnovo the number of the refugees exceeds 10.000 - They all go to Bourgas. Bulgaria is doing something but it is a drop of water to the ocean" - I reputed to Consul General Elliot

Last night one I have known for years came to see me - to report that he had heard that I had received a threatening letter to give 100 Napoleons. He said I ought not to fear & not give a para - The actors were worthless, drinking men. It seems that he has got the word from his associates or perhaps

has himself heard the men speaking of such a plan. I have noticed hard looking men of late. He did not think I should be in danger. I have had no letter & should not wish to be in Razlog aught.

My informant said he was to start, with a few others for the mountains toward Macedonia to be on hand for an expected uprising in Razlog soon. Others here - from Bansko, are awaiting the call of the Committee by a letter to be brought by the courier of the bands.

He said that the plans have already been made for the blowing up of the government buildings in Mehomia - the center of Turkish government in Razlog. I think such a rising is probable - A few nights ago Jews were rejoicing because there would be no war as autonomy would be given!! This is not probable.

Mr Ostrander send you part of a letter from Mr K. Stefanoff - brother of Mrs Tsilka who has recently been freed from the Turkish prison in Seres. It seems from what he has written that his release was secured through the influence of the British Ambassador - Some how used over Turkey

authorities in Salonica & Seres - This influence was secured because of News Notes reporting that Mr Constantine Stefan had been promised freedom little hall(?) if he paid 50 liras - but as this the Vali of Salonica ordered that he be paid without money - but authorities in Seres did not obey - This I represented to Consul Elliot & he sent to Constantinople

Leaning on Him able - exceedingly abundantly

I am Your - fraternally

J. F. Clarke

P.S. Mr S. telegraphed me leave to publish his letter

Sauncelton, Sept. 26, 03

Rec'd OCT 17 1903

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

Samokov Oct 3d/03

Dear Dr Barton

While waiting for a team to take me to a Sabbath days work in Dubnitsa I will at least begin a letter to you.

The massacres have reached Razlog - in that District is Bansko -

An uprising had been planned to begin soon but the Turks got word of it & began the revenge - The government center, Mehoma - was the first point where the insurgents proposed to begin - but the Turks began burning the Bulgarian quarter - shooting all men as they left the burning homes but gathering in the women & children. It is said that All the Bulgarian houses have been destroyed, all of Belitsa the nearest place to us (12 hours), a thriving village, & 2-3 others. The bands have kept away from Bansko & all there is quiet. Probably the greater preparations have been made there & ammunition &c is probably there concealed.

At the table in our students club one sat by me who last night came from the region. The pastor at Mehoma, who had fled - but went back hoping to some how get his daughter away to enter the school here, was in the town at the beginning of the atrocities &

It is not known whether he & his companions have escaped. It is doubtful.

Refugees began to come here last night, & it is expected that there will be many to care for.

It hardly seems to me possible that Bansko can escape & fear there is yet a fearful retribution for those who could have prevented the captivity of Miss Stone & probably at any time have ended it if determined to end it.

This morning I had a letter from Pastor Hristoff of Yambol telling of the misery & want he found on the T. K. boundary.

I have this morning seen some of the city officials & it may be we shall join with them in relief work.

Our schools are prospering. My daughter's Kindergarten in Sofia has fairly begun. My son & wife are there for a little while.

Would that America could step in & stop the carnage & suffering now going on.

Yours fraternally

J. T. Clarke

Mr. James A. Garfield,
Lawrenceburg, Oct. 3, 1903

Rec'd OCT 21 1903

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

310

Dubnitsa 40 Kil. (25 miles)
W. of Samokov X/5/03
T 6/03

Dear Dr Barton

I have written you to go via the British Consul but want to add a little direct - not desirable to send through writing. It has been a privilege to be in this very humble + not very neat khan through & sleep in the yard outside door, for all the inmates are friends though not christian friends, & here I meet many who give me an inside view of what is going on in Macedonia. I have referred to meeting different persons here - in my first letter. These from Macedonia come here weary + hungry - Sabbath day I gave food to 13 persons but could not be with them to eat on acc of engagements. Monday I fed 18 of a band who have been hard at work in Macedonia + ate with them after asking God's blessing. To all these I freely gave tracts. Others here may say it is proselyting - but I am sure the receivers felt that I loved them.

This P.M three from that Macedonia district were in my room. The parent of my daughters name sake is a church member + I could freely urge him to hold up the cross of Christ boldly - After prayer with him among the inquiring out handy I gave him a little Gospel of John + in it a white + black sheet of Rice Court Plaster which Mr Horner so promptly sent me + which came today. Please tell Mr Horner that it may save life

It is a privilege to be in so close touch with so many who have confidence in us & so fully trust in us.

The Samokov pastor & wife & I went to Dubnitsa on a case of a Diotrephes – A most self confident man – not wholly without ability but without heart love – who wanted to be preacher – lead in all things & wholly capable – & thought others very much not. Pastor Perzieff & I spoke to him very plainly – but I am not sure we touched his self appreciation in the (from 4 – 6½ P.M.) 2½ hours of discussion. However there were no bitter words & a foundation was laid for future more decided action.

These letters will of course reach you after the Annual Meeting. We shall pray that God abundantly bless you there –

Yours Fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Samokov, Bulg.
Oct. 5, 1903

Rec'd OCT 22 1903

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

Samokov X 5, 03

Dear Dr Barton - It seems worth while to write you again today - though I sent yesterday - I have 8 pages (continuing 4 before) of the flight to Bourgas from places in Turkish territory S.W. of that place. Pastor Hristoff spent the night of Yantol in the woods by the camp of near 6000 refugees - gathered around their fires - having, at night, only a handful of flour each for their only meal of the day & sleeping on the ground, mostly without coverings. His heart was exceedingly affected as he thought of his own little ones at home & of the many little ones in that crowd so in need & exposed. The Turkish troops turned their cannon on the half forsaken, defenseless homes instead of attacking the insurgents in the woods - Maidens & fair women were taken to the barracks in the city & to tents in other places to satisfy the lust of their oppressors - Often men, women & children were cruelly killed together - One company of 200 were overtaken & all slain. Children were thrown away by their mothers in the wildness of the flight. An old woman of 80, have lost, tottering on two canes had before her a journey of 40 kilometers (25 miles). A sick, weeping feeble mother carried a child of a year old under her arm, another on her back, & led a third of 5 years by the hand, without husband or friend. A sick mother could not go on & the crowd could not wait for her - So her children lovingly kissed her & left her to the care of their father. An English, a French & an Italian correspondent were there to report. After seeing the sad sights among the refugees, they were taken by a special "courier"

to the headquarters of the General Staff near the border of which visit the pastor had not time to write - though it was full of interest.

My own mind is constantly on the scenes of wo described. During the night at the great camp the pastor's heart ~~was~~ was full of what he had seen of the Turkish barbarities - + of the cold hearted, cruel selfishness of the so called great Christian (?) Powers. + he closes with the Words, "O Lord have mercy on these innocent sufferers. Christian Civilization has no heart".

While writing this I have had three callers from Razlogo District. One from Eleshnitsa, 10 miles S.E. of Bansko, at whose home I have frequently been. He did good work on the Philippopolis church. He reports that the men of his village have been gathered in one building which, on the approach of any committee, will be fired. With telescope, from afar, they can see many soldiers about their place. He hopes to join some band - if he can be furnished a gun - + do something to rescue the loved ones. It seems to me there is little ground for hope.

The other two are from Yakoneda 18 ~~hours~~ miles E. of Bansko, the last place towards the Bulgarian boundary. One of them is married, + at the same time was his brother in their loving home, where I have often been. His daughter now, 10 years, was named for my daughter Elizabeth. The other young man is named agapi (love) + it is a loving family. I married him to the sister of the pastor of Mehomia. His father is in prison with some 175 others to be killed if any committee approach the place.

His younger brother was tortured to make him give up his gun - taking it for granted that he had one. "Cut off his head" said the officer & great gash was made in his neck.
One such gun found assures the Turks that there are many others secreted
Then he agreed to give up the gun & I presume was imprisoned. Agapi has been for some 2 weeks working on their lands on the mountain, some 3 miles from home but Sabbath, Sept 27 - word from a friendly Turk to another Bulgarian working near him, warned them to flee for "matters were very bad". They left oxen & ploughs & fled. From the heights they saw Turks seeking them & came here. 30 miles over the mountains. He is not well & will remain now in Bulgaria. The other one from Yakoruda has been a member of a band for a time & goes to the mountains tonight. There are 100 members from their place & bands also from other places. A leading Turk in Yakoruda - last year from self interest - prevented the ~~[illegible]~~ torturing & searching for guns. But for him, the soldiers would now fire the place but the homes of the two nationalities are mixed together & both would suffer together.

Bansko is in a tight place. I understand that there the leading men also are confined ready for revenge in any contingency. The place is surrounded on most sides with high walls (10 ft.) simply to gather together the stones, but these might form a strong rampart if the soldiers could be expelled & a force be in position. It seems to me that, humanly speaking, a strong concentration of Bulgarian troops at Bansko

is the only hope that Bulgarians can, for themselves accomplish any thing, & of this there hardly seems to be any possibility. Their hope is still intervention.

I am sure that some now feel that they need God as their Helper - some that He is their only hope.

I think I erred in two things in my letter of yesterday. I now understand that two bombs thrown in Mehomia - by whom I don't know but presume they were rightly credited to some insurgent movement - were the starting of all that took place there.

I also understand that, up to today 2200 refugees have come here (of whom a few have been sent elsewhere) & that 700 to 1000 more are expected.

If Eleshnitsa & Bansko shall suffer there will be a far great influx from those places.

Is the darkest time of this Macedonian night just before the Dawn - which shall bring rejoicing because of righteousness?

Articles in the "Times" just received give some hope of this

Yours Fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Boston, Oct. 5/1903

OCT 19 1903

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

312

Dubnitza 25 m. N. of Sam.

Oct 5, 1903

Dear Dr Barton. I came here for the Sabbath & have a useful day. Aside from the special work of the Sabbath other matters have been of interest.

When going to see a friend yesterday I was hailed by a Bulgarian officer that I might see Englishmen at a hotel - a British officer, a Russian professor & a correspondent who had with him a lady secretary. Two other Eng. officers came at night whom I saw for a few minutes & may see again in Samokov.

But I was specially interested in those at my khan - my home, where here, for many years. 11 refugees from Mehomia came Saturday. 4 more Sabbath eve - who were among the last to leave the homes burned by the Turks. More than 1/2 of the Bulgarian houses (700 in all) some 375 were burned including the evangelical chapel & several homes of our friends. Probably some of them have perished as the Turks shot down all the men coming out of the burning homes - the women & children were gathered to Turkish homes.

There seems to have been no attack or effort of the insurgent bands but some 6 of the band were at their homes in the place & it seems that this was reported to the Turks, who, Sabbath evening (Sept 27) surrounded the

place, continuing an aimless firing all night simply to cause fear. In the morning they commenced burning & killing. During the day other Turkish troops came from Djumaya & it seemed a hopeless case for any bands to make any stand against the Turks even if there had been any in that region.

The central positions of the insurgents in that region have been in the Perin mts, at the base of which is Bansko. It has been a place where Turks feared to go, because of the bands with bombs & their inaccessible positions. Of late the bands have gone elsewhere, except one which remains there to act in case of special emergency & to aid & protect any refugees who are seeking to go to Bulgaria: They know secret paths, comparatively safe. Because of their avoiding to have any pretext against Bansko from the presence of bands - Bansko has thus been quiet, but is surrounded by Turks who also hold strong positions in the place.

In Mehomia were some 200 guns, many bombs & much ammunition but all this is lost to the bands except a very little with which some few escaped.

I had thought that the Razlogc plain & district was the strong hope & possibility of the Bulgarians. No havelled carriage road enters that region & the usual lines of entrance could be easily closed.

Those coming here now seem discouraged as to any success in their past. Their only hope now is from Europe.

More & more I feel that - as the Bulgarian leaders did not want to seek aid of God - because competent in themself - God has let them work out their way to so great a failure. Of the places in & near which Miss Stone & Mrs Tsilka were captives, all but [illegible] have suffered fearfully & from that place hundreds have fled.

I almost shudder at the thought (probability) that a still greater retribution will fall upon that place which, for special reasons is peculiarly guilty.

Most of the persons whom I have seen remained in sight of Mehomia till Monday eve & saw what remained. Three of the wards were nearly all burned; three essentially unharmed.

Belitsa is the largest town (of some 530 Bulgarian houses & 150 Turkish) nearest Samokov being about 40 miles distant. I have twice slept there (once when Miss Stone was in our company) & several times (perhaps 15) passed through or near it and know its surroundings.

There were some 300 Tk soldiers in tents on the border. Last Wednesday an insurgent band of about the same number attacked them with guns & bombs, killed some 100 of them, burned tents & took quite a quantity of stores, including guns & ammunition.

5 A.M. Oct 6th. Home last night at 8 P.M., thankful that so much we had hoped to do, was accomplished, but sad at what is all around us. I understand that 2500 refugees have come in since I left last Saturday just before noon. The government is taking hold of the work efficiently & the Red Cross & other agencies are on hand.

I found here a letter from Mr Hristoff - preacher at Yambol, who has been on the Turkish boundary & seen some 7000 of the 10,000 refugees who have fled from Turkish territory. The story is heart rending. If I cannot give the substance of his letter now I shall try to do so by next mail.

Dubnitza, Oct. 5, 1903

The accompanying half sheet was all the missionary house paper I have here.

I wish to add a word as to a building for a kindergarten for my daughter in Sofia. I have seen the agent, the brother in law of the owner, & he gives as his last price: 18000 silver francs = $3389. — Probably he would take less. The property is well located, contains 600-700 meters. If so the cost is 1.35 Napoleons a meter. It would probably cost about the same amount to build upon the spot. I think there are about ten thousand above amount available. If enough to build, well & good; otherwise be secured — would the women Board give advance sent for a number of years to the amount of $500 & more!

Since I finished the other sheet Mrs Allen has told me "What a grand time they had the Sewing Class yesterday" P. M.

120 refugee women were present, several women of this city to help — Some gentlemen of the local committee & others & all were quite pleased with the whole work. Mrs Allen commenced with prayer & one of our earnest Christian sisters here — last year a teacher in Girls' School Samokov — sang of the Sweet Songs of Zion (with of their contents — Mrs Allen wants all to be Christians & she is wise & practical in all her work.

In this work I have come to close contact with many & most cordially met by all. We have received from Mr Essary Secy of Bible Lands' Mission Society 100 £ & another 50 £ sent Phils. has also been passed over to me. Also I have 32 £ 5^s from a Miss E. Carlow - & 17 £ from Consul Elliot (of Sofia) & family - By telegram & letter most of this has been sent to places in the vicinity of Samokov except 25 Ins £ to Bansko for Mehomia. This money is given on preaching by some person in Bansko & Dohell pay & in Salonica & 15 Napoleons spent in Lizgina near the Turkish Boundary to the E of Bansko. Today I sent $200 - (1000 francs) to our workers in Dubnitza. I am sure it will save much suffering.

Tomorrow I go (D.V.) with Mrs Allen & the Delegate of the Central Committee of Relief in Sofia Mr Naïchoff to see refugees in Carnabat & the next day to Kidos & back at night & Thursday to Sah. we are to be in Slevin & Yambol & Monday Mrs Allen & I start for Sofia. There she will talk to women whom Lizzie will invite to meet her & then go on to London

leaving Mrs Lewis to continue the work as long as possible where. These two ladies have promised to supply the 1306 yorgans which have been estimated as needed in the District about in Bomgas-. They also furnish the same number of sitaw beds. & I presume will make some clothing &

I pray that I may want to do the able to do what Jesus desires -

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

I sent to Samokov for 1000 okes of wool to fill yorgans & 170 to give women to spin

V Bowogas, Nov. 24, 1903

Rec'd JAN 1 1904

Ans'd JAN 20 1904

Samokov Dec 28/03

Dear Dr Barton - Yours of 12th came to hand to night. I had not spoken to any one here of the Jerusalem plan - but towards night - after mail was off - spoke with my son & wife, & Messrs Ostrander & Thomson. Did not have time to go further. After other business meeting of teachers &c - All being present but Miss Malbert who did not come - Nearly an hour was spent in talking over the matter when the following was unanimously voted. "That we start a circular vote to the effect that we favor the granting to Dr J. T. Clarke & Miss E. C. Clarke of a leave of absence from their mission work beginning Mar 20. 1904, for the purpose of attending the coming Sabbath School Convention in Jerusalem with the understanding that if, at the specified time, circumstances seem to require it, the mission shall be at liberty to request them not to avail themselves of this leave." This vote will reach Philippopolis - Dec 30. & it is thought best not to send the telegram you suggest until all have voted, though there would be an affirmative majority after the votes of Samokov & Phil. I found Miss Allen & Lewis in Sofia Nov 16 - Reached Bourgas Nov 18 & Dec 4 I left Bourgas with Mrs Allen (with whom & Mrs King Lewis - I was helping in that place & surroundings till Dec 4th) for Sleemanovo & Sofia - She started back for England Dec 14 & I was back in Samokov Dec 15. Dec 18 I went to Dubnitza for relief work

Dec. 28, 03

Samokov,

I think my letters to Mr Wiggin would be sufficient — though

Yours paternally L. F. Clarke

returning here Dec 22d. The 26th came a proposition from Mr Peet that I go to the Adrianople district for relief work & the Station voted it. We now want definite call from Mr Peet. It is probable that I shall be called to go to Constantinople next Thursday or Friday & back to Adrianople on Monday or Tuesday. Mrs Lewis writes me that she expects to go to Adrianople tomorrow — From 8 different sources — I have received since Oct 27th nearly $2400. The first was 17£ from the Eng. Consul General Elliot & family in Sofia (who now goes as minister — to Greece.) In 1896-7 He forwarded to me over 1000£ for Armenian work & this expressed confidence was gratifying — Most of this money has been sent by telegram from Bourgas to six different places — Samokov & places near & Banska. I have rejoiced that all has been done in full union with Bulgarian agencies — by our own tried Christian workers who have by the authorities been put officially on the local committees — in all cases except Samokov & there is now pastor. It has given me access & opportunity for serious words to not a few — that I have tried to improve. I received from Mr Klopsch last Saturday $150 — (61 before). I hope to report soon all what was done to Nov 30 — but the going to Adrianople so unexpected & it is better to make history than to write it. Exact reports to whom goods are given — is sent to the Central Com. in Sofia. We have gained the full confidence & hearty thanks of all the leaders — Mr Ashander has done much to secure this. Our work in quality has been superior to any other — not excepting the English ladies. A good amount of bed coverings have been given in Bulgaria — many under clothes also but almost no outer wearing garments — quite enough not plenty not enough — I have sent two telegrams — this is so much needed.

to Dr Klopsch. Still waiting hte Party from Philadelphia as you propose

Dec 29. Just a word this morning. For years I have had the organizing & charge of a fire brigade - Pumps & pails in each building under a leader &c. Water constantly standing with a pump & hose handy &c &c. We practice with water carriers in two rows with full & empty pail - supplying the 3-5 little pumps, each manned by two students. While the ladder division gets to the top of some building & throws water broadly, not pouring it. This morning 7.0 A.M. There was a fire in the market & our boys did good prompt service - The corps is valued by the government & people. I give this in haste, hoping to be the postman as an item in which I think you will be interested

Fraternally J. F. Clarke

Rec'd JAN 13 1904

Rec'd JAN 15 1904 815

Samokov I 2, 1904

Dear Dr Benton

You must have known that yesterday, New Years Day, I received by telegram $1.000 - In 2 hours, respond ~~to~~ and had gone to Dubnitsa 50 ~~D~~ napoleons, & Rila, further 20 Napls

Also 120 Napols for Samokov - Banya &c -

The vote for our Jerusalem trip was unanimous for it here - & I understand also in Philippopolis - May God lead & guide - All the way -

I forgot - in my last letter to you, to say that we should be glad of continued salaries at the rate forwarded - if best -

It seems to me that He is very kindly leading & guiding us here.

Mr Peet had proposed my going to some other station here in our family, last night

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Samokov, January 2, 1904

Sec'd JAN 21 1904

Samokov, Jany 7/04

Dear Dr Barton

Ans'd JAN 22 1904

I send you the enclosed Report made out for Dr Klopsch. I send the same to Mr Essary & to Morgan & Scott (of the Christian) through others who will forward them to the above persons—

Work in various places & duties here have prevented earlier reporting. My pen is not a facile one — but the figures will show that something has been done & I think December Reports will also show more good work done. I have tried to be grande. My heart would say very much more. There are not a few reckless-drinking Godless ones among the leaders, but they are in the minority — There are many noble minded patriotic men among them, ready to shed their blood — or toil & suffer in all weathers to free their country, from the grinding, lawless, heartless tyranny & oppression under which they have so long groaned.

Ask the descendents of those who would not pay a tax on their cup of tea, whether the Macedonians sin in rising against what is now & long has been suffered in Macedonia & if the blood of their ancestors runs in their veins they will cry aloud for freedom at any cost —

Not to refer to the centuries of subjection — the last 25 years have witnessed what calls for <u>immediate relief</u>.

Macedonia has a right to be free. If relief does not come ere the mountains are freed from their snows

so as to be passable - There may be blood shed in all Bulgaria - far more than in the past. in Macedonia Bulgaria is looking forward to such a time - Last year they were not ready, false friends had hampered them. Less than a month ago the official report was given to the National Assembly that Russia had sold them powder not adapted to their weapons, & France cannon lacking an essential part, so that, in case of a battle, they would have been wholly at the mercy of their enemies. I think it is not so now - The people are learning to help themselves & not lean on others. The preparations for the annual Pageant being made earlier than usual. I think the nation expects war with Turkey & will not shrink from it - God only knows what will be the result.

Tomorrow morning is the last mail which will allow of my getting a telegram to you about the pledge money for the Jerusalem trip. We do not usually get our mail in season to send letters afterwards the same day. If too late perhaps they will make an exception on account of circumstances. If I had received an answer to my first letter for your opinion I should have been in season. It is possible that there will yet be days ere the answer can be had from all - as they are scattered from their homes for their work. I too have been away for 5 weeks, & may go again any day. I want to follow where He leads - I enclose a line for Mr Chapin - Yours fraternally

L. F. Clarke

Samokov, Jany 7, 1904

317

RELIEF WORK IN BULGARIA.

Rec'd JAN 21 1904

Dear Dr. Klopsch,

Ans'd JAN 22 1904

The statistics I sent you in my letter of Nov. 24 and published in "The Christian Herald" of Dec. 23, have all been corroborated by subsequent examinations. The numbers should rather be increased, some representing needs more than doubled. The official record of refugees, ~~over a month ago,~~ was more than 23,000 and those best able to know then put it at 30,000. ~~Since that time~~ Companies from various villages, some of whom I have well known, have continued to cross the pathless mountains, braving the cold and the deep snow. Of such a party of 28, a woman and two children perished about a month ago. In some localities there are small bands of the "Committee" or others hovering about to aid such refugees.

With the English ladies, Mrs. Allen and Mrs Lewis, to whom I referred in my last, and with a delegate from the Central Relief Committee or some other one, I have personally visited 21 of the places toward the Black Sea where refugees had been placed. The destitution was great, fearfully so in some places near the Turkish border where hastily made huts of wicker work half plastered on the outside with mud made a degree of shelter for those lying on the cold damp ground. The vision of those needy ones haunts me day and night. I have also spent 4 days ~~with another delegate~~ in Dubnitsa, the place of the most suffering and need in this vicinity. Here are many who fled from their homes a year ago and only found work enough to get their food, so that they have even more need of clothing than those who have now escaped from their homes.

The Central Government is supplying bread or flour to those in need, especially where many are located by it in the villages. In the larger towns and where the numbers are few the refugees are kept by the people, and I was glad to see so much sympathy manifested towards them in many of these places. Government officials and those acting on behalf of Relief agencies have usually seemed to exert themselves for the good of the sufferers. There is great need of more nourishing food.

A grand though incomplete work has been done in the region of the Black Sea by the Society of Friends in England, which has collected £4000 and sent out two of its members, Mrs. M. A. Marriage Allen and Mrs. G. King Lewis, who are aided by Miss C. Tonjoroff, of Philippopolis. In this work they have been heartily, wisely and very efficiently assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Obreshkoff, the former a retired officer after 22 years service under the government and the latter a graduate of the Home School in Constantinople. Pastor Pachejieff, of Bourgas, for months has been helping the refugees in every possible way with funds sent him. He doubtless will continue this aid through the entire winter. Mrs. Lewis reports to me 1056 families aided (consisting of some 5000 persons) to whom have been given 1412 thick quilts, 520 ticks for straw beds, 1231 padded under jackets, 324 shirts, 57 hoods for babies, 428 pairs of cloth shoes, 701 pairs of skin shoes, 1333 yards of woolen cloth, 15 pieces (360 yards) of cotton cloth, 784 handkerchiefs, and 28 pairs of stockings, besides needles, thread, combs and soap. For food she has given 7820 lbs of beans and 80 bags of salt. Almost no outer woolen clothes, of which there is great need have been given as yet. In the three weeks work of Mrs. Allen, she has

more bountifully supplied Carnobat, Slevin, Yamboul and some smaller places which supplies seem not to be included in the above.

American missionaries in Samokov have received from England and America about $4,000 which has been spent in that city, Banya, Kostenets, Ichteman, Dubnitsa and Ludjen in Bulgaria besides $110 sent to Mehomia over the mountains in Macedonia, of which there has as yet been no report. Every where there has been great destitution. The oversight and statistics of the refugees taken by the government have greatly aided the relief work, which has been directly done by Rev. L. F. Ostrander, Messrs Gulumanoff and Mishaikoff and Mrs. Ralu Georgieva in Samokov, Banya and Kostenets; preacher V. Karaivanoff, Mr. G. Kostadinoff and Miss E. Usheva in Dubnitsa; preacher G. Popoff and Miss C. Staikova in Ichteman, and pastor Sedloeff and Mr. Ivan Kochagoff in Ludjen. 275 heavy quilts, 7 by 6 feet, of cotton cloth each filled with 7 lbs of carded wool, have been made in Samokov and about 60 in other places. The reports desired of all distributors of articles given-where, to whom and whence fled- a copy of which is sent to the Central Committee in Sofia, gives a total of things supplied ~~up to about Nov. 30, as follows:~~- To 1186 persons in 428 families, 283 quilts or blankets, 161 ticks for straw beds, 289 shirts, 250 wadded under jackets, 50 pairs of pantaloons, 16 stoves and a number of other articles. Nearly the same amount of aid must have been given in December, the reports of which will soon be received. The last donation of $1,000 from the "Christian Herald" came Dec. 31. In two hours arrangements had been made by telegraph for the supply of the most needed garments in Dubnitsa up to the value of $300, and with all the rest and another sum then available plans were at once arranged in Samokov to prepare chiefly warm outside clothing including sheep skin coats for the aged and clothing for children.

in Ludjen $120

The aim has been to give work to the refugees, as far as possible but many of the poor of Samokov, some in greater need than the refugees, have had essential aid from the employment furnished them. About 400 lbs of carded wool for knitting has been given out, and over ~~2,000~~ 2,000 lbs have also been supplied by other parties. Over 3,000 lbs of wool and 310 yards of woolen cloth made by women of this city in hand looms, have been purchased in Samokov for refugees in Bourgas by Mrs. King Lewis. Many sad and suffering hearts are very grateful for what sympathizing friends in England and America have sent them. The amount of material good done and the sympathy shown by the donors and those directly in the work have been of great value, but the immediate needs are still great. The severe cold which has come will last for weeks. $4,000 more are now needed in the region toward the Black Sea, at least $2,000 more for Samokov and places supplied from this city. In addition to these amounts, another $2,000 is needed for scattered places about Philippopolis and west of Samokov where refugees have received but little help and are barely existing in much need. Such aid continued will save much suffering. Considerable aid has come from Russia, chiefly through Madame Bachmatieff, of Sofia, but these supplies have included very few outer garments.

What afterwards? Many of the refugees now in Bulgaria will settle here and will need seed, oxen, tools and homes. So also will those

who will return from Bulgaria to their desolated villages in Macedonia. Other needs are greater than these. They need a government under which property, honor and life will be protected. What that should be and how secured is a most important problem, the solution of which requires most serious attention.

Different recent letters report that funds for refugees in Macedonia and Bulgaria are being contributed but slowly in America because of Miss Stone's capture and because the action of insurgent bands has caused the present sufferings. The women, children and babes, the old and decrepit, whose homes have been destroyed and they cruelly beaten, violated and massacred, have not been the ones to blame. They have not risen against their rulers. Why have not the insurgent bands been persistently and relentlessly persued and exterminated? Is it because the soldiers found it easier to fall upon those who could not resist them? To make targets of babes and children instead of men with weapons? The just God keeps sure and just reckoning, and from his bar none can escape. Miss Stone would shield no guilty one from just punishmnet, but she knows that the sufferers are not the guilty ones, and she pleads that they may be succored. God's blessing will rest on those who shall give aid and especially for what most needed.

Mr. Peet, of Constantinople, has written proposing that I go for relief work to the Vilayet of Adrianople where no one had yet penetrated to aid the refugees, but ere arrangements were made other parties were on the ground, and Mr. Peet thought best to at least delay any action. It may be best to try what can be done for Mehomia, Belitsa and other places in the Razloge district in N. E. Macedonia.

J. F. Clarke

Samokov, Bulgaria,
Jan. 7, 1904.

P. S. It is Christmas day for these refugees, sad and suffering on the day when their hearts should rejoice.

Checks should be sent to Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.

Rev. Samuel M. Allen
Samuel M. Allen
Jan. 7, 1914
Sofia, Bulgaria

o will return from Bulgaria to their dessolated villages in Macedonia. ther needs are greater than these. They need a government under which roperty, honor and life will be protected. What that should be and how ured is a most important problem, the solution of which requires most rious attention.

Different recent letters report that funds for refugees in Ma-
nia and Bulgaria are being contributed but slowly in America because of
e Stone's capture and because the action of insurgent bands has caused
e present sufferings. The women, children and babes, the old and decre-
t, whose homes have been destroyed and they cruelly beaten, violated and
assacred, have not been the cause to blame. They have not risen against
eir rulers. Why have not the insurgent bands been persistently and re-
tlessly pursued and exterminated? Is it because the soldiers found it
ier to fall upon those who could not resist them? To make targets of
es and children indeed of men with weapons? The just God keeps more
just reckoning, and from His bar none can escape. Miss Stone would
ld no guilty one from just punishment, but she knows that the suffer-
are not the guilty ones, and she pleads that they may be succored.
's blessing will rest on those who shall give aid and especially for
t most needed.

Mr. Peet, of Constantinople, has written proposing that I go for
ller work to the Vilayet of Adrianople where no one has yet penetrated
ld the refugees, but are arrangeing to work some other portion more on
e ground, and Mr. Peet thought best to it be at delay the action. It
be best to try what can be done for Macedonia, Dedicas and other places
the Rhodope district in N. E. Macedonia.

Yours truly,
Samuel M. Allen

Sofia, Bulgaria,
Jan. 7, 1914.

P. S. It is Christmas day, for these refugees, and and suffering
on the day when their hearts should rejoice.

Clark & Sun
Nickles
Boston

Rec'd JAN 25 1904

Samokov T. 10. 04

Dear Dr Barton

Though I have so recently written you yet my thoughts specially turn to you today. Yesterday & the day before I tried to call on as many of our neighbors as possible & did so to all those nearest & to some special ones at a distance. There we have for years kept up a passing acquaintance. I often think of the advice of Mr Blunt, now in Boston, then here as consul in Philippopolis years ago. I asked him, "Is it proper - dignified - (not exactly the word) for us each year to call on those who never call on us?" "Do" he answered, "I have need of them but they have no need of me." So we have need before & for our Master's sake to get hold of all - I carefully give some tracts, & repeatedly left a little collection of 26 of our best, lively, heart-touching hymns which has just been reprinted - sometimes singing & speaking of one or two of them. In one of the most wealthy of these homes is a daughter who comes to our Girl's school & expects to finish next year when she will be in my classes in mineralogy & Geology. I come near to the hearts of these girls with whom I go over my cabinet of over 600 specimens & wander over fields for the stones that tell of God, & the fossils found 5 miles from us - where the leaves tell of what our Father has been doing to prepare this world & the coal & iron & sulphur & gold for us in our time. It is a privilege to have so open a door to hearts that hunger.

But I am wandering - Another thing that I much felt in my calls was the so definite expectation on the part of thinking men that there will be war with Turkey in the spring. Last year Bulgaria was far from ready, she has done much in the past months to be able to meet the oppressor with a hope of success. She has been learning to lean upon herself. There is a great degree of patriotism - Many are really ready to meet death if they cannot have liberty. Many are confident that there will be war in the spring - taking in all of Bulgaria too - With open mountains in April or May many will enter Macedonian the "Cause" of Macedonian Liberty -

It seems to me astounding that there should be so many ready to give succor to the sufferers to the amount of thousands of dollars yet more ready to lay a slaying or death dealing hand on the wild beast that is causing all this carnage & suffering.

Mr Osthander this year reached his 2d year of life here. He reached here 2 years ago today - Today he preached his 1st sermon - carefully prepared & corrected by a good teacher. Text. truth shall make you free - Topic. "Liberty or death". These are the watchwords of the insurgents. Mr Osthander is making good solid progress in becoming fitted for his expected future work as director of this Institute

6 A.M. 11th We have reason to be grateful that so much has been allowed us of God to aid the sufferers. The report I sent you tells somewhat of that I have been permitted to do in going for a month with Evangelical Christians for a month to Bourgas & at the same time being able to do careful work in 5 different places in this region. Mr Astrander has the right to a great share of credit due for the work done in & from Samokov - yet much - even most of the actual work here has been done by one of our teachers Mr Gulimanoff our most earnest christian teacher & the leader in christian work in the institute, & in some lines especially at first - Mrs Raka Christova (Georgiva) has done an essential work - In two other places, one on the edge of Macedonia - We had no workers 6 months ago but, with no special aim at relief work, they have been sent of God to aid "in such a time as this" - Mrs Lane had sent me quite a sum to use as I thought best. A preacher, who fled because suspected of being in the insurgents plans (as he was) was available. There were no other means & I sent him to Loudjen for Christian work. He has done much for the refugees - not a few from his own people & surroundings. He has been within an insurgent band in fighting with Turkish soldiers among their mountain fastnesses, he was in a band of 70 insurgents who safeguarded some refugees

escaping to Bulgaria among whom was his own daughter
& the two teachers in Bansko. The brother of one of whom
was also in the same band. The latter had gone from our school
as 6 others did — & now is back in the school for the winter &
Probably & the others too.
The sister of the latter is now a useful Bible woman &
her mother is the best Bible woman in Macedonia.
The father in law of Mr Furnadjieff — now in America — has been as a christian
for 35 years — a deacon in the Sofia church — an humble
earnest christian — is at the head of the work in Dubnitsa
where brigands spend the winter as they are now doing.
The home & father in business & was with him of one of those who took Miss
Stone is in that place.
I write so much that you may realize better what is going
on here. The opposition of ecclesiastics continues. In
this Dubnitsa I was under arrest for several hours one
day, seven ago — simply because I was scattering tracts.
I think I have just written you that Mr Peet had asked me to go
for relief work to Adrianople district — but that the coming of a
semi-political Com. from London — made it seem to him best
not to have me go at the same time. The $2000. (I think) sent to Mr
Marsh by Dr Kloopsch — may cause his going there & I
may go to Bansko, 15 hours over the nuts in the summer — 24
around the nuts now. I may get definite word by this morning's
mail — but now am simply waiting though full of work.
I presume the absence of missionaries on relief work has
prevented the coming back of the circular vote as to our going
to Jerusalem. The majority (here & in Phil.) opposed) had voted this
from our going 10 days ago — I strongly hope the delay will not
prevent our going — but our Father will make all result the best way.
My daughter from Sofia came last night for a few days — Mr
Baird is in Tatar Pazadjik for Evangelistic work this vacation.
Mr Thomson went Saturday to preach in Sofia & returns today.

May daughter is

Rec'd Jan. 10, 1904

623 Fremont St Boston, Mass.

319

Copy.

REC'D FEB 11 1904
Ans'd FEB 19 1904

Steamer St Louis Jany 11. 1904.

Dr J. H. Clarke
Samokov

Dear Dr Clarke

I write this on the steamer to mail it in London & save time. I am homeward bound as the special commissioner[1] of the Christian Herald in its Macedonian Relief work, with special instructions from Dr Klopsch the proprietor.

I am instructed by Dr Klopsch on my reaching Sofia at once to organize a general interdenominational national Christian Herald Relief Committee[2] composed of all[3] engaged in Macedonian Relief Work.

It is very essential that you be of that committee a member and be present at its organization. The Committee will meet in Sofia soon after my arrival. I may call you by telegram stating: "Come to Sofia (giving date of meeting). You will understand what that means & start at once.

But if it is absolutely impossible for you to come, then in receiving this letter send giving you consent to be counted a member[4] of the Committee, Bring, if you come, or send, correct tabulated statements as to the need in your district, stating what District you represent, what is the condition of the relief work in the district you represent, the present needs, the estimated number of sufferers, how many are sick, what

special cases there are of distress, is there any special epedemic disease ravaging among the sufferers & other similar information that may be at your disposal. Also state what help is disseminated & from what sources has it come.

It is very important that you should be present personally. Each member invited comes at his own expense. Bring or send a photograph of yourself. Address all matters to me, Ulitsa Solun No 18, Sofia Bulgaria.

In case you cannot be present you will receive further instructions from me after I reach Sofia. Understand that all the above is very important for raising a large sum of money by the Christian Herald. Otherwise the sum will be small. Kindly inform me whether you have received from the Christian Herald Macedonian Relief fund once $150. & another time $1000.

Sincerely Yours

(signed) M. N. Popoff.

(Copy

Among the instructions given by Dr Klopsch are the following:

2) Ask missionaries & others at distant points who may not be able to attend (meaning the first meeting of the Committee) to communicate so that they may be represented at the meeting.

4) Let each member of the Committee understand that the purpose of the organization is for the purpose of dissemination the fullest information in America concerning the suffering.

6) Ask all the workers (those on the committee & others) to send to you individual, concrete, instances of suffering. Take the story of a village or a family & its afflictions & how they have suffered & been helped. Tell of the horror of the flight; foodless, shelterless, ill clad; the suffering of the mothers & children, the hunger, the night cold, the sickness, the fever. These are all topics that touch the heart.

7.) Photographs, Photographs, Photographs.

11) You are to be the special commissioner of the "Christian Herald" in this Work, & as such we shall look to you & to no other for the carrying out of the general plan. Therefore we ask the missionaries, National Preachers & others to aid you in every way by sending you weekly reports & by according to you the fullest cooperation in any way you may request.

(signed) N. N. P.

On steamer Fauvy
January 11, 1904

Rec'd JAN 29 1904

Rec'd FEB 3 1904

Samokov Jany 15. 1904

Dear Dr Barton -

Brother Ostrander has very kindly given me the enclosed to send to my sister Mrs J. A. Lane 623 Tremont St. I send through you for you will be interested in all the phases of the Relief Work. Though, as the money has mostly come to me, I have (especially when away in Bungas) chiefly decided where amounts should be ~~sent~~ & how much - yet Brother Ostrander's work & that of one of our professors, Mr Gulimanoff (for years electrician in Johannesburg) have been much greater & more exacting than mine. Their accounts have been very exact.

On Jany 11th I received a letter from the Rev S. M. Zwemer, located at the Mason Memorial Hospital of the Arabian Mission R. C. A., in Bahrein, on the Persian Gulf, via Bombay, sent with 4 Pounds Sterling from the "little band of Christians in Eastern Arabia who sympathize with their brethren in Macedonia & its borders who have ~~suffered~~". The money has not come -

I am very glad not to feel it duty to go to Adrianople Vilayet, as Mr Peet asked & Mr Buxton of Macedonia Com. of London expected. Also Mr Holway, going from Salonica in Macedonia, can in many respects do more good than I & will be at government head quarters to press through any matters which may require to be pressed through.

In my previous letters I have omitted to ask the Prudential Committee to continue the salaries of myself & daughter during our absence if the leave shall be granted by them. I trust we shall be able to secure more interest in this mission in various ways. I intend to take with us (if we go) a Bulgarian map which I had in America — on which by colored papers, I have marked the about 70 locations in Bulgaria & Macedonia where the Am. Board or the Methodists have workers — This, prepared for our summer school for Christian Workers — was even to me a surprise. Positions have been taken. I am sure the Holy Spirit is waiting to permeate the workers & work. Why not Now? It seems to me that my Father is helping me to come nearer to him, specially, during the past weeks.

During these holidays I have called upon a number of the leading men — who always treat us with great cordiality & yesterday spent over a half an hour with the bishop — who has been here over 25 years —

Relief work is warming some hearts — A few refugee boys have entered this school — A number are coming to the church services & prayer meetings —

Our two institutions commence their spring term next week. I think there was a lady in preparation to take the charge of the Girls' when Miss Mattie needs to give it up

Mr Ostrander is entering into his work gravely in many ways.

It would be of much value if some one could visit our mission ~~next~~ this year & some one for the Woman's Board come too. Occasionally the remark is made, "If the Girls' school is to remain here" & such in meaning, in other forms. I do not think there are any valid reasons for not locating it here now were no buildings erected but with the plant now available - at so much cost - I think there is no reason for asking the question -

The request for a further grant made by our last annual meeting was really anulled by the action (afterwards) of the trustees - those vote - not to do any thing as to building this year - ought to have been sent to you & the Woman's Board.

Our station asked Mr Ostrander to be a counsellor to Miss Mallitte in answering the letter on this matter received from the Womens Board -

With kind regards to your family

Yours Truly

James. F. Clarke

Santiago, Cuba
January 16, 1904.

Acc'd FEB 11 1904
Acc'd FEB 19 1904

32/

Samoetov Jan 24. 04

Dear Dr Barton

It seems to me best to send you an exact copy of these letters received yesterday. We do not understand them.

The word (1) commission, is a large word - implies something quite special - as the receiving of funds & disbursing them - yet not a word is said about the giving of money by Mr Popoff. But for this one word we should think that Mr P. came merely as a correspondent - as other papers send here. But in this case what the need of a committee, (2) & what would that committee be empowered to do? to agree to what Mr P. is empowered to decide? to itself, with him decide, as to the use of funds or is it be merely a body to gather information & send through him?

When this letter was read last night one thought Mr P. might have been more courteous - The ring of his letter is different from that terms used by Mr Klopsch in his instructions &c - But this way may be peculiar to him.

(4) It would be impossible for me to agree to be a member of a committee - before I should know more about the character & duties of such a committee.

After going over the letter carefully & took some notes last evening we had a long talk over the matters involved.

What I now write is only my personal act though I think it is the idea of all here -

Mr Popoff seems to have persuaded Dr Klopsch to start in on new lines - when Mr P. knew little of present circumstances & Dr K. far less -

If Mr P. comes as a correspondent only - as some parts of Dr K's instructions seem to imply - he needs no committee - but will himsely go & see & report gathering all he can from others -

It seems as though he has some authority over all those using funds for the Herald - but it is impossible for him to circulate (go) into Macedonia - or for those working there to come here for any "Committee" - Neither time - the work being done or the circumstances in Macedonia would allow of this.

Again - All of those working are using funds from various sources - Perhaps 2/5 of what I have spent has come from Mr Klopsch. I suppose 1/10 to 1/4 of what is used by our missionaries in Macedonia comes from the same source - All have from England. My funds have come from over 10 different places - chiefly from England.

The work here, both in Bulgaria & Macedonia, has been organized, is working harmoniously (really so) with all other relief organizations & these with the local committees.

the Central Committee in Sofia corresponding, their so that there be no conflict or loss by overlapping re- & all of our work is reported to them. Each family, individual - where from, tell me now, & every article even to a pound of wool & pair of stockings. I do not know how the work could really be more interdenominational". Yet there is no reason for using this word - There is no "denomination" about the work. All are working for the suffering. The word implies that there has been friction. A letter published in a paper here from a Bulgarian in America who is bitter against evangelical Christianity - charges Mr Furnadjieff - still in America - with proselyting efforts. We have heard something of the same from ecclesiastics here - but those in the relief committees in all places & the government have cordially welcomed cooperation - it could hardly be more so.

If the mission of Mr Popoff means the charge or oversight of funds from the Herald - & he should carry on the work he will be very liable to work where work has been well done by some of the different agencies working with the Central Committee. He cannot do better than to join with them fully. All is not done as well as it ought to be done by local committees, but the Central - has been directed by honest-

capable men who have close deep sympathy with the suffering refugees.

Whatever funds I have received I have acknowledged at once - at first as used for special places chiefly & have sent the reports of work done to all, & promised a general report printed when the work done shall make it desirable - The work has been done by honest capable workers - Knowing more of this work than it would be possible for a new man to learn in weeks - All of these send me duplicate reports with the fulness above mentioned - & one of each of these reports has gone to the Central Committee. Five of these workers have toiled like Trojans sometimes working in some way until near morning - Three are here, where work has been done for over 1000 persons so far as means were available. & articles have been sent from here to five other centers of distribution.

In our meeting last night it was voted, —

To write Mr Popoff - that while we wished greatest success to his work for Macedonia, we saw no reason for the formation of another committee & that the data he wanted we had taken from the Central Committee in Sofia - where we sent our own - & all local relief committees were expected to report. Also - that we felt that he ought not to continue in this work for the Christian Herald longer than till Sept. as his church needed him & were so much feeling the loss by his absence that they had asked advice of this station as to what to do to prevent increasing losses in the church.

Bro Alexander is to go to Sofia tomorrow to consider and act as best after consultation with Mr Popoff.

I fear I bother you needlessly - but it seems to me that I should make this last possible effort to state all matters plainly. If we fail, I shall thank my Heavenly Father & try to do what He seems to call me to do, even rejoicing that I know He does all things well -

Yours fraternally -

J. F. Clarke.

P.S. Jan 25. A letter from Mr Peet just comes refers to a statement in a letter to him from you that people in America doubt the accuracy of the reports of the massacres &c - From the circulars from Mr Bond - I should be satisfied that they are not given worse than the facts - & I so think as to those who have come to Bulgaria - among whom I have been.

In 1876-7 - I lived in Batak - a place of 1000 houses - where not a life remained on a single house - & outrages took place fully equal to what are now reported - I need not specify - & the half buried dead bodies in the church yard - smelling (then I went there in September) to the end of the village were evidence of the character of the revengers - I need not give instances of cruelties.

A letter from the State Department (I think) has come containing complaints of Am. Minister Leishman that Miss Stone & Mr E. B. Haskell give false - exaggerated reports of Turkish outrages - If I dare to write freely I should not say less - My whole soul boils at that civilized & Xn (?) Europe allows - The immediate cause of these massacres, doubtless was the work of the insurgents (If they had not been so divided among themselves, I think that they would have no controlled much of Macedonia) But the women & children & old folks didn't take up arms - Why did not the troops follow up & annihilate them?

The war of the revolution was caused because our forefathers could not pay a tax or - Were they responsible for an 8 years war?

The insurgents have been unwise - very wrong & unbearable & in many acts. Why has not Europe saved them from all that they have suffered these last 25 years since relief was promised? I have seen enough to give reason for rebellion.

FEB 24 1904

I start in a few minutes to go to Dubnitza where the father of one of Miss Stone's captors lives. This captor was recently at home there – He is responsible for much – but all the leaders are not like him – At least one of our Protestant pastors has been in a band – Some 10 of our students – many – almost all of the church members – They cant do otherwise – I can almost say they ought not to do otherwise –

But – – – – There is no end – God knows all – I must start – or perhaps be among wolves – in the late night

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Rev. James H. Clarke, D.D.,

Samokov, Jany 29, 1904

Rev. James F. Clarke

Rec'd FEB 17 1904
Ans'd FEB 19 1904

Dear Dr Barton

I take the liberty to forward this through you to Mrs J. A. Lane, 62 Z. Tremont St Boston Mass – Perhaps I am writing you too much.

Refugees continue to enter Bulgaria in small parties – It is reported that bands from Bulgaria – are beginning to enter Macedonia again.

There is still need of aid of warm clothes especially in Bulgaria. I think that $5-10 000 are needed here – Mr E. B. Haskell – at Sofia reported that now there are sufficient funds received in Macedonia for present needs – What will be in the spring? More massacre, war & need for homes, cattle, seed &c – God only knows –

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke.

Rev. James F. Clarke

Rec'd FEB 24 1904

Samokov Bulgaria
Feb. 1. 1904

Rec'd FEB 25 1904

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother – It seems more than possible that a question of considerable importance may come before us ere long – Circumstances – contrary to what I should have chosen – led me in 1900 to go to Battle Creek Sanitarium, instead of to Clifton Springs & an accident made it impossible to get away for about 4 months – Some have thought that I was treated with special kindness "for an object" but the care taken by all is very kind & thorough for every one – I was surprised to see Mr Sankey choose once & again, to come there rather than to go to Clifton Springs, & so as to some others who, I would not suppose would go to a Seventh Day Sabbath Institution if equal benefits could be had elsewhere –

From over a month in Clifton Springs some 10 yrs ago – & about 4 months in Battle Creek in 1900-1 – & the Missionary Union Meeting at Clifton Springs in 1901 – when I used the baths during that week, it seems to me that Battle Creek Sanitarium appointments – service & results are ~~5-20~~ many times as good as those at Clifton Springs. In my daily "packing" & bath & 3 massages & other treatments taking two or three hours daily I must have daily seen 25-40 nurses – young men almost constantly employed – at Clifton Springs there were but two persons attending

the baths, when I bathed. However I think I must have been there in the off hours - At B. C. they have thorough scientific work going on all the time by experts. I knew of nothing of the kind at C. S.. I am sure the various machines used - the appointments & use of the gymnasium &c - the surrounding grounds - the free rides at B.C are superior to those at C. S.

The christian influences at B. C. are of a high order. The Bible is studied & followed. The whole classes of nurses - male & female - 300 or more - & of student physicians of both sexes manifest a serious - cheerfulness - The Bible seemed to be a loved companion - & a christian life seems to permeate all the day. The Tuesday evening prayer meeting was to me the best of all. In all the 10-15 different nurses who cared for me at different times (only one for the whole time) & in the 50 which I must have met some days in the different treatments I never heard a cross or hasty word; & all the intercourse between physicians nurses &c seemed free & fraternal. While the male nurses were gentle faithful & kind - the ladies added all that woman can so tenderly give in their care of the lady patients.

The 600 & in summer 7-800 employed in the institution seemed permeated by the same christian spirit. They were all expected to do patient, thorough work all the time. If they did not they would not be retained.

The aim of the B. C. San. is missionary. All those there educated as nurses or physicians are expected to become, in some place or position, missionary workers. I never heard of any one opposed to such a future - but it seemed that all had given themselves to such a life work. Probably some would not do so & would be dropped out. Any one planning to do missionary work - of any faith - & would be (can be received) if they were not full & get all the benefits given. The first year the nurses receive a bare living. The 2d I think they had $15 - 18. a month paying for 90 tickets a week, which would give them an abundant choice from many kinds of foods. They could buy more or sell if go accumulated.

But, though physicians seldom if ever presented any influence to turn patients to the Seventh Day Sabbath &c, the Nurses & Physicians had Sabbath & week day Bible exercises & all were indoctrinated in their special tenets. They seemed to be built up in them. With the one who, to the end, gave me massage I had some fraternal talks. He was brought up in that faith. The tender - sympathizing loving care of the feeble ones given to them by their nurses - enlisted the heart. I knew of two women won over - while I was there. It was very natural that it should be so. One of them was the wife of a prominent, wealthy Methodist with whom I became acquainted both of us being confined to our chairs.

Now for the reason for my writing thus much in this line.
Though the treatment, social, fraternal & healing of me were not different from that shown to Mr Sankey & many others not of their faith. One friend who has been closely connected with the Board wrote me when I was in B.C. San^m. "You are as much an object for missionary work to them (in the sanitarium) as the people in Bulgaria are to you". It is quite possible that this was so in the sense it was written to me. It is possible that it was but a wholesome generosity, shown to all; that gave me room-light & all the treatment free. Such is given quite freely to all classes. Dr Kellogg has no salary but gives all freely. He pays for some. He must have a large income from his books & probably can afford to give freely. They have a large income. Just before I was there in less than two years (there was a change in the end of their business year) they had a surplus of $98.000. This furnishes means to push work at B.C. & elsewhere. A booklet issued in 1903 says, "Since 1866 nearly 100 branches have been established in different parts (12 com) of the world. A large number have grown to be establishments of considerable size -- for treatment both medical & surgical. ... All these institutions are conducted by doctors & nurses trained at the B.C. Sanitarium & are managed on the same plan & under the same supervision, ... though B.C.S.^m is in no way financially responsible for any of these branch establishments." - They get pledges from those interested & then put in what they think desireable of added capital. Their really superior treatments under their

well trained nurses & they are able to hold on until success is secured & this does not take long. God has wonderfully blessed their enterprises — The beginning of that near Copenhagen specially interested me. They must succeed, for they freely give that not too abundant commodity. self-denying wise, practical Christian love, joined with high scientific simple practice. They join Hydrotherapy with both kinds of Electricity &c &c &c — They get up all sorts of physical exercises - swimming in the sun & in the house - Dont leave a patient free to think of his ailments - but stir up all the force he has still in him &. . . . . —

All this leads, draws & strongly forces the feeble on getting strong (& a large proportion do) to accept the full gospel held by their loving benefactors.

— — — Some two years ago the Sanitarium Food Company &c (really I suppose Dr Kellogg - the soul & pusher of all) proposed to give foods for 1000 Thanksgiving Dinners where some 10(?) persons would be invited by any one, to such a dinner, at which the fruits, desirable would also be furnished. I accepted the offer - It came convenient to use these foods at the time of a Summer School for Christian workers in July 1902. With the missionaries, families & outsiders about 50 + in all, there

were over 100 at the tables, (in our students club eating room) I reported it - about nine months ago, & received notice of another invoice on the way - They came two boxes about 2½ X 2 X 1⅓ each - containing cereals, nut preparations of various kinds &c. The bill is not at hand but I think the value given is not far from $200 or 25.
The receiving startled me - However I took it that it was in recognition of my efforts to make the foods known & a silent invitation to "Pryagenis" I did not want to do this - could not afford it - but after giving away perhaps 1/8 of the value - chiefly cereals - I put up the rest to wait - till I should have some reason to use them - More recently Dr Kellogg has sent me a letter of some two pages - long for him, in which he writes kindly of my mission work - says he has asked their food company to send me some strengthening foods &c - The bill sent is $5.31 - It will probably cost me at least as much - to pay duty & freight - I think the wholesale first cost may have been double this amount - I have answered that I am perfectly well, able to eat anything - board in the students club always eating whatever they prepare for themselves - never aught else except fruit & salt both nights with son & wife at home (even a mouthful) & that I do not need the foods & (I think I put in) better not send them - Am grateful for kind thoughts &c &c.

I cant help thinking that this much means mine, & that some time, in some way there may come a suggestion or - - of an incipient institution here.

The present sufferings in Bulgaria & Macedonia may some how, open the way -

It will be a grand thing for the sick, & the well too - Mr Alfred Lane - State Geologist of Michigan - my nephew - told me the goods we are permeating that slate - They will "take" here - because they are a "new thing" & because they are good. I believe in them though I eat what is set before me.

I believe in practical, loving christianity with the sick & every where - There is very far from a supply of this commodity here - though we number many christians - B. C. workers will show their christianity. I have met narrow minded ones - but they will win by good work which will succeed & Love -

If I am approached in this line what shall I say or do? Of course the matter would be a station or mission one naturally - but we should want the opinion of others - I have spoken of this to only Mr Van der Vuyson. I have no leanings to the Seventh day Sabbath - but, so far as I examined the matter with Dr Porter's (rather harsh) book &c I was repelled especially by what of their own books I read.

I write too much - dont know how to condense. Shall be very glad of counsel.

We have, as yet, no word of the action of the Bund: Com as to my daughter & myself - going to Jerusalem - or whether those in charge of the trip can take us.

Next Saturday I close the regular lessons of my year in the first half - having had written examinations Saturday - Other arrangements are to be made as to one other weekly exercise. In the last of this month & first of Mat I expect to make tours to Perdop N. E. & Kustendilte W. of Samokov.

You will see Mr Bond's (& others) estimate of Christian Herald booming - in the News notes from Monastir which must reach you soon. We are now receiving nothing but this is still true.

Yours fraternally -

J. F. Clarke

Samokov, Feb. 1, 1904.

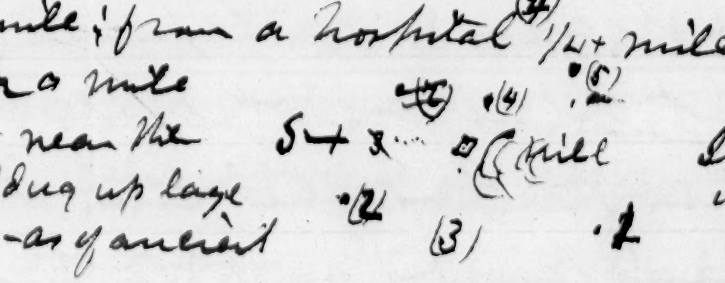
Rec'd MAR 12 1904

Pithan 36 miles over
hills & mts - E. of Samokov
Feb 24, 1904

Dear Dr Barton

It seemed to me that my last letter required a supplement as to the "removal of the Girls' School". but it was impossible for me to get to this before leaving home. So I stop on the way - free from the constant distractions, in thought or otherwise, in Samokov.

The report as to a locality, brought back from Philippopolis by Mrs Baird & Mrs Arbuthnot was of two places. 1) It included the spot where Mr Merriam was buried near at first our burying ground - & the S. of a high scenic hill which has a steep rugged end towards that place. It is alone being distant from the church (1) about 3/4 mile from the depot (2) nearly the same. from the school (3) between depot & church wholly built & made I lived there (1870) about 1/2 a mile; from a hospital (4) 1/4 + mile & from the soldiers barracks (5) 1/2 a mile



The rock is near the surface & dug up large bricks there - as of ancient buildings -

In many respects it is a good location but away from any people

2) The second places is in the city where Mr Merriam & I used to "run up in 5-10 minutes before breakfast - to get the grand view of the plains all around & is a good stones throw on the hill perhaps 200 + feet higher than the new church.

Mr Marsh has bought a place on what is planned to be another street to the South. The streets running E & W. The Shoppe has two houses to the N. W. of the spot - no data have been taken but Mr Marsh thinks the possible length of the place might be 100 meters (330 ± feet) & the depth between the streets to be is about 40 meters - All is now bare rock. The whole hill from the new church to the other abrupt end - built on only on the South West corner & North side & West end up the declivity - is solid rock enough to build the whole city (length 1/2 mile wid 1/3 mile)

That the ladies were inclined to consider this spot shows that it was the big city rather than the narrow grounds which they hungered for.

It rather seems that Mr Marsh really had had some thoughts of the removal of the school to Philippi & he has bought - ostensibly to enlarge church grounds - a 2d place to the west of the above spot but across that will be a street. If some one or more from the Prudential Com. & one or more from the Woman's Board could be present at the annual meeting (about the middle of April I suppose but I don't know as it is yet definite) it would be of much value - probably.

Another reason for such a ~~bee~~ visit is the matter then to be brought up & decided.

Mr Bond & wife very much want (as I understand) to be off for America & it must be decided what is to be done as to Monastir station.
The talk now is that Mr Dan Wilson & wife should go. This may be best. We are ready for what God's Providence shall call for — though we much wish to continue together —
To speak plainly — Novelty — Mr Baird is a strong man with a will of his own — usually with good judgement — but sometimes erring — but somehow is a persona non grata to the lady teachers there & it was thought best that he go to Salonica — These two the same feeling has arisen (as I hear) — He was not progressive enough for the others — Did not join in with the others in their schemes for an industrial school &c — & so — nominally because he could not learn, on account of physical infirmity — & really so in some measure — It was thought needful that he come to Samokov — where the work would not call for so much travelling. He has done grandly in Samokov & his wife too — It does hurt us to be rubbed — but all late it is good part & there is usually a majority for what seems best —
Mr Baird is the best man for the work in & about Monastir — able & very retiring — but aside

Constantinople Feb. 24, 1904

from any reason becoming his inability (physical), the fact of his recent repeated removals would probably settle the question in the negative in all our minds. It seems probable that as Mr Holloway is preacher, Dr Hartwell will not come to the annual meeting if it is in Samokov in August, as Mr Bond & Dr Barnum is away & my daughter will be away too. So that the rest will have to decide this matter.

This is a 2d reason why aid for you is desirable.

3) The question as to the revision of the whole Bible orthography (little perhaps of the translation) may need the decided voice of a Kharput man.

4) Mr Marsh & I walked last Monday together in Sofia & looked at places, shown us by an agent - for kindergarten premises & there seems some probability that a spot at least may be secured soon as $2000 - are in hand - $3000 in sight, in 1 or 3 years, and we for $1000 - my daughter pledges (about 1/2 of all that remains of what her mother left her) & I $500. It seems very desirable that some for the Woman's Board especially - should look over the ground & advise us.

But if none can come then & can in July or August I think an intimation of this fact might cause the postponing of the meeting & if not & some should then come the visit would do much good

4) Carry of 2-3 hours time in the Dais of Kharput with the same was is somewhat - your friends

324

Mamura 4½ P.M.

Dear Mr Wiggin Mar 31, 1904

We have been prospered thus far. Steamer came in sight at Rifle Home 5 P.M. was at its moorings by the wharf at 6 P.M. Parties have been over the city by fifties - Consul General Dickinson & family have done much to aid the pleasure of the party & the Sultan has helped. We get to Smyrna (D.V.) early in the morning & at once go to Ephesus returning at 2 P.M.

I fear we have lost the trip to the Sea of Galilee & to Jerusalem because too late in application. Some 200 wish to go & no more horses are available - Many more on board wish to go - a lady wished to give up her ticket & 5 applied for it. I have had no word from you of what arrangements had been made & only found today that I was not booked for any side trips - If so, we shall have more time about Jerusalem -

WELTPOST-VEREIN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE).

20 PARA 20

SMYRNA I
1/14 1904
OESTERR.

Correspondenz-Karte (Carte Postale).

(ADMINISTRATION D'AUTRICHE.)

Nur für die Adresse
Côté réservé à l'adresse

REC'D APR 13 1904

ANS'D

An Mr Frank H. Wiggin
14 Beacon St
Boston
in Mass
U. S. America

BOSTON, MASS.
APR 13
5-PM
1904

REC'D MAY 26
325

Rev James F. Clarke D.D.

Dear Dr Barton — It seems to me best to send this through you — You will get something from it — Please send at once to Dr Klopsch Christian Herald — Bible House N. York

My Daughter & I have been prospered this far & Mr Warren thinks we had better join the party this P.M.

REC'D APR 16 1904
ANS'D MAY 27 1904

Congregationalists are invited to Bible House for 2. P.M. today — Also the party are invited to Robert College this A.M.

Sultan's Treasury is open yesterday & today for a visit — but it is expected there will but 50 go in at a time — yesterday — many more were on hand — Carriages were all over the city with Americans yesterday — One boatman asked me if they were all "Lords" — that they so freely spend money —

I was on board to hear Prof. Mitchiney's lecture in Constantinople, Monday night, Some of us were also fed — I should much prefer more simplicity & plainness — It seems to me that Jesus wants it.

I have found a comfortable, quiet place in the rooms at the Bible House & have been very busy — except when with the Dentist — My Daughter came on Friday morn — I have not yet been out to day — Yours most truly

11½ A.M. 30 —

J. F. Clarke

326

Rev. James F. Cloughley, D.D.

REC'D MAY 25 1904

Alexandria Apr 26 04

Dear Dr Barton

ANS'D MAY 27 1904

We have today left the Convention party at Cairo - so as to come by a previous train & take our things from the steamer before the party arrives -

Goodness & mercy have followed us all the journey. The days in Jerusalem in the tent, on the mount of Olives & in the Garden of Gethsemane will never be forgotten. I think they will lead us to live nearer to our Savior.

We have been weary, but well, seen much though needing time to see more -

In some respects it has seemed to many in the party that Mr Clark has cared more for his own interests than to fully carry out the printed program.

We were told to be ready for the ride to Hebron on a Saturday - but no carriages were available. After waiting in the hot sun for near 2 hours - when the few carriages which came along were grabbed as by school children we were put into a carriage: three on a seat for Bethlehem only - Many could not understand why they are rushed through this city & not allowed to see aught - on the ground of

avoiding quarantine, & the going a day sooner than advertized - when there is no quarantine & my daughter & I are sent on before to get our things left in the Ship, before our party comes simply on this account

The Presbyterian missionaries here, on whom we called to inquire were much troubled that they could not be visited by their friends - We seem to have no reason to avoid quarantine - only pay $1. for a "formal" examination by the medical department.

The Convention Committee have been very considerate, untiring & successful in all their arrangements. Sometimes the loving interest of Mr Warren has seemed like that of a tender father for his children. All the committee have spared no effort to do all that was possible for the party.

Many personal friends of the party will remember one another -

I sent to the Rooms for the Skeleton of the Bulgarian Mission - of which 30 copies were taken from me when we went to Constantinople at the Turkish Custom House (Dardanelles) because reference was made to Turkish atrocities.

3) They came to hand in Cairo 3/4 of an hour before we left & I could give to many at our hotel. If I had had 1-200 copies in Jerusalem - they could have been profitably used - but I was very glad to get what we used - even at the last moment - I spoke of Bulgaria one P.M. on ship board & "3 minute" in the tent

We expect to go to Athens (our direct course is returning home tomorrow on the Khedivial line - A full list of passengers who have no fear of quarantine - A stop of 1-3 days in Athens will give us time to see some thing - & then (D. V) we go to Salonica & home -

I hastily write thus much ere we go on board -

With fraternal regards

Yours Truly

J. F. Clarke

Rec'd MAY 26 1904

Am Pine Forest Retreat
7 miles from Samokov. May 12/04

Ans'd MAY 27 1904

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. Missions

Dear Brother

I have just written a letter - 16 pp. Mercantile note - to my sister Mrs J. A. Lane 623 Tremont St. Boston - giving a little outline of our whole trip. I had thought to send it to you first but it may not be of enough interest to pay you for the time of reading much which you will get from others. Should you wish to run it over you can drop a postal to Mrs Lane & she will send it to you before sending to our circle of friends in many places.

After I wrote you we crossed to Athens, where we had a day then went to Salonica for another day - then, 2 days via Nish to Sofia & the next day I reached Samokov.

I found in Salonica that I was more wearied than I had before realized - though I had felt exhausted when we reached to Athens. Added to the previous weariness in Palestine, the hot & weary excursions in Egypt with my usual seasickness afterwards, made my head & nervous system call for rest. So it seemed best to come here the next morning after my arrival home - without even seeing all of our missionaries - a week here - wholly alone in the retreat - but with little jobs to do -

sleeping much & caring for nothing - having much value. I expect to go to Samokove & to work tomorrow. This retreat, costing us about a total of $300 has helped us much. It may save some trips to Switzerland for it is well up in the mountain piney air & no dwelling beyond it to the Macedonian border, some 10 miles distant.

In 26 x 20 ft we have 4 rooms, open high up in common with window & with 2 benches for night 4 bunks each - a general saloon & a little kitchen. Also a pleasant verandah in front.

Our only neighbors within a mile are the Bohemian head of the forest school & wife - (She recently joined the church). He has now about 180,000 pine trees starting in his garden, three 35,000 have been set out near Samokov & many thousands elsewhere.

They very cordially invited me to make my home there & take all my meals but it has seemed best to go but twice & I have given them specimens of the Battle Creek foods. But I did not intend such an excursus, but to write briefly of Macedonian Matters -

It does not seem that anything is settled. It may be only a lull before a more fearful storm - Neither missionaries or Bulgarians in Salonica feel that the Powers are really doing anything. I talked with a Bulgarian whom I have known for years, whose brother has for months been among the insurgents & he constantly in touch with the leaders & with others -

"Hillel Pasha is introducing (himself) some of the changes called "reforms" so as to make it seem that the Turks are ready to do what the powers desire, & the representatives of the Five Powers are waiting. There are now many insurgent bands in Macedonia, at present

only waiting but..... Though amnesty has been declared - except to bomb throwers - yet many, not accused of this, are in prison & at any time other on this pretext may be imprisoned so that no one is safe". So much I give from the lips of those in a position to know. The editor of the Evangelical paper (Mr Tsanoff) says - that no acts are binding except those signed by the Sultan & the Sherk el-Islam & that no [illegible] of what has been promised has been signed by them -

Refugees fear to go home - Of the 500 here through the winter - chiefly from Belitsa 40 miles distant over the mts South - I think not 50 have returned. Some of them were here in the woods for fuel yesterday & they say they do not dare to go back.

The R.R. stations on the way in Macedonia were full of Turkish officers -

You may use this - without names as you think best.

God seems to be speaking specially to all in this region. My neighbor, of the Frest School building, told me today that they have felt some 400 shocks in all during the past few weeks. In some of them the forest trees swayed to & fro - & their building, not very strongly made, is cracked in many place & one wall quite moved to the east. I have plainly felt 5 since I came & there have been others - milder during the night & the day. God seems to be saying "The earth & all in it are in my hand. Acknowledge me". Many wont.

Samokov 14th. I came home last night. To my surprise I find that the refugees are really going back - The government ceases giving all aid now - & the people who have not found work, hardly have any choice. It is a hard case - God grant it be not for evil rather than for good - It is not yet certain that the majority will return - I learn today that Mr Marsh & wife were expecting to go today or Monday to aid those returning in some way - He also sent word from Bourgas in which region there have been some 12,000 refugees -

recent fights with insurgents are reported - & that one of the captors of Miss Stone is now Bansko -

My daughter reports that the property she & Mr Marsh & I have thought desirable to buy at 24½ francs silver per meter - has been pledged to her - Of special agreements I shall know later - Mr Marsh was to leave Sofia last Thursday - I suppose specially for the sake of the refugees -

Your friend

J. F. Clarke

Samokov
May 18, '04

Rec'd JUL 23 1904

328

J. F. Clarke
July 9-1904

Dear Friends,

In sending the enclosed report I venture to enclose the following:

My daughter, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, prepared herself for kindergarten work in Boston, Mass. After two years of successful effort here she was sent by the European Turkey Mission to Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, to open a kindergarten there. The undertaking has prospered amid many difficulties. There have been 42 pupils and many have come to and felt benefitted by the monthly meetings for mothers and friends of the scholars. At one time over 80 were present, bnt few of whom were from the Evangelical community. The school has also been a center of much work connected with the Evangelical church.

It has been impossible to get a good building for the kindergarten in a good locality and it has seemed very desirable to secure premises adapted to the work.

Different donations and reliable pledges amounting to $6600, chiefly from one person in America, have allowed of the purchase of a good location at a cost of $3200—(a bonus of over $300 was offered just after the deed was taken). There is good reason to soon expect another $1500.

These sums will probably nearly suffice for the building itself but it is desirable to arrange, at the same time for the water supply, electrical lighting, and, if possible, for heating apparatus. Miss Clarke has already expended in the work and purchase a large part of what has been willed to her and I have done all that it seems possible for me to give.

I take the liberty to send this circnlar, with a report of Relief Work, to many who are interested in Christian work in Bulgaria hoping that some individuals or Sabbath Schools, or classes in the same will be glad to put in 10 bricks for 5 cents, a window at a cost of $3.00, a door costing perhaps $10.00, some gymnastic apparatus in the basement, or to give larger sums. This work seems to be an opening to a wide influence for good, and we ask your prayers for its succes. It is expected that the whole premises will belong to the American Board or to the Woman's Board. Any sums may be sent to Mr. Frank H. Wiggin Treas., 14 Beacon St. Boston Mass.

With cordial salutations, your sincerely,

J. F. Clarke.

Samokove Bulgaria,
July 9 1904.

Rec'd JUL 23 1904

REPORT

OF RELIEF WORK FOR BULGARIAN REFUGEES FROM MACEDONIA. SAMOKOV, BULGARIA.

Herewith is sent a full report, promised by J. F. Clarke to 12 donors of 22 sums, aggregating 28.581·31 francs (1110 Eng. Pounds or $5405.70). In connection with the same are given sums received by Revs. R. Thomson and L. F. Ostrander which were expended by the same agencies.

An approximate estimate of the number of refugees in the different places is, Samokov 800, Banya 450, Kostenets 100, Ichteman 200, Ludjine 420 and Dubnitsa region, including Kustendil, over 3500, — of whom probably more than a half came in the flight of the previous year — making, with those scattered elsewhere, a total of more than 5500, of whom over 2000 from some 40 different places in Macedonia must have been aided.

The following are all of the Relief Funds received by J. F. Clarke.

			Francs Silver*)
Oct. 28 1903.	Consul General Elliot & family	Engl. Pounds 17.	460.45
Nov. 19	Dr. Klopsh, Christian Herald	$ 61 — 319.50	
Dec. 15	" " " "	" 150 — 793.20	
Jan. 1 1904.	" " " "	" 1000 — 5240.80	
Mar. 4	" " " "	" 1000 — 5220.30	
		" 2211	11573.80
	Bible Land's Miss. Soc. by Rev. Mr. Essary.		
Nov. 20 1903.	Sent to Samokov	E. P. 50 — 1281.25	
" 22	" " Bourgas	" 50 — 1281.25	
" 24	Balance sent from Philipop.	Tk. L. 50 — 1138.85	
Dec. 22	Draft sent	E. P. 50 — 1284.25	
Mar. 16 1904.	By Rev. Mr. W. Gentle-Cacket	" 100 — 2575.30	
			7560.90
Nov. 24 1903.	Miss E. Cantlow 47 Victoria St. Westminster	E. P. 32-5	826.38
" 29	Mr. John Chorvat. Hungary		51.44
" 30	Morgan & Scott, Readers of Christian, Balance from Philipop.	Tk. L. 50 — 1163.50	
Dec. 28	Morgan & Scott, Readers of Christian.	E. P. 14.7/6 — 369.22	
Mar. 2 1904.	" " " "	" 17.10 — 447.36	
June 16	" " " "	" 7 180	
			2160.08
	Agio on different sums 40.25 Goods sold. 14.		54.25
Jan. 22	Mason Hosp. Arab. Miss. Rev. S. M. Zwemer		100.52
" 1	Drafts Mrs. Lewis, Wool & cloth for Bourgas 196 napol.		4018.—
" "	Merichleri Church, Pastor Kumanoff		20.—
Mar. 2	Rev. W. J. Peck. Corona $ 2.		10.58
Nov. 30 1903.	John Wood, Evangelical Alliance, Bal. from Phil. Tk. L. 50		1137.—
Mar. 16 1904.	Monson Church	$ 51.61	273.31
Mar. 19	J. M. Porter. Prague		334.60
		Total to J. F. Clarke	28581.31
	Amount received by Rev. L. F. Ostrander.		
Oct. 7	Special Donations. 203.62, J. C. Clarke Boston and others (12 nap.)	247.20 — 450.82	
	Students Club (5 nap.) 103. Do, Entertainment 100 — 203.—		
	Lyons N. Y. 132.50. La Cross 64.28, Bebek Sab. School	79.92 —276.70	930.52
	Amounts received by Rev. Rob. Thomson.		
	Bebek. Dorcas Soc'y Tk. L. 3 — 70.80, Sympathizer 6.40		77.20
Mar. 4	Am'ts of Rev. J. W. Baird. Mac. Relief Com. 3 nap. Zlatitsa, 61.50. 20 nap. Dubnitsa 412. 25 nap. Samokov 517.—		990.50
		Total of sums received	30579.53

*) English Pound equals about 25.75 francs silver.

Balance Sheet. Samokov Relief Agencies.

Dr. To amounts received as reported	francs	30579.53
Cr. By amounts spent as by accounts		26899.08
„ balance to Dr. Marsh for returning refugees		3680.45
		30579.53

J. F. Clarke.

Samokov July 8 1904. Audited by L. F. Ostrander.

The following statistics are from reports, carefully kept by the agents in the different places, which are now in hand, of which copies were sent to a central Bulgarian Relief Committee in Sofia, which was established by different societies in connection with the government in order that aid might be given wisely, according to the real need.

So far as possible, local government officials have certified that the distributions made were as reported.

All the work has been done in full sympathy with other relief agencies and local communities. The thought of making any distinction "because of difference of religion", has never come to the mind of any of those directing the work.

List of articles given in Relief Work from Samokov and surrounding places,

From Nov. 1903 to May 1904.

Place	Distributors	Thick Quilts	Burlap Bed ticks	Shirts cotton	Drawers cotton	Padded cotton under jacket	Coats & jackets	Skin coats	Pants	Gowns	Sandals or shoes	Stockings or woolen wrappers	Wool. okes	Caps.	Telegrams Postage &c.	Stoves	Sundry
Samokov	L. F. Ostrander Dem. Gulimanoff	137	34	34			257	50	189	271		204	111½		41.35		
Ichteman	G. N. Popoff Dem. Gulimanoff	19	21	22	2	6	25		13	7	1	12	8½				
Banya and Kostenets	Dem. Gulimauoff G. H. Popoff	121	73	212		13	108	5	90	140		75				24	6
Dubnitsa	V. P. Karaivanoff G. Kostadinoff	130	143	333		677		51	294		3	1	9½	513			45
Ludjine	Rev. G. Sedloeff	203		173		64	16	1	8	46	114	52		4			
Zlatitsa	Rev. T. Bagranoff			37													Cash food for cattle 43 persons
Bourgas	Rev. J. Pachadjieff											101					78.75 francs
Mehomia (Maced.)	P. Temkoff																cash no report 582.63
		610	271	811	2	760	406	107	594	464	118	445	129½	517	41.35	24	47

Almost the only cash paid directly to refugees is the 130.80 francs given for food for cattle. The grant of 78.75 to Mr. Pachadjieff was carefully expended by him in connection with other much larger sums sent from varous sourees. He was also able to greatly assist Mrs. Allen & Mrs. King Lewis in their work in that region.

All the above distributors have worked wisely, efficiently and untiringly. Besides the above, mention should be made of Mrs. Ralu Hristova, teacher in the Mission school for Girls, whose personal efforts and her oversight of the making, by poor refugee and other women, of hundreds of quilts, cotton under garments and outer woolen clothing for women and children were of great value, and of Mr. S. Mishiakoff, in Samokov; Miss E. Usheva in Dubnitsa and Mr. J. Colchagoff in Ludjine.

The donations of the first month, about 8000 francs, came when thick quilts, straw beds and cotton shirts were most needed. Arrangements for the making and distributing these supplies were made by letters and telegrams to well known reliable workers, by the writer when in Bourgas and vicinity, accompanying Mrs. Marriage Allen and Mrs. King Lewis in their first work for that region. All the donation of $ 1000 from the Christian Herald of New-York, received by telegram Jan. 1-st 1904, was, by telegrams, made available to the workers in two hours from its receipt. The unexpected supply of so large an amount from so many and widely separated places, especially from the Persian Gulf, has drawn out our hearts gratitude.

The aid so promptly furnished from England, America and other places, has relieved an immense amount of suffering, and saved many lives, while the sympathy shown by all the workers, especially by the two ladies mentioned, has told upon the hearts of those aided, many of whom have expressed their gratitude by words and tears.

It would now be difficult to give the exact amount of money spent in each place as goods, made more expeditiously and cheaply in Samokov, were transfered to other places without keeping a cash account of the same.

Some other sources of aid have been:

1. The central and local governments which until last May, quitef reely, yet carefully gave food and a large supply of skin sandals.

2. Madame Bahmatieff, wife of the Russian Consul General, an American lady, gave a large amount from Russian sources, greatly enhancing her early prompt donations by her personal efforts and sympathy.

3. The English Society of Friends, through Mrs King Lewis, accompanied at first by Mrs Marriage Allen, at once undertook to supply the 1306 quilts and many other things needed, giving unbounded sympathy and developing self help. Much suffering was also saved among refugees who, throughout the winter, continued to come over into the region S. W. of Philippopolis.

The promises of the powers and efforts of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments have led a large part of the refugees to return to their homes. Dr Marsh, of Philippopolis and wife (a good Turkish linguist) have now for weeks been in the Adrianople region helping in what is needed to build their homes and cultivate their lands. Mrs King Lewis has given in cash to those returning to various places in Macedonia the sum of 1600 Turkish liras. Very many still fear to return as there are not sufficent guaranties for their future safety and they are not wholly without reason for fear.

J. F. Clarke.

Samokov, July 9 1904.

Bulgarian Refugees from
Macedonia -
Samokov, July 9, 1904

Samoa or VIII 8/04

Dear Bro Wiggin

Your brief note referring to my circular about "Kindergarten" came to hand today. I have understood the Hand Book rules to apply only to the Congregational churches - Is it not so?

I had 300 copies printed. These were sent, 1st) To the donors of relief money: 2d) To class mates & those in college with me 50+ years ago: Of these 20 are Cong. ministers - but not all now preaching: 3d To those with our party to Jerusalem & a few others, 13 in all, including Secretaries Cregan & Hitchcock & Mr Cooke - To some of these I have written saying that if aught be given it should not decrease amounts given to the Board: 4th) To my own immediate relatives.

It is possible that I have sent to a few (5-10) lay men - or women who were in the Jerusalem party who are connected with Cong. churches but on the trip we knew no sect, & only by the year Book could I tell who were Congregational Pastors. I must have left now with me some 20 of the circulars.

I write this at once that I may not fail to answer your letter - but hope soon to write Dr Martin of other matters & enclose this -

Yours fraternally & sincerely
J. F. Clarke.

P.S. Aug 22. I intended to send this with a letter to Dr Barton which I wished to write but have only just begun it.

Mr F. H. Wiggin
Treasurer

Mission Rooms
REC'D SEP 8 1904
ANS'D

& fear it will not be completed for a week to come. So I send this with an order for collars & saws — I should like Dr Barton also to read the enclosed.

My Son's removal to Monastir with his wife to take the place of Mr & Mrs Bond has been a great hindrance to my writing —

Their goods were to start from Sofia yesterday & they next Wednesday (24th) to go via Adrianople & Dedeagatch to Salonica hoping to get through the Custom House & reach Monastir the coming week. Though no duty is required the Turks are are much afraid of the introduction of bombs — which may cause a careful examination —

Yours Truly
L. F. Clarke

Rec'd SEP 23 1904

330

Samokov Aug 31 1904

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
For. Secy. A.B.C.F. Mission

Ans'd SEP 24 1904
Ack'd SEP 2 1904

Dear Brother

Your kind note referring to my circulars & account of relief work was duly received - as also a previous similar letter from Mr Higgins. I at once answered his letter which I ~~enclose~~ have sent to him for you to read ~~& hand to him~~ also. I have daily intended to write this letter & inclose the one to him - but have seem much hindered in various ways in part because of the removal of my son & wife to Menastir.

I hope ~~the~~ the sending to 20 friends of College days 50 years ago - whose names are given in the Year Book as pastors - not all now preaching - & the 13 in the Jerusalem party, with Secretaries Hitchcock & Creegan & Rev W. E. Locke - 33 in all will not be regarded as contrary to the rules of the Board. If it is I will endeavor to make it good in some way. I am now giving $500. to my daughters enterprise & she plans that all the plant shall be the property of the Woman's Board. Thus I cannot state just how she is to put it into the hands of that Board. She hopes to have definite plans made this fall & some work done in the winter so that it may be occupied next fall - but sufficient funds for that is needed are not yet in sight.

The final exercises of the Mission institutions were held as usual on the last Wednesday & Thursday of June. The reading of the final pieces by the graduates of the Girls School - 6 in number - & the address in giving the diplomas, took place, for the first time in the Evangelical church which was full with ~~some~~ 200 persons many being obliged to stand. Troops had recently come to Samokov & there must have 40 officers present. The school room would have been very inconvenient & uncomfortable with 200 in it.

Four only completed the course in the Collegiate Department (6th Cl of the Institute. Their intellectual ability was below medium & they have not shown a commendable spirit. They took such a determined stand against being taught Physiology by a young teacher - with a threat of leaving - that their teachers were obliged to tell them that in two days they must yield or be expelled. They yielded - but the rebellious spirit remained & permeated also the 5th Class though all were guarded not to show open opposition.

A book with 27 pages of "Laws" has just been printed to be given to coming students. It seems to me rather an excess - but the classes of students often contain some who will not be received elsewhere, & they may need these laws.

After hearing, in ringing words, that the institutions which have so much prospered in Smyrna & Beyrout have a daily Bible lesson it seemed a mistake that our classes have been gradually decreased to two per week

in order to come more into line with National institutions. The character of the book has also been lowered. A commentary on Matthew - prepared chiefly by Mr Morse but completed by Dr Riggs; Jone's Catechism - translated by Mr Morse; ~~& Shaff's Catechism~~ translated by ~~Dr House~~, parts of which had been used for years, were dropped as being too hard for the students and easier course substituted - the one for the first Class being for part of the year a book prepared for the National Schools.

I think it would be better in the end if both of our institutions should arrange their course so as to secure the best possible mental & spiritual benefits (to our students) & not essentially change their plans for the national programs which are arranged for classes from which many are each year dropping out. One or two lessons per week in for example - Physics - or Algebra - continued for 2-3 years may be a benefit to those classes from which some are dropping out, but this is not the best way for our institutions. The last of July

With my daughter - I made my usual semi-annual visit to Perdop & Zlatitsa, places two miles apart about 60 miles N.E. of Samokov. Being on horseback we could take the most direct course, much more than half the way over wild mountain paths - often very steep. & sometimes - guided only by hilltops which have become familiar to me - without any paths. There seems to be an increasing possibility to get near the hearts of the people

In three of the places in which we spent three-nights by the way I rented some 50 (of a total of 440) oxen for nearly two years (afterwards sold & money used in subsequent similar work) - commencing just after the Turkish massacres of Bulgarians in 1876.

Many still gratefully remember the aid then given but aside from my occassional trips, no direct evangelical work has been done in these places & not one has taken a stand openly for Christ though there are some serious inquirers.

The preacher in Perdop has been for years studying in America but has not high mental ability or deep piety - though we have confidence in his sincerity & earnestness. By plainly preaching the gospel, but perhaps more by his efforts for temperance & other useful evening entertainments, he has gained the respect & confidence of the people. In calls at different homes (not of evangelicals) & distributing tracts on the street & in the shops it was very evident that there is an increasing freedom among the people to listen to & consider evangelical truth.

My daughter was much gratified with the work of the preacher's sister who is Bible worker in the place.

She seems to have gained the confidence & love of the inmates of many homes.

Both in the streets but as much also on our journey we have distributed tracts to the number, by count of 2500. about half of which have been temperance tracts & posters which I have printed with the $150 - left by my second wife.

I am sure that but a very small proportion were thrown away or left unread. On mountain paths & in fields far from travelled roads, where no colporter goes I have scattered what seemed almost always to be very gratefully received by shepherd boys, plough men & others. My horse learned to stop in passing any one on the road for on those out of the way places it seemed desirable to give to each person who could read 3 or 4 Christian tracts & a leaflets & a like number of temperance tracts or posters. Of 4 tracts and 2 posters I have printed 10-000 each & of some 12000. with money left by my second wife.

One duty to be performed at our visit is a sample of a difficulty which largely affects other preachers. The preacher in Peroope has long unsuccessfully sought a wife. One young lady after their engagement, withdrew from it because of his small salary & small city. He now seems to have another lady in view & wrote to the station that, in case he should be married, he thought he ought to have 5 liras or more from the Mission and a total of 6 liras from the people & mission. His people have not given over 1/4 a lira a month. The conference Committee of two Bulgarians & 3 missionaries decided that he have from the ~~Board~~ mission 4 liras. This seemed to him very unjust as in the Institute one of his companions unmarried receives 6 liras a month & has a fourth of his time free in vacations. The matter came back to the station which was obliged to inform him that no more funds were available for that place. The conference committee had however voted

on the merits of the case as they regarded it & not because of the lack of funds - which then was not known exactly.

This question of salaries comes up every year at the time of hiring teachers for the schools, especially in connection with the girls school at which time Mr Marsh feels that his field, having more workers than elsewhere, is especially affected. Graduates from the Girls school in the same classes receive as teachers in the Mission School 21-30 Turkish Liras, - In other schools 12-20. Those of a few years experience in the Mission School have 28-37 liras. Teachers & Bible workers outside 18-30.

There is a similar difference in the salaries of the preachers & of teachers in the school with the added difference that teachers promptly receive their salaries & have 3 months vacation also while the tithes of the pastors often or usually enter into the part given by the people. which seldom is paid with any regularity & not unfrequently is months & even years in arrears.

While Mr Holway is in Salonica Mrs Holway has been a part of the time in the home of my son & wife & we have seen much of her. She does not get strong & it seems to me very probable that she will best regain her physical health by coming to some Sanitarium in America. If best, her husband might come back here & do much needed work for the months needed for the complete recovery of Mrs Holway.

The time seems to have come when Mr Ostrander should take up the duties of Director of the C.&T. Institute - for which work he was designated by the mission from the first. The formality of the change took place at the last meeting of the Trustees, at the close of the summer session - when the outside trustees were present - Messrs Marsh & Vatralski - The other Bulgarian trustee, Pastor Sichanoff of Philippopolis was in England to attend the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. - Mr Thomson resigned & Mr Ostrander was chosen & accepted. his duties to commence as soon as the needful work in connection with the previous year should be completed. I think we all regard Mr Ostrander as well prepared in character & the special experience desirable for taking up the duties of the Director.

It seems best, for various reasons, that I now essentially be freed from the duties connected with the school & the larger part or all of those connected with the station, and make my home with my daughter in Sofia. Whether that shall be regarded a separate station or as connected with Samokove may be decided at Annual Meeting. This will make little difference in the work.

If I continue to have charge of the outside evangelical work of this station most of the places can be more easily reached by rail than from Samokov now horseback, but for other reasons it

will probably be better that Mr Holway have the oversight of this outside work which is much more according to his desires than teaching & for which he is specially fitted in character & experience in America there.

Though - before the occupation of Salonica - I had charge of all this work even to the Archipelago & near or quite to Salonica, I have been obliged to adapt all plans for outside Evangelistic work to the requirements of school duties.

There is now an earnest reliable ~~teacher~~ man in Salonica - a graduate of this Institute who has proved himself an acceptable teacher here - desirous of coming - at probably $200 to $250 a year.

His health has not been firm but he seems well now. He has been fully trusted in all the recent changes in Salonica station where he has preached & done anything needful. He has recently applied for work in teaching which he enjoys while his small stature & lack of power in speaking make him feel - as do others, that he ~~would~~ will be more useful in the school work than in preaching. There is great need of free Evangelical work from this center and Mr Holway will be exceedingly useful in it. Cannot the needed salary be found for a Bulgarian and so free Mr Holway for a wider field of labor in and outside of Samokov?

My daughter thinks there is a wide field for me to work in the city of Sofia - which the pastor is unable to do

and both she & my son are unwilling that I continue - as in the past - to travel horse back throughout this station field. I do not realize the inability they fear but am not able to endure all I have done in the past.

In making this essential change in my work my mind has reviewed what God has allowed me to do in the 45 years since we reached Constantinople, in September 1859 - & Philippopolis, the first station occupied in what is now Bulgaria, in October.

I had the whole charge & most of the teaching for years of the mission school commenced in 1863.

In the different years I have taught from the lowest elementary classes and up to the end of the theological course - except Geometry, Trigonometry & Church History. I have gathered a Museum of over 700 minerals; near 1000 Geological specimens, including many fossils from this country, duplicates of which have found a place in the British Museum - National Universities in Athens - Grats (Austria) & been mentioned as from me in the National Journal of Vienna - in which were two plates of new specimens I secured from Albania.

Two Cases of over 100 birds were brought from America & and from other sources there have been gathered quite a number of specimens illustrating Natural History - In all I have spent over $300 - The Am Board some $75.

Over 60 of the past & present Pastors, Teachers and Bible women in Bulgaria have been my students & including Macedonia the number must be over 100.-

I have had an active share in the work which has brought in over 2000 persons into the church & in the formation of most of the 16 churches, though I am saddened by the thought that so far as I know very few have been brought to Jesus by my direct efforts.

How far I may have an influence among others I cannot judge - Some of my students have had important positions in the government - Prof. V. Shopoff - for years a student here was for years a teacher in Philippopolis - Commissioner from Bulgaria at the World's fair at Chicago - now a member of the National assembly, an active christian often relied upon to preach in Philippopolis & to bear a share in every good work. Mr Tsanoff - now editor of the mission paper Zornitsa - who has been a member of one National assembly - & teacher for years in this school - was one of our first three students & the first assistant teacher in Philippopolis -

Money - unwillingly taken from Drs Bliss & Wood in 1863 for a journey in my carriage to Constantinople - was invested in a plough which was sold & other agricultural things purchased, Early Potatoes, sweet corn &c from America - Strawberries from Austria - cuttings from currant bushes in our garden have been widely scattered

From Germany, by post. I secured a valuable kind of potatoe one of which weighed nearly 3 pounds & these I have sent to the government in Sofia. Last year one old citizen of Samokov sold 2000 pounds of these potatoes. When cotton was not available from Southern States in the war of the Rebellion. I had a field in Philippopolis - enough to show that it could be raised there - but - enough & too much of this - — —

I have before written you as to the grant of $150 annually for 10 years - asked by the mission for a Kindergarten building in Sofia - for my daughter's work but I could not then write so definitely as I wished.

I have recently talked with my daughter fully as to the matter. Both she & the Donor wish the whole property to be wholly in the hands of the ~~American~~ Woman's Board. This can be essentially done in two ways. 1) As I have done with reference to the property of the Board in Samokov. I went specially to Constantinople & before the Consul General of the U.S. stated that the property was not bought with my money but with that of the Am. Board - to which I & my heirs were bound to furnish any needed documents in order to hold or sell this property - whenever they should wish. or 2) What here is called a Note of Sale is made out in form, duly witnessed before a Notary Public. This is a legal binding document. So Mr Marsh has, with my money - bought

the house of Pastor Sichanoff in Philippopolis (He having 6 years to buy it back - paying interest - Had I not done this a mortgage on which he was paying 12% would have been closed & he would have lost the whole) My daughter is willing to put the whole property wholly into the hands of the Woman's Board as soon as the bonds shall be done & no debts left on it, in either of the above ways or in any other way which will be better.

As the case now stands she has secured the property - at a full cost of $3275.49. After the purchase was made she was offered over $1000 - more than she gave for the place. There are now rents coming which pay a fair interest.

Jany 1, 1905, $1000 will be paid her - making, with cash now in hand, $2600 then available for any use. Our hope is that ~~you~~ the Woman's Board will give the $1500 - advanced rent, asked by the mission so that it will be available in the spring (say March 15th). A reliable pledge of $1000 at Jany 1, 1905 will bring up the available cash to $5100 if nothing else is given.

We hope that from ~~the~~ Board or elsewhere, $1000 can be borrowed, on interest so as to make this $ available as soon as it is needed. A plan of a building, made by my daughter requires a ground space of 168 square meters.

From different persons we find that builders estimate the cost of putting up a building 2½ stories (such as seems desirable) at 110 francs a square meter on the ground. This would make the cost of the building $3535.40 leaving

Enrolled. Bard
Aug 31 - 1904

$1564.60 for cellar preparation - plumbing - ventilation lighting perhaps warming - &c. How much these would cost & how much the estimate would overrun I cannot tell. It seems desirable to do good plain work - & may be needful to leave some rooms not fully finished - or even the whole of the upper half story rather than be in debt. The building is needed & also will save about $375 annual rent now paid

As my daughter gives $1000. - about half of all she has left of the legacy from her mother after spending annually by running expenses a considerable sum & $500. and the whole amount now spent & available ($5875.49) will become the property of the Board (Woman's) we much hope that this Board will be able to make the appropriation of the $1500. advanced rent asked by the mission & perhaps advance the $1000 - pledged for Jan 1, 1905. However I think we can borrow this at 4% interest.

Sept 7. Though this letter is dated in August, it is weeks since it was commenced. Absences & many matters have hindered its completion.

We have just had word that my son & wife reached Monastir Sept 1st - Sept 5 Dr & Mrs Marsh returned to the Adianople Vilayet to continue their very valuable work for returned refugees.

Mrs Holway does not improve as is desirable. Last Saturday she rode horse back with me 10 miles to meet her husband - but her nerves much keep her awake at night & "ache". I still fear it will be best for her to visit America as I suggested the first part of this letter. The absolute separation from all exciting things (impossible here) - baths, massage &c will give more help than can be gained here. Last night she was very wakeful.

Sept 8. Mr & Mrs Holway have been debating whether to come into this house with me - where my son & wife were, - or into the house of Mr Thomson - who is alone. - his family remaining in Scotland. Today they have decided to stop with me using the things I can furnish them & not sending for their good & making needless expense, if it shall prove that Mrs Holway cannot remain here. Increasingly I feel that she needs to be in a Sanitarium where many things - impossible here - can be done for her.

Tomorrow Mr Holway proposes to go with me for 3 days to near villages.

With most sincere fraternal regards

Yours Truly

J. F. Clarke

Private

I add this not to Secretary Barton but to the loving friend whose sympathy I have seemed to have in various times - Bro. Barton. Perhaps I ought not to write it at all but I mark it as Private. After my return from our trip to Perdope, reported here, Mr Ashtender - the new director - came to my room & said that "it had been decided to have Mr Gulimanoff take the classes in Mineralogy & Geology" - I have had these classes for some 30 years & his communication - coming without any previous intimation came upon me like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. I however at the time, only said quietly. "I wish that which is best." The only reasons given then were that my classes (5th in Mineralogy & 6th in Geology) were not interested in their lessons & that I did not get along well with them. I thought & felt much - I have created the cabinets & collected all the sets of minerals &c to which I have referred elsewhere - no suggestion of any lack has ever been made - 3 of our Bulgarian teachers have been warned - some repeatedly - that their work was not satisfactory - I - a missionary - oldest - on the ground was slipped unceremoniously -

It seemed to me best to bring up the matter at a business meeting which took place, as often - after our next weekly Eng. prayer meeting & intentionally I spoke before all who were present - & being chairman of the trustees - I had a right to introduce what business I thought best.

I spoke of the action as "unkind & unjust." The classes referred to had made trouble with most of their teachers - been rebellious to all - & one entire class (6th) threatened with expulsion - & the other approximated to this. To put me out because of the character & conduct of such students was to put a special odium on me. I claimed that I ought to teach the classes again the coming year & another reason for this was the fact that the contents of the museum were only partly arranged & catalogued - as additions - made at different times - had not been brought together or catalogued - except the minerals - I also had some 200 specimens - duplicates of value - in large part copper from Lake Superior. The bulk of the museum was my personal prop-

Nothing further was said that evening as to this matter. I called for other business which was transacted - but a special meeting the next evening was called. Mr Thomson claimed the right to speak first as having had most to do in the matter. "The change had been referred to in Annual meeting before Mr & Mrs Marsh (x) & my son & wife & they "supposed" I knew of it. My not using Bulgarian well was given as one reason for the change. Mr T. had spoken to Mr Marsh of the intended change &c &c. It has since been learned that students have taken advantage of my lack of full hearing & have recited wrongly -

There is some truth in the above - I began the language & continued the study for some time without grammer & dictionary. I was overwhelmed with work in Philippopolis because of the murder in 1863 of my associate & an active life in my circumstances has not favored critical study. I have never had a literary but rather a practical character & people have well understood me in all the intercourse with them in school & elsewhere, & I am sure that I have not been less abundant in labor than any other one.

The 5th & 6th classes wanted that I teach them in Physiology which I had taught the year before, but Mr Thomson pressed through that a Bulgarian whom they did not want should teach these classes & this was a great cause of the rebellious spirit in both classes. (Prof Tsanoff - a teacher here in 1866 & again for years after 1871 - & of late again for years until he became editor of the Zornitsa - plainly said that it was wrong to make the students receive that teacher)

(x) Mr & Mrs Marsh told me that they heard nothing about the matter at annual meeting & Mr Marsh was only informed of it by Mr Thomson after Mr M's carriage was at the door to have gone to Kow. He then thought it strange that the matter was finished without his knowledge, opinion or vote as trustee.

at a trustee meeting the night before my son & wife left for Monastir I again barely referred to the unkindness & injustice of the decision which led both Mr Ostrander & Mr Thomson to have long talks with my son who has keenly felt that injustice was done me - Mr Ostrander, came with an apology & referred to a reconsideration of the matter & the next morning told me that they had decided that I take the classes this year.

My daughter was here last week to see to house hold matters & though we had but little talk of the matter she felt strongly & carefully wrote revised a letter to the station - decidedly condemning the action of the three who decided that my classes be given to another and, after her carriage was at the door, talked with Mr Ostrander of the matter. She was gratified that he excused himself from having the chief responsibility in the matter. She answered, that she knew that the special responsibility was on Mr Thomson who liked to take matters into his hands independently - (These are not the exact words) - She gave Mr Ostrander the letter but after his excuses, thought best to leave it for him to decide whether or not to have his wife read it to the station. It was read when we were together for trustee business. I simply said that I did not before know of the letter or that she had so strong feeling in the matter & that I did not think it desirable to further bring up the case. I then called for the business which was to be brought up.

I think that most in the mission feel that Mr Thomson has this character referred to. He means to do just right, but his English & Scotch surroundings have led him to feel & act

Mr. F. Clarke

differently from what he would have done had his life been spent
American surroundings. We have from the first
had a law in the Mission that whatever was published
should have the sanction of two stations.
When Mr Thomson was alone - in the Publication
Department in Constantinople - to a great extent
he ignored this law - I think there have been some mani-
festations of the same character in connection with
Bible revision - He is a very good, capable & useful man
in all the work - but I much value the coming of Mr Holway
& wife who are both practical & earnest in all matters.
I can hardly understand why - but from the first
day of feeling crushed - cast out - disgraced &c - with
terrible mental suffering, I have felt like it & often have
thanked my Heavenly Father for all the experience -
assured that it was all for the best, somehow. It has
made me ready & desirous to leave Samokov - which
I had not thought to do - I think it has done much to cause
my son & wife to have the same change of feeling.
A missionary in Annual meeting hinted that the Station
wished to get rid of the Clarkes - so daughter - then son & wife - now & the
father - have been moved. I do not think it so - but some things have looked like this.
I have always felt that Bulgarians should take up all
kinds of work instead of Americans continuing it - as soon as
they could do it well - I have expected & wished Mr Gulimanoff to take
the work I have been doing & probably should have asked this to
take place next year having repeatedly spoken of his so doing.

I have reason to be grateful that God has given me physical strength to continue an active life so long & that I am able & little to be so active & useful in my spiritual good to others. I hope the life in Sofia - if I live to go there - may be my portion. Pray for me - yours faithfully

F. Clarke

Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D. 332

Rec'd OCT 29 1904

Samakov X. 11. 04

Ans'd DEC 29 1904

Dear Dr Barton

Your letter came last Saturday. Thanks. So far as aught is seen I think the matter referred to has passed in the best way. This fall in the beginning, the classes in Mineralogy (in both schools) are doing much better than ever before any class has done.

The trustees have voted that I & my children have the right to fully control or dispose of all that I have gathered in the Museum. I think God has guided to the best result - even though not without cost of feeling.

I have just secured - 2 large crystals of Eagles, well put up - $8 - value for the Mineral Cabinet is on the way, - bought by a special personal friend from Prague which was in my hands.

I hope to continue to benefit the Museum.

I write now specially as to Mrs Holway - without even speaking of it to anyone -

She seems increasingly discouraged as to her recovery - Her surroundings are not what are needed -

There is one Pine Forest school with quiet occupants in the Cottage - where she could, much of the day, lie in her hammock alone among the trees - she seemed to gain.

Here in Samokov - among all that is going on, all is very cheerful - & pleasant, but she cannot free herself from the feeling that she ought to have a like responsibility as to different matters with the other ladies & while others of Americans & Bulgarians do not realize how much it costs for them to come in

for a "chat" or "to talk over some plans" - She seems well to those so calling - She oversees the home work & cares for her husband & children as others, but the flushed face is not a healthy sign - & conversation in an evening, or any exciting matter may prevent a whole night's sleep or some large part of it. She tries to sleep till 9 or 11 A.M. when needful; but it seems to me that more is needed than can be had here - or in any place outside of a Sanitarium or something like it & under the guidance + control of a physician who can see that she has full quiet, massage, baths &c &c. They have spoken of resigning if she does not improve. I have plainly said to him that I thought the best thing was for him to take her to some Sanitarium & return to his work for some months

& perhaps a year - She will not
~~now~~ wish this - but when place helps
her I think her judgement will
approve of it & she be ready to so
do. Mr Holway went & started with me
for a Sabbath's work about 20
miles distant - but her tears, tire
possible - made him think it
not best to so leave her & after going
near 2 miles he returned.
I have told him that his prepa
ration already gained, make
him worth while that the Board
enable him to have her go to
a Sanitarium - & have suggest
Battle Creek or Basle in Swit-
zerland which is nearer, under
the same organization -
I do not in the least sympa-
thize with or favor this 7th
Day idea - but I have been at
Clifton Springs in 93 & for a few days
in 1901. & it seems to me that B. Creek

in for the supervision - in appointments which will benefit.
I was, at first, much surprised to see Mr Sankey there for some time & others who, I would have supposed - would have gone to Clifton Springs - but I think the place gives greater benefit.
Beef steak was given as much as anyone wanted & other things are well cooked & tasteful though the foods are cereals & nuts -
I asked Mr Holway if he was willing ~~for me to do so~~ that I write for terms to Battle Creek & Basle - He was willing but did not authorize me to do so, as I stated in my letters sent this week - However - whether the place be one of these three men tioned or elsewhere - it seems to me desirable that Mrs H. soon go to some sanitarium -

and that it will be better for him not to think too long about it after they & the station or the mission shall consider the matter & vote. So - without asking anyone - & with the knowledge of no one I now write to you the following suggestions - If you think best the Prudential committee be asked to pass a conditional vote & send it to me or better to Mr Baird, station Secretary - Approving of the coming of Mr & Mrs Holway to America that she may go to some sanitarium, provided the station unanimously - or, if best, the mission think such course is desirable. You may prefer first to write & have a telegram afterward go to you. from Samokov.

In this case our letter to you might be "Fernslath Boston Holloways return allowable" in which case it would be understood that we ask if you (Prud. Com) would authorize Mr & Mrs Holloway to come to America so that she go to a Sanitarium - wherever best. & he return to carry on his work till best for her to come back, & that this is the unanimous vote of the station.

The thought comes to me that possibly it may be needful to ask leave for Mrs H. to return - before any answer to this can come back & that, should the above be sent you - you will understand that it means what I have written below the above words. - It is after midnight -

With cordial salutations -

Your fraternally

L. F. Clarke

P.S. Mr Holway is the best Xn worker in our mission - a very valuable man where he now is for working directly for Christ - though he has not yet the experience of those in Macedonia & his wife is like him in the desire for positive aggressive christian work.

Lastwood.
We exceedingly wish to see you at our Annual meeting which - if you come will doubtless be in Sofia where the Bulgarian Ev. Society have appointed their meeting for May 4-7. Ours would preceed 7-10 days. If you do not come our meeting maybe in Macedonia.
J. F. C.

Rec'd FEB 10 1905

Sofia Jany 10, 1905

Ans'd FEB 10 1905

Rev James L Barton D. D.

Dear Brother

I had hoped to write you ere this a longer letter than is now possible.

My former letter as to Mrs Holway requires that I report that she has been decidedly gaining in health - though still far from well. She accomplishes much useful work - but needs to care more for herself than she sometimes does - that she may gain the faster.

We are all very desirous that you should visit our mission this year & special good will be secured if such a visit can include the meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society in this city & that of our Mission if it can also be held here.

Mr Marsh & I have been here a few days to counsel & help my daughter as to the building for the Kindergarten. She intends to soon to report the whole matter to the Woman's Board. It would be difficult to state the whole matter briefly.

Tomorrow I go (D. V.) to Dobleman for a term of a few days to the N. E. of Samokov with Bro. Holway and one of our good christian preachers.

Of the deep interest in the evangelical services

Of the visit of Dr Marsh of the Constantinople Mission this week & of his conference with Mr Wright & Dr. F. Clarke I have written Mr Wright.

recently held in Samokov by Pastor Dickanoff of Philippopolis, others must have written you. Much good seemed to be accomplished. We all need the rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

I enclose a line to Dr Patton on ~~all the Missionary paper I have~~ —

My recitations with students in both of our Mission Schools will close about the middle of February, & soon after which time my home will be with my daughter here Mrs Pratt & may be much in Samokov still

With cordial salutations to yourself & family

Yours Most Truly
J. F. Clarke

Under the same circumstances I should do the same as we have done except to take another Gay in a place we passed without stopping — fraternally Yours J. F. Clarke

Jan 23 I hoped to write the letter above referred to — during my tour — but cold weather — & full occupation prevented. I now write to Mr Wiggin of our plans for the Kindergarten building — which letter you may like to see. We seem to have providentially led to do what we have done.

Bro Holloway has promised to write of the tour to Perdope which we have made this month. In some respects it was the hardest & coldest I have ever made &, some would say, not without danger from wolves & storms. The work was blessed.

Your fraternally
J. F. Clarke

Pôibran Jan 13. 1905.

Dear Dr Barton

Ere leaving Sofia I hoped to write on this half sheet to Dr Patton but the time failed me before starting for the station. It now seems desirable to write you a little of the arrangements for a Kindergarten building — in part because of a letter read here in Sofia by Dr Mark in which you raised the question of the great amount given for a work for children when so much is needed for institutions for grown persons into many places.

The case is — A place well adapted to the work, with moderate space — near 2 tramways — two stone throws from the Postoffice & 10 minutes walk from the princes Palace.

The district is first class — sunny exposure on all sides & seemed adapted to the work planned — We had looked at some 20 places — many too far away from people to be of anytime in this work & this seemed far better than another.

We hoped to get the plot for 18± francs a meter — 24 had been offered — We paid 24½ — After the deed was received an offer ~~of 4½ a meter~~ more was made by a party who had wanted the place. It may not have been a bona fida offer.

The government, as I am told, have paid 70 francs a meter for a place not far distant.

Bargains for houses are usually made by the square meter on the ground — We had expected — to pay for 100–110 francs ~~meter~~ for a building having 210± meters.

(4) maximum amounts — I know the Sheldon Lecy. that we are not doing this Christy even thoughts & many sums to other ministry — God has seemed to lift us forward. I think there is an unlocated field for me in work in the city — & I know you will pray that God may be an guided by the Holy Spirit & I write this to show with a mitten or left hand. Often happily my right hand offer from a mortgage — under the circumstances I know not even my kisses, but a

As by my circular you have seen - We supposed we had enough paid or pledged to put up the building - but circumstances have made changes in the last two years, especially in the last six months. Wooden material has gone up 30%, because the government has stopped the free cutting of timber by villagers or contractors. Hitherto a merely nominal price has been paid for such timber & wood for fuel. For a few month absolutely nothing could be cut & then the price of a load of wood went up at once from 2-3 francs a load & timber & boards in Samokov 34 to 43 francs as did meters & more. Again - the price of bricks is not less as we had hoped - & may be a little more - A large theatre has been contracted for & Government is putting up other buildings - An architect has been paying 90 francs a month & now needs to pay 180. for rents & building for rents is probable -

There seemed no probability that any less price would be possible in two years if ever. The offers of 4 contractors (or companies) were from 150 - down to 128 francs a meter - The one at 138 we thought the most reliable. The maker is a German who has been here for many years & built many buildings - After long talking my daughter came to the decision to offer him 130 francs a meter or put off the building indefinitely - He came down to within $100 - of the total sum & we gave up the building - though with regrets. When we returned to her home - Mr Marsh offered to pay the $100 - & we then returned to the contractor & finished the work. Though costly I think it will pay & the property will probably bring more than its cost should it be needful to sell. but I think the interest in the Mariam's work will pay well.

Thus far following the work for 2 years & 3 months. This work is taking hold of the little ones & their parents. If may cost many dollars & have to be left for a few years longer. The last month alone (2500 - Turkish) of the many cost (1000 -) dollars.

Sam. 10.1899

Ans'd FEB 1905

Sofia Jan/ 23 1905

Rev Cornelius H. Patton D.D.

Dear Brother

I write just a few words to bid you a most hearty welcome to your position as Secretary of the American Board. I had hoped to do so earlier - but absence from my home (hitherto) in Samokoff has been a season which has prevented this.

My visit to your home in Duluth, when you were there, and your courtesy & kindness there, have been among my pleasantest memories of that home visit.

The specimens of iron you gave me are labelled with your name & locality in my collection of about 700 minerals, in the Collegiate & Theological Institute of our Mission in Samokoff, where I also have a still larger number of specimens of Birds, insects, shells - and of Geological specimens. At 73 years of age - after 45 years of missionary life I can hardly expect to continue it for many years but am still able physically to do the average work of those in our mission - who are in field work.

We shall hope some time to greet you in Bulgaria, and that you will see the work here as it is, for which you seek aid in America.

I now write from the home of my daughter who is in the Kindergarten work. It seems probable that I shall make my home with her here - after a few weeks.

Again with a most cordial welcome to you

I remain

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Rec'd MAR 24 1905

Sofia Mar 6. 1905

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

Your kind letter referring to our putting so much money of our own into the kindergarten building, came last in Samokov - I came here with Dr Marsh Saturday to begin work today but will first write you a few words in answer

We have seemed led step by step in the way we have taken. My daughter & I have been in full agreement in all that we have done. We have repeatedly decided not to do any thing both before buying the land & in plans to build as difficulties have come up, but at times when a day or so would have caused us to stop, plain indications of God's approval have caused us to go forward.

It evidently was not right for us to put so much of all our funds - all of my daughter & 2/3 of mine - into the plant & then to give all to the Woman's Board & so we had no alternative but to give up the whole plan of their aid or to act as we did. After having secured the place we did not like to do the former - especially as there seemed no prospect of more favorable circumstances soon. So we chose the latter, not planning for more help from elsewhere. The offer of what Mrs Lane had promised even at first was wholly unexpected. In first asking her I hoped for $1000 ±.

All her additional promises have been unexpected and now we only know that, with our own available funds in addition to what she will give, we shall be able to finish what is essential.

We have been much touched & we are grateful to the Woman's Board for their kind & increased interest in the undertaking. It was very unexpected. We regret that we shall not in this way come into closer touch with the many little praying, loving givers (x). God grant that our loss — we hope not all lost but that they will still pray for the children & parents — be greater gain to others.

In order to get back what we have proposed to spend in addition to the $1500 from both of us, we now expect to sent for a year or more — perhaps several — & we hope that, to aid in this, the Woman's Board will continue the amount present — somewhat increased.

I write this much before 6 A.M. — or daylight here.

We reached Sofia about 6 P.M. Saturday & Mr Marsh at once went to see the contractor & ask for 8 men to help take off the two little old buildings & dig the ground where the cellar will be, down to the level of the road, which falls to us in the contract. Stone & sand are coming on to the ground & water will be put in for lime probably today.

(x) We however leave the final decision as to spending whether the Board shall give or the W.B.M. to Mrs Lane

I trust I shall not seem too importunate in again referring to the great benefit I am sure would be gained by your attending our Annual Meeting. You will feel more closely the spiritual condition of our people & encourage them to draw still nearer to Jesus. You will see for yourself as to all the questions as to schools, especially as to buildings for Girls School, as to which we are not wholly agreed. I wish very much that some one from the Woman's Board would come. I am sure she would find find a very cordial welcome, would get good & do here very much good. You would do very much good in setting before the people their duty & privilege of self help. I am sure they do not feel this as they ought. The question of publishing the Newspaper may come up with added force - if it is true that the Methodists are thinking of proposing to start a weekly paper. It is desirable that you see for yourself the relations between the Bulgarian & Macedonian parts your mission & the question of work among the ~~Bulgarian~~ Albanian needs to be again considered. If it be a question of means: I will give $50 - towards your expenses, much as I would be glad to spend what I can for fuller outfit for the Kindergarten building & other things which call for aid in connection with our work - Do get the Prud. Committee to ~~note~~ vote you to come - & can't you bring Mrs Barton too?

With fraternal salutations
Yours Truly J. F. Clarke

The evening before I came I gave one of our monthly lectures or talks on Palestine & Jerusalem. These lectures have been well attended by outsiders.

Our semi-weekly Evening service continues to be well attended by outsiders. For the last Wednesday evening Pastor Persieff had a specially fitting & useful program. Various topics have been considered. It seemed full time that there be more immediate & full decisions. He took as a starting place the absolute, full surrender of Port Arthur. & called for the same, complete & full surrender of the whole heart & powers to Jesus. After he had spoken Miss Sichanoff - Baird & Haskell, of the Girls School followed & Mr Holloway closed. I think it must have had a deep influence. The interest seems to continue in the girls school - but quietly. In the Institute the interest has not ceased - though there is opposition on the part of some students.

Messrs Holloway & Ostrander have both begun touring in the nearer places & been encouraged. I hope the former will take my position in each. Both age & circumstances make it seem to me that I ought not to continue much longer.

I expect to return to Samokov tomorrow but to return here permanently in about 2 weeks - after our Semi annual trustee meeting which will probably begin about Jan 15 & take 2-3 days. I expect to keep my 2 rooms till August or Sept & then centralize my things direct to the Kindergarten building.

There are hopeful things & some prospect of a revival yet they hardly seem to have a foundation

Rec'd APR 17 1905

Sofia Mar 31. 1905

Ans'd APR 27 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

The circular vote as to annual meeting - appointing Evening Apr 22. as the time & Sofia as the place came to hand today. It was written & sent unsigned by Samokov Secy. so that the Macedonian missionaries might perhaps sign in the negative with less of feeling that the Samokov station decide the matter - All out of Samokov station have signed it in the affirmative. I send to Samokov tonight but report to you today as you may get the result two days before this official vote shall reach you. There is no doubt that all in Samokov will sign in the affirmative.

The reasons given for voting that the annual meeting be this year in Sofia are:

1. The desirability of as full & and large a conference as possible between Bulgarians & missionaries - for which object the Bulgarians have appointed their meeting here & 2) The matter of Protestant schools can best be discussed here. Also - that, if you come you will see more of all the work, & there will be a possibility of a Methodist delegate

There are whispers & some probabilities of a war in spring

The letters you have received from different persons have assured you how much your presence is exceedingly desired & longed for. Your coming will do much good in many ways - some of which you cannot now understand - Please come.

I removed here last week Thursday. My daughter is exceedingly kind. I ~~cann~~ help her some what especially as to building - The cellar & place for wall foundations will probably be complete tomorrow -

My daughter joins in kind regards to yourself & family,

Yours fraternally
L. R. Clarke

Rev. J. F. Clarke.

Lofkia, Turkey. Mar. 31, 1905.

Rec'd JUN 2 1905 338

Sofia May 19. 1905

Ans'd SEP 6 1905

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear Brother

I intended to give you some side lights after our Annual Meeting, but the immediate following of Bulgarian meetings before the end of which I left for the exceedingly profitable - though in the circumstances very wearisom, Christian Conference at Constantinople prevented this until now.

I write of different matters as they seem to myself. The decision as to the schools was an exceedingly difficult one. The requirements of the government are both unjust & unwise. Both of the Mission schools have, from the first, been of great benefit to the nation intellectualy as well as morally, & this has been felt by many who do not sympathize in the Christian work even though they see good even in this.

It seemed best to conform to the requirements of the government & the mission voted this 8 to 1, though I think no one approved of the change, aside from securing continued existence of the Institute. The vote for a similar change in the program of the Girls School was 6 to 6 - the chairman giving the casting vote for the motion. I strongly think the change an injury to the full benefits of the school and that a decided effort to secure for its graduates the right to teach in Protestant schools would have succeeded.

The revision of the ~~language~~ orthography of the Bible has been up nearly every year since Mr Thomson proposed it at Monastir some 10 years ago. I think not the one then favored it, but Mr Thomson was authorized to make some inquiries. On the ground of the answers, the next year he held that we had committed ourselves to the work. but I think no one agreed with him. It is easy to choose those from whom an opinion is desired, as to the need of a revision of orthography & the form of the question may greatly vary the answer which shall be given.

Our language in the Scriptures is essentially well understood everywhere. The Bulgarian authorities are far from agreement. Mr Mihailoffski a member of the last national assembly & highly respected as an orator, said to me some 2 months ago. "Our language (orthography) is a Babylonia" & advised putting off any revision. (He also spoke very strongly against the national system of education as excessively loading the scholars beyond their strength.)

Mr Thomson seems too ready to take the whole responsibility of making arrangements for changes in the orthography. He is now preparing for a new edition of the Testament as to which he arranged with the British & Foreign Bible Society when in England. I may mistake as to the amount of authorization. but he has consulted no one in Samokoff in making his changes though in such cases it is expected that one or more others should have some responsibility. Yet the change is comparatively an unimportant one of substituting one letter for another

I strongly think it undesirable to be making changes repeatedly unless the need be great which it is not in the changes he is making, & that it is not yet time for such revision. In two other matters Mr Thomson has seemed to unwisely take up business matters which had better be considered first in connection with others or all interested in them. Though he stated, in writing as to joint work with the Methodists, that he wrote wholly unofficially - yet this position made his letter seem to be semi official. Anything looking to the joint occupation of Sofia with preaching services - which he favors - if needed for the success of the Mission Paper - should have been considered in connection with others before any correspondence commenced. I may seem prejudiced - I think I am not. Our relations & intercourse have ever been cordial even when I most keenly felt that he - & essentially he alone - had wronged me in the way in which I was shelved from my work in the Institute. He has acknowledged the wrong by letter & his conduct towards me has ever since been even more than kind. In leaving Samokoff after vacation last year my daughter wrote a very strong letter as to what had been done - leaving it to Mr Ashander to read it when we were all together in the station, if he thought best. It was read - I knew nothing of it until it was read or even that she felt so strongly. Some 3 months ago when Mr Thomson was to spend some time in Sofia she invited him to fully make his home with her - He then added to me -

referred to the invitation & (I think) his words were
she is heaping coals of fire on me - Also during our annual
meeting now - after I had said somewhat in discus-
sion which I thought might seem personal oppo-
sition to him; I put my hand on his shoulder (as he
often has on mine) & said I regretted to be in opposition
to him. He answered to the amount - "I am not troubled
at any thing you say, for you always speak kindly"
I have ever sought to do so -
It is well that I now cease to be so much connected
with the Schools - where I have felt so deep an interest,
especially as I am not in sympathy with changes made tho I look for more in the Institute
As I have still collections there - am still a member
of the station & with my son & daughter have each of us -
costing a total of $350.
a fourth (3/4 is all) of a cottage & barn in the pine forest
7 miles beyond - there will be ties to Samokoff as
long as I live. I want those institutions, in both of
which I have taught for many years - to train up
earnest, capable workers for Jesus.
I am glad to see that Mr Ostrander is answering
so fully to what seems desirable in one at the head
of such an institution.
I am sure there is for me here all the work I can do
in many lines - The kindergarten building - which my
sister wanted should be in my name & a home for me as
long as I should live - though started in the name of
my daughter, as it will continue to be - will be the center
of more work than that of the kindergarten.

sooner or later, I have no doubt, it will be given to the Board - but we may need first to get, from rents - enough to put down a side walk & do other work.

At the end of this week the walls will probably be up to the highest floor (above the 2d story). It seems strange that God has made so abundant a provision for putting up a plain but very substantial building.

I regretted that the reference in the Annual Meeting to Mrs Stone made it the way it was voted. It was an addition to a previous motion passed & she might think it had special reference to her - & specially voted as to her - We are now members still of the Samokoff Station & it seemed best that her relation to the work be the same as ours - My Daughter has written to her when I was in Constantinople & I may write her again soon - telling some what of the work in which she will be specially interested.

I have omitted writing as to the removal of the Girls school. I have ever regretted that we did not secure the next property to us. I think there is still a possibility that we can get a small part of it.

The purchasers wanted a place nearer the market where is their place of business - I own a place a third of the distance which they now are - I think about half an acre in size - I bought it for about $250 - giving the owner the right to occupy his old home as long as he lives which probably cannot be for

many years. Our neighbor once promised to sell me the part next our premises which would give ground for a building - though not all that we desire. This is on the plan I sent you going up nearly to the house & out to the street - some 25± ft wide & perhaps 200+ long. We once almost decided to build an addition to present building without any increase of land. I have much hope that I could make a change with this neighbor

For many reasons, it seems to me undesirable to remove this school elsewhere - but it is hardly worth while to write more of them.

I hope you really will come & see how we all are - during this year. The decision of this question is one call for your coming & for your bringing also some lady connected with the Woman's Board. - With regards to Mrs Boynton

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Rec'd May 19 - 1905.

Rec'd FEB 12 1906

Sofia Jany 27, 1906

Ans'd APR 12 1906

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.
Secy of A. B. C. F. Missions

Dear Brother

It seems time that I report to you of the past & present work in this city - yet I may repeat somewhat - as I have not copies of my former letters.

My moving to Sofia to live was Mar 23. 1905. This removal, though trying in some respects and making a complete change from the work of forty six years, was plainly indicated by God's Providence. The necessary removal of my son William & wife to Monastir, made it seem best that at the age of 73, I should make my home with my daughter in the building for the kindergarten which my sister Mrs Lane, *) has so generously given.

The putting up of this building has been my special work hitherto & has required much time & strength. The whole building is neat, plain, well made but economically built. It was finished Dec 13 when the last painting was done. The consecration services took place Dec 17th when my daughter & I both spoke of the building & work, and Pastor Popoff made a good address, suited to the occasion to an audience of about 100 friends & neighbors. The Minister of Education & the Inspector of Schools

*) Mrs Lane strongly wishes that no public reference in print or otherwise be made of this gift as coming from her.

were invited but did not come. The coming of holidays (O.S.) was not a convenient time for many. The Kinder-garten classes commenced Jany 15, - the next day after the New year (O.S.) with thirteen pupils but there are now 27.

It would be difficult to estimate the possibilities for good which are open to the workers in this kindergarten. Besides my daughter - she has a trained assistant, the daughter of Pastor Sichanoff of Philippopolis, and two assistants pupils, taking a two years training to enter the same work & all an integral part of the working force in the church.

The monthly meetings for mothers and other lady friends of the pupils have been of special interest. They have been always opened with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, and addressed by speakers, both gentlemen & ladies, from this city & elsewhere. At each of the addresses of three (3) English ladies who, at different times, had come to Bulgaria for relief work, about 80 ladies were present of whom not more than a third are in the evangelical community. To all these ladies special invitations in writing are sent & are cordially received. The kindergarten & these gatherings are giving an opportunity for coming into touch with many homes & we trust, hearts.

The kindergarten rooms seem to be regarded by my daughter, Pastor Popoff & others as available

at all times for christian work of various forms.

Some meetings are regularly appointed here & when there is a failure, or special need, the pastor's eye turns from his pulpit to the kindergartener's seat with the assurance of an affirmative answer. We have great reason to be thankful that there is so complete a sympathy between us & the christian friends & to a great extent with nearly all our neighbors, on whom we have repeatedly called, and with so many parents of the pupils & others in the community.

What my own work is to be, aside from the little aid I can give in the care of the kindergarten building & purchases for the family, consisting of ourselves and the three young ladies assisting, two of whom are also preparing for the same work, I cannot tell.

In Samokov, to some extent I personally distributed tracts in various parts of the city. I seemed to be led to engage in the same work here on the Sabbath in the streets and at any time when I had occasion to use the four tramway lines that extend to the edges of the city, two of which lines pass within 2-5 minutes of our home. Thus far I have distributed carefully since Mar 28. 1905 - about 14.00, seldom offering to the many officers I meet or to those who apparently would refuse.

nearly all to whom I have offered them, have cordially received them, & they must have been read by many others.

A guard at the gate of the Prince's palace stood reading for some time, as long as I could see him, on the spot where I gave the tracts to him. At the end of a tramway line (as they were waiting) I gave tracts to the two men running the car & when I offered the fare the conductor, after speaking to the motor man, refused it saying, "You treated us & we will treat you."

About a third of the tracts given are temperance, chiefly translations from those of the American National Temperance Society. "Home or the Saloon. Which?" "Cure for Hard Times," "The Two Johns" (saving & prodigality); & the the two posters. "Advertisement of an Honest Rumseller" "Five Steps in Drinking." Of these & two others I have printed about 100.000 copies, starting with a little fund of about $100. left by my second wife with her brother in Chicago (and sent me after her death) the small balance of which was used in church building. About 50.000 of the above have already been circulated - perhaps a tenth by sale. Nearly a score of the last poster have been put up in their saloons by owners who did not wish their patrons to drink to excess.

A large portion of the tracts given have been a triplet of "Choose what you please." (but as you sow you will reap) & a leaflet, "Friend you are Travelling to Eternity. To Heaven or Hell." This ends with the words. "Reader are you a true Christ

without names alluding to words said to me once by a Russian officer. These two have, half each, been put into the first two of the temperance tracts & the triplet, 10 pages in all, given together. All are in a simple, direct style & the temperance tract universally "takes", & the receiver half the time, both in the car & on the street continues to read until one or more is finished.

This triplet seems well adapted for use here, attractive yet not exciting opposition. Hitherto few tracts have even been so scattered on the street.

A public garden, near the palace, in the middle of the city has been a resort of many who had time to read tracts & may be a place where other forms of evangelical work can be done.

I find that I am far from being a stranger in this city. Two thirds of the changing choir & many in the audience have been in our school & some of them in my classes, while my relief work during parts of seven years, after four different Turkish massacres by the Turks, has added to the number who trust us, but my daughters seven years work in the kinder-garten especially has opened many homes to cordial relations which, if we be filled with the Spirit, may enable us to accomplish much in the service of our Dear Savior in this city.

I have recently learned of a movement which may have important results. The cashier in a store showed much interest in our kindergarten work & said he had known me for years. In talking with him he showed me his well worn Bible & Testament in his desk drawer, and spoke of a weekly gathering at 4 P.M each Sabbath of those in the old church who are seeking a purer life for their nation. These services are sustained by a Society called the Orthodox Brotherhood, whose their income in printing useful tracts which they are beginning to circulate. I have attended three of their services which last about two hours - beginning & ending with prayer addressed only to the Prime God & not to saint or the Virgin Mary. The congregation has varied from 100 to 250 according to the weather & consists, about equally of both sexes & all ages. The speaker at two meetings was Dr Bankoff (Ph.D.), a young man educated in the National Theological school in Samokov & since in Germany. Who is now a secretary of the "Holy Synod" here. His theme was the life of the Patriarch Eftimius - born 1322 - ~~whom he regards~~ the value of whose ~~as~~ work for the uplifting of the Bulgarian nation he regards as next & after that of their King Boris - who accepted of Christianity as the national religion & the brothers Kyril & Methodius, who gave the Bulgarian alphabet & translated the Bible into the Bulgarian language.

Though to his audience the address seemed important & interesting, to me it seemed that many other subjects might have been of more practical benefit. My suggestion that I say a few words was cordially received but the plans for ~~that~~ evening had provided a full program. By my side sat one said to be the richest man in the city, who pays the rent of the room used for the meetings. He told those near us that I taught him English in Philippopolis some 40 years ago.

On account of the distractions from the holidays the Bulgarian pastors transfered the Week of Prayer to the first week of the year (N.S.) commencing Jany 1/14. A morning prayer meeting was daily held at 7½ AM at the rooms of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society & a more formal service at the church in the evening. A blessing came to those attending & there was some special interest among the older boys.

The people are still gathering means to repair their church edifice but there seems little probability that their collections will reach the amount they had hoped to raise.

At their annual meeting some wished to assume the full support of their work, but it was finally decided to continue to ask the Board for aid. The great need of the church & the city is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The continued coming of so many young men & women

to the evening service, including the prayer-meeting, is a token that the Spirit of God is ready to come with a blessing, if the church is ready to work, & calls for earnest effort on the part of christians.

Pray that we be filled with wisdom & power from on High to enter homes & hearts & lead these precious souls to Jesus.

Last week we received your circular letter (copy) from Mr Ostrander - as to the work in Albania.

For years our mission has been pleading for this advance and the call has been coming louder & louder. The good to be accomplished seems to me to call for an affirmative answer to your question & that if funds can be found, I think Albania should have a missionary as soon as possible, even though other work suffer.

Were I sure that this would result in any serious crippling of the Institute at Samokov my answer might be in the negative - but it seems to me that means can, must, will be found for both these needful enterprises and that a better support for pastors - which they wish - should come from the people themselves. Of course you have seen what I wrote of the Albanians in the Sketch printed by the Board in 1901, which Mr Hosmer has - They are a noble interesting

Yours fraternally
J. F. Clarke

Jan. 27-1906.

J. F. Clarke
Albania - Paul.

Mr Kyrias - mentioned in that Sketch, was the ablest man I ever knew.

James F. Clarke

RECEIVED FEB 24 1906

Sofia Feb 10/06

ANSWERED 12 1906

Dear Dr Barton

Yours of Jany 26 is just in season for me to answer by to days mail. When in Battle Creek I sent a number of packets of the documents you refer to as some of them seemed to suggest useful - practical things worth thinking about.

If there be any one at the Rooms who would like these from Dr Pomeroy & value them so give them. If not please send to me by mail or box. I may not have time to read any of them but am sure I can make a good use of them in Sofia.

My son James' wife has taken some views of the building before it was done - giving a fair

idea of the building from the S.E. with the brick posts of the fence - showing holes for the wood work - The pile of stones, mortar box near it + another box beyond the gate are on Solon Sheet.

We hope ere long to have a view from the S.W. This copy is the first + only one from an engraving I have just made + I was planning to send it today to my oldest sister - 78 years old last Wednesday - Rev. S. W. Clarke Willington Conn.

I send to you first + ask you forward it to him as soon as convenient. We hope to send you better ones ere long - + I will try to have numbers correspond with these.

I give a few explanations.

With cordial salutations

Yours Truly

S. R. Clarke

P.S. The whole cost of all I have not yet run together. The building is insured for 10 years for about $45, all paid. The 2d story is rented from Feb 1 - Sept 1 at 10 Napoleons a month. Then for 2 years at 12 Nap. (about $500) a year including 2 rooms in the cellar. This will pay each

I thought I wrote but little. My pen has made a great mistake, please send the sheet to my sister

rooms made in the attic.

341
Rec'd APR 9 1906
Ans'd APR 12 1906

Sofia III 27/06

Dear Dr Barton

Enclosed I send to you 5 copies of photos taken in connection with the American Kindergarten by my daughter in law, Mrs James C. Clarke who is spending the winter with us.

Also a letter with similar contents to Miss Kate G. Lamson.

Also in an Enclosure by same mail 5 copies of a "Sketch of the Kindergarten Work" re of which I also send 10 copies to Miss Lamson. I should like to have one of the above 5 copies given to Mr Horner. He & his Department have obligingly done much for us.

After our Semiannual Trustee meeting at Samokov. I spent 5 days at our Mountain, Pine Forest retreat among the snows

I wrote on 2 sheet

of the Rhodope Mts, 7 miles S. of Samokov. It is a quiet restful place & I accomplished much while also resting much by change. My daughter & son's wife & son start next Wednesday (April 4th) for a visit to Monastir, Macedonia, whence my daughter returns to the Annual Meeting in Salonica - to which she is a delegate - where it also seems best that I go - & then make a little visit to my son's family in Monastir.

Daily God is loading us here with benefits. We want to be more perfectly under His guidance.

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke.

J. F. Clarke

Sofia Bulgaria. Mar. 27-1906.

Ans'd APR 12 1906

J. F. Clarke

Rec'd MAY 12 1906 342

Salonica Apr 23. 1906

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brother

Our Annual Meeting here closed last Saturday evening, late, except the annual Sermon & Communion. I send you a few notes of the same, which may add a little as a side light.

As Rev Mr Count of the Methodist ~~Society~~ Society was present only the first days the co-operation with that Society seemed the first topic requiring consideration.

There was much of earnestness in what Mr Count said but little of cooperation. His text was - that that mission be allowed to fully occupy & have a church & work in the capital & carry on their work there independently.

There was no readiness for union in school or publication work. I tried to have a talk to our lodgings & home at Dr House's - but the story of half an hours talk was, "Why should you be so narrow minded as to keep us out of the capital? He has been in Italy & had to do with the work in Rome where they have flourishing educational establishments. The work in Italy has been under the charge of Dr Burt - now a Bishop & in charge of the Methodist work in Bulgaria & other places in Europe.

Some years ago, when Dr Vincent was Bishop in charge in Bulgaria, Dr V. invited Dr Burt to visit this Mission to encourage the workers. I was delegate to their meeting & Dr Burt then showed the strong Methodist spirit & lack of desire for any cooperation, & so it probably will be here. Mr Count spoke of their coming any way in three years.

I want cooperation & it seems to me it <u>might</u> exist in educational matters. For various reasons I do not favor joint occupation of Sofia, yet I may be wrong in this. Our mission is divided on this question, but I think quite a majority opposed to it & the Bulgarians in our mission seem to be wholly against it & strongly so. They think that it will place more prominently before their nation a division & <u>discord</u> where there should be only christian unity.

On the removal of the girls' school we were also strangely divided. To me the staying in Samokov is decidedly preferable. The vote of the trustees <u>in</u> Samokov a few weeks ago, I think quite a majority was in favor of Samokov - even though we were now to plan for the beginning of the work & had not so many buildings ready for use. Nearly, if not quite, all thought that the two schools should be together, for various reasons.

There might be more girls from the city if the school were in Sofia, but they would not be so exclusively under the influence of the institution. We now have a goodly number from the city & their interest in the school is shown by an Alumnae association which proposes to give Miss Mallbie a banquet in Sofia the last of this month

Our mission is so divided on these two questions that a deputation from the Board, including one or more from the Woman's Board - would be of much value in coming to a wise decision. I will give, from funds in Boston $100. if such a deputation can come out there - including yourself - soon after the meeting of the Board in Williamstown. We have $2000, approximately yet to pay on the Kindergarten in Sofia - but half of it is without interest & we can see the way out for the rest.

We all feel, very strongly, the desirability that the 200+ Th Lines be secured for the continuance of the C. & T. Institute & I think half or more of us were ready - rather than to fail of this - to pay each a tenth of the amount needed.

There is also the same feeling as to the continuance of the Weekly Zornitsa as now in Philipp. In this two they Bulgarian friends feel strongly.

Our meeting was very harmonious though opinions were so divided. It was good to be there

I expect to be here in Monastir where I finish this letter - for about two weeks & then go to Constantinople to be present at the memorial service for Dr Goodell. & Mr Thomson & I have been voted delegate from this mission to the W. T. Mission

Mrs Goodell was a relative (not near) of my wife & from the same place & our first tarrying place was at their home

We feel a deep interest in all the new efforts for funds - For some years I have given 1/50,000 part of the million I have thought desirable

With cordial fraternal salutation

Yours truly

James F Clarke.

P.S. My daughter needs the change asked for She has nobly & successfully worked all these years

James F Clarke.
Salonica-Turkey. Apr. 23-1906.

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D.
343

Samokov Bulgaria
May 1902

Rev C. C. Creegan D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

I enclose to you a manuscript of the mission work in Bulgaria & of some political matters. When in America Rev W. J. Peck of Corona N. York City asked me for an article on Bulgaria & my photograph with other photographs if obtainable. I unwisely promised him my photograph though with no promise as to how much or what I would write. I think he then paid me 30 cts & has since again sent me this amount for expense of photographs.

Absence from Samokov for nearly half of the first three months after my return & other duties which have called for previous attention, with not a few weary days when my head refused to work have caused this delay.

The article is on twenty one pages, besides some references to my self which I hope will take the form of an editorial. The whole must contain over 2000 words and is probably too long for any paper,

to print at one issue. Perhaps the missionary part with photographs - as many as desirable - could be given room in one number (12 pp. manuscript besides editorial); & the "Political conditions" be given another number.

I think there is enough new material to make it of interest, and the photographs sent will give an idea of different persons & characters, & their work. The map will be of much value as showing how the christian work has spread from the Black sea. Those underscored with red ink & the localities of other places, of which the names are not given - are still but a part of the seventy (70) places where regular work is carried on, whence the light of christian truth is radiating. The place of Miss Stone's capture is marked by a cross with black ink; that of her liberation by a red cross. I have often been in the first place with her & others, & have been in sight - perhaps 2-3 miles distant - of the second.

It is nearly six months since I began the notes for this article. I have done the best that has seemed possible in my circumstances.

I would like to leave it to you freely to make any changes you think best by omitting condensing &c. I know you will not be able to spare time for much work on the article, but think you will be interested to read it all once & that in so doing you

will notice what best be omitted, if all cannot be published.

I should suggest, 1) a much shorter reference to myself in an editorial. 2) The condensing of pp 1–3 (first part) into say half a page. 3) The omitting of the first sketches (pp. 4–6, half way) as having been given elsewhere. (omitting) (4) The accompanying "x" to No 5 Photo – leaving out the photographs Nos. 3 & 4. 5) omitting "Special Cruelties" pp 17–19½

If possible before sending this, I may connect the other parts – supposing that some or all these suggested parts be omitted.

I am under some obligations to Rev Mr Peck & if all can be printed in one or two numbers of the Christian Herald & they send copies of the paper or papers, as by my enclosed list, I should write the whole given to this paper.

If any remuneration can also be given I should be glad of the aid for our work but this would not be a "condition". Congregationalist gave twice $10

If all is not printed I wish to leave it to you to do what is best with the whole – as to when, what, & on what terms. If nothing is given to Christian Herald I should wish you to return to Mr Peck the 60 cents (it may have been 55 or more than 60). The Photographs have cost about $2.50 which I hope will be paid, if not more, though I

would much prefer that that every one be s
tome - especially Nos 1-4 which I cannot again
If papers cannot be sent to all - let the
be sent to as many as possible -
I shall try to write to Rev Mr Peck by nex
mail -
I ask that 20 copies be sent to you. Please
10 copies as I may wish to ask you to send to
others.
I enclose the "Sketch of the Bulg. Mission"
- marked as referred to a few minutes
I have ~~xxx~~ found time to condense
first pages -
Hoping that some use can be ma
of this - if not worth printing still I
think Dr Barton, Dr Strong & others wo
like to see the manuscript.
With paternal regards to yourself
& Mrs Creegan
Yours Truly
James F. Clarke

Please send to the following any paper publishing sketch of Bulgaria &c &c.

Rev J. L. Barton D.D. 14 Beacon St Boston 5 Copies (of which one for Woman's Board)
~~Mrs A. A. Lane 623 Tremont St Boston Mass~~
Mr C. A. Stone 53 State St. Room 208 " "
Mr J. E. Blunt British Consul General 13 Exchange Place
Dr H. Stirling Pomeroy 259 Beacon St Boston Mass.
Miss L. J. Durgin 845 Boylston " " "
Dr H. D. Osgood 372 " " " "
Rev W. Essazzy. Secy, Bible Lands Mission Alliance House No 7 Adams St, Strand London. W.C. Eng
Mrs M. A. M. Allen 24 Charles Sq. Hoxton " " "
Rev J. F. Clarke Samokov Bulgaria 5 copies.
Miss E. C. " Sofia "
Rev S. W. Clarke Westford Conn.
" W. R. " 623 Tremont St Boston Mass 2 Copies
Mr James C. " 91 Sawyer Ave. Dorchester "
Miss Anna " 458 Milwaukee Ave. Milwaukee Wis.
Mrs Ada " R.F.D. ~~Pasc~~ Prairie Creek. Granville Kansas.
Mrs Winfred Clarke. ~~235 North~~ Williamsburg Mass
Mr Chas Jones Ludlow Mass
" Chas Beach Riverside Ill
" Beaman " Champaign "
" Payson " 280 Broadway N. York N. Y.
" Fred Lane 49 Leonard St " " "
Prof Alfred Lane Lansing. Mich.

Rev Chas. C. Creegan D. D. United Charities Bldg. 20 copies
4th Ave & 22d St N. York N. Y.
" A. N. Hitchcock LaSalle St Chicago Ill. 5 copies
Mr Chas. M. Dickinson U. S. Consul at Constantinople
now in Binghampton N. Y.
Mrs H. A. Sears Shortsville N. Y. 3 copies
Mr L. C. Axtelle Roseville Ill. 2 copies
" Albert " 1356 Dillon St Topeka Kansas
Mrs J. S. Thomson Lacon Ill.
Dr Graham Taylor 140 N. Union St. Chicago Ill.
Mr W. L. Scott. 85 Princeton St Springfield Mass
Messrs W. & G. Chapin 235 Worthington St " "
Mrs H. B. Gibbud 174 Marion St " "
Rev W. F. Crafts 103 Maryland Ave.
Washington D. C.
Dr J. H. Kellogg Battle Creek Mich.
Bishop J. M. Walden Meth. Book Concern
Cincinnati Ohio.
Mr Geo. Baker & Co 5122 Washington St
St Louis Mo.
Rev Michael Burnham D.D. 3741 Delmar Ave St Louis Mo.
Dr J. D. Mishoff 413 Goldsmith Build.g Milwaukee Wis.
Mr Mary M. Comans. Pasadena Cal.
Prof. V. Hilbers Gratz. Austria.
" Chase Fisk University Nashville Tenn
Miss Altha M. Brown " " " " student

Rev Chas Sheldon D. D. Topeka Kansas.
Mrs Geo. S. Humphrey 45 Broadway N. York.
Mr Harrison Matthie. Saybrook N.Y.
Rev H. M. Lyman Jamestown N. Y.
" Wm Hallock " "
Mr John P. Davis 86 Edmund St Hartford Conn
" Chas " 42 S. Clinton St Chicago Ill
Rev J. C. Kimball Sharon Mass.
Mr A. J. Gordenough ~~116~~ 116 Union St Providence R.I.
Dr John P. Balakanoff. Tacoma. Washington
A. B. Crane Esq. 41 Wall St N. York N.Y.
Rev J. A. Bates Roxbury Mass.
Dr W. T. Wylie Sparta Ill.
Dr A. H. Lewis Plainfield N. Jer.
Miss Anna Marsh. Grinnell Ia
Rev N. A. Prentice 824-108 La Salle St Chicago Ill
Prof. Anna S. Young Pearson Hall. S. Hadley Mass.
Rev Mr Babb. Holden Mass
" E. A. Reed Holyoke "
Mr Millard Merrill Milwaukee Wisconsin
Mrs E. P. Bragg 10 Hill St. W. Springfield.
Dr F. L. Kingsbury Clifton Springs N.Y.
Mr David Geisler 622 Sheffield Ave Chicago Ill
President F. C. Reade D. D. Upland Ind.

Samuel W
May 31, 1902

Respectfully. J. F. Clarke

1001

Workers + Work for Christ in the Balkan Mountains.

The Methodist Board began preaching the gospel North of the Balkan Mountains in 1857 and the American Board the next year had a station in the same range of mountains and an interesting work has gone on ever since. For more than two score years the indefatigable Missionary the Rev J. F. Clarke has upheld as a light the word of God in Bulgaria. He has been in persecutions and perils often and still prosecutes his labors with rare Christian fortitude, courage and love. To the native converts and his many students, he is " Such an one as Paul". Strong men are associated with him is his efforts to evangelize Bulgaria, among them are J.A. Tonjoroff, A.S. Tsanoff, and N.T. Boyadjieff, the parents of the latter accepting Chirist after their Son preached to them the good news. A very interesting work is going on in the Chapel at Samokov under the charge of Pastor Terzeiff for non-protestant children. Miss E.C. Clark opened a class here for a Sabbath class of boys and girls and had enrolled 115 at one time and an average attendance of fifty for three years and then was sent to the capitol to open a Christian Kindergarten. and she has a large Sabbath class there. Parents of children who do not attend the church are grateful to have their children under such moral and elevating influences. Proffessor Gulimanoff teaches, leads and wins the young Bulgarians and aids them for evangelical work and has had a checkered experience. He was born in a Bulgarian Village and was adopted by a Turk. He found his way to a Mission school. Afterwards he fled to America where he studied electrical engineering and went to Johannesbergin the Transvaal where he was employed as engineer for the mines. He ~~fledged~~ returned to help evangelize his native land and is a profferssor in the "Mission Institute." Mr. Clark has believed in placing Bibles in the hands of the people and favor colporterwork; a great many journeys being made by him in out of way places and he commends Miss Ellens Stone efforst as an elder sister" among the Bible women and teachers who are doing much for home life and are offten cordially welcomed into Turkish homes on the frontier.

W J. Peck
Corona L.I.

Slovkers & Stolz in the Balkan Mountains for Christ

Rec'd JUN 22 1906

544

Sofia June 8, 1906

Ans'd JUN 23 1906

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear Brother

For various reasons it seemed desirable that, after attending our Annual Meeting in Salonica & making a visit of some days with my son & family in Monastir, ~~that~~ I attend the annual meeting of the W. T. Mission in Constantinople to which our mission voted me a delegate. One of the influences leading to this visit was the 75th Anniversary exercises commemorating the opening of that mission by the coming of Dr & Mrs Goodell. Mrs. Goodell was a distant relative of my first wife & also from ~~the~~ same birth place, Holden. Our home was in their family, for some days when we were waiting needful arrangements, to go on to Philippopolis in 1859.

Of the anniversary day you must have heard much from others. It was a time of deep interest to me because knowing personally all those referred to, or heard from by letter, in the exercises. The prayer meetings were helpful.

Having secured a place at the Bible House, the quiet & time saved from boat travelling enabled me to freely look over the Records, which Dr Green kindly lent me from day to day, & take notes of the Annual Meeting of 1905-6 & the doings of the Com. ad Interim as well as the daily exercises of 1906. In this way I could now better understand the current work

James F. Clarke
Sofia Bulgaria.
June 8-1906.

and also to gather suggestions for the work in our mission, which (17 pages) with quite a report of the proceedings (17 pages), I have sent in a circular to our mission instead of waiting to report next year. As a deeply interested outsider I specially noted some of the records.

The irepressible call for money for advancing work was not cut off by the condition of the Board's treasury. I suppose you desire such calls to go to you as an additional ground for urging for more funds. I fully agree with Dr Greene's remark, called out by what was said in connection with the talk as to the percentage charged for the support of the Purchasing Department, - "The salaries given missionaries are on a generous scale".

I am sure that almost, if not quite, all missionary families could live comfortably on a less salary than they now receive, by dropping off some things which taste & pleasure & especially fashion call for. It might not be possible to give as much to various calls for aid which business men properly answer with contributions, not always wisely bestowed in America as well as here. But you know personally of these phases of missionary life.

Were we all more desiring humble, plain surroundings & more permeated with the spirit of Jesus, I am sure there would be a gain in soul-saving. My own strong personal feeling (& I try to make it my practice) is that a degree-

even a great degree of Spartan simplicity in dress & other matters - for Jesus' sake, would be an added influence often very great, to lead those about us to the Saviour. But the stream does not rise higher than its source & it is not human nature (would it not be Divine) for any newcomers or old ones to choose Quaker plainness - or such as that at Battle Creek Sanitarium, of which I heartily approve. [I am going to write foolishly - Last year I said to one of our missionary ladies, "Why do you wear so long a dress & sweep the streets"? Her answer was, "Because I want to". To another, years ago I said, "I think you are sending souls to hell by your style of dress". Afterwards, just as before she ever came to me for counsel & sympathy in all christian & other work. Inside of me I mourn - am disgusted at some things done by missionaries & patterned by Bulgarian women. I say but little (it would do no good) Were we permeated with the love of Jesus I dont believe these things would be so, and there would be more souls drawn - led into the Kingdom.

In the long discussions as to limits of the field of responsibility for evangelical & medical work I was saddened. It seems that the strong personal influence of one Nurse, doubtless earnest to do what she thought Jesus wanted, led Dr Dodd to do what he would not otherwise have done in some

christian work that clashed with the plans of those really responsible. I think the vote taken will remedy this case but we ought, all of us to be ready to bear & forbear so that no unkind feeling should be allowed.

Remarks made at different times by Pres. Machlaughlen of College at Smyrna made it seem to me that he desired independence for its own sake - not because it was needed in his work.

It would seem that a clear statement of the bounds of responsibility would remove much real, though so needless, friction.

I think that a visit to our Bulgarian mission at an early date will accomplish much. We need counsel & suggestions on many points but the future location of our Girls' Boarding school is a question on which we are so evenly devided that, apparently, no grant would be made for any buildings - even the amount granted before - when the change of one vote would have led to the securing of the adjoining grounds & buildings for which now double is asked.

I have already written you pledging $100 towards expenses if you & (I think Dr. Dodge) another member of the Bud. Committee can visit us - & I think I should add by the time of our next Annual Meeting. I will pay this when such visit is made.

A year after this payment or earlier - I will give another $100. To clear the Kindergarten from a debt of some $2500 - I have

borrowed near $2000 on which interest will not be required but ought to be paid & for immediate payments about $500. more. We can see the way out but I ought not to give the second $100 till this is paid. All I have is not mine for personal use when I do not need it, but for the Master & fully all the amount of my income from America has been given for his work. It is a privilege to have to give.

I often think of Mr & Mrs Axtell, of whom Dr Humphrey just gone Home - wrote the story of the bees.

I spent a night with them in 1900. Of 1/2 of the missionaries & the giving constituency of the Board lived as simply as they - working as earnestly, hard & wisely as they - & gave of the exhaust the treasury of the Board the funds would exceed by 50% the million limit. For several years I have given - 1/50000 part of the million which I have thought long ago ought to be reached & exceeded.

It still seems almost a dream that God has given us this building which you have put on the last Miss'y Herald. I am troubled that we have it & much more satisfied to live up in the half story - all the rooms of which reach to the roof - where we live, than in the two nice rooms my daughter planned for me on the floor below, all which floor we now rent - But God has seemed so plainly lead from step to step and opening uses & consequently enlarging opportunities show that much additional good may be secured by this building,

The running expenses of the kindergarten work are much increased by the new building, but there will now be no rent to pay out - about half of which and all the salery of her assistant & a part of the board of assistant pupils; for which the Woman's Board paid nothing; have come from my daughter's salery or drawn from her funds in America.

She very much wishes to open another kinder-garten in the city in a locality where it would be of great benefit. The church has had a service in that ward, in years past, but of late have not been able to support it. To find a suitable building in that region would be impossible, but $5-8000- would provide quarters for kinderten - home for those caring for the work & a place for Evangelical work. My daughter may seek means for this in America - if she shall be able to have a much needed furlough there next year, but she knows nothing of my writing this.

You have doubtless heard from Mr Ashauden of his attendance at the Annual Conference of the Metho-dist Mission & that the presiding Bishop, Burts, claims the right to occupy Sofia as a station of their Board, though he would not wish to do so in opposition to the desire of our Mission - When in Constantantinople I spoke with Dr Riggs & others of such occupation and all felt

that it was far better that different denominations should not occupy the same ground. It is not simply the occupation of Sofia but, if in the outside region, any 2 or more prefer for any reason (oft easy to find) to be Methodists then, judging from the past. the same divisions will extend to other places. Such a right has, in the past years, been claimed by the Bulgarian who has been reckoned among their most capable men. Whose wife is an American lady & who has now for the second time gone to America where he has spent a number of years. I think that an increasing number of the missionary body now favor allowing the Methodists to come here - though not all of these would favor their opening a church service.

So far as I know, the Bulgarians are strongly opposed to such coming. What does God want? This is a second reason why I think it very desirable that you come here soon. Would that it might, (on many accounts) be in November - though the greatest general good may be that you come at the time of Annual Meetings, arranged in the different Missions so as to best accord with your plans to see as much as possible of the work in all places. I hope that nothing will prevent the suggested visit being later than this time

My daughter & my son's wife have recently made a little trip among some of the christian friends in the region about Philippopoli choosing the time when the rose fields - from which is produced the attar of roses - were in their prime. We expect my son here early in July to be in Bulgaria 3-4 weeks, of which a part of the time we hope to spend at our little pine forest cottage 7 miles S. of Samokov.

What my duties shall be here from the beginning of the fall is to me a question, It seems that in the streets, the hospitals the prisons & in many homes there a wide opportunities for work.

Pray that I may know & wish to do What Jesus desires me to do - I think He is teaching me somewhat the meaning of John 14: 13-14 & other like passages -

With fraternal salutations to yourself & family

Yours Sincerely

J. F. Clarke

Rec'd SEP 26 1906

Sofia IX 11.1906

Ans'd OCT 8 1906

Dear Dr Barton

Some weeks ago Bro Ostrander referred to a letter from you telling of an interview with & the opinions as to missionary work of Mr Chakaleff M.D.
It seems to me, perhaps wrongly - worth while that you know more of the man who gives his advice.
He was one of our students years ago - His father - a good deacon helped me in relief work in 1876-7. The son studied in America & became a Baptist member - We asked him to become a teacher in Samokov Institute but he said he must come as a Baptist & was not employed. He worked in a printing office including the Sabbath. I wrote him a kind letter but he answered that it was no worse for him so to work than for me in my home to have servants get up a great Sunday dinner as to which I answered, that we never had such a dinner.
He came back & performed the required military service as a physician, showing no interest in & seldom attending religious services. He married a Jewess but she left him, perhaps only her fault. He lived freely, borrowed money for which his father signed & supposed it had been paid. When - after George went to America again, the father was called upon to pay the debt & his home attached for the payment.
He borrowed money of 2-3 or more missionaries, of me $25 - promising to pay Dec 1/14. as I have been paying 5% interest.

Half was paid in Jany - the rest I still want for.
Mr Chackuleff has recently come here & I understand
is to be connected with a private hospital.
The parents are good people but their influence in
their home has not been all that it ought to have
been when their children were young.
One son, an officer, is now studying in Russia - an
earnest christian -
2 other Bulgarians have made considerable show
in the U.S.. One left his wife & family here & went
to America with a young lady who was much in
love with him. His brother has since been in our school
& his parents attended the church where they lived.
Many Bulgarians have the past year gone to
America - some from the Institute. Some are very
reliable. One loving, earnest christian brother from
the Sofia church was sent back from N. York because
of his feeble wife. He is a good, reliable workman. &
we are glad to have him back & he takes it as God's will
that he ought to stay here.
My Daughter is in close work with the church - last night
was at a Committee meeting on Church repairs 8¼ - 11 P.M.
Tonight goes again as one of the regular church Com.
She expects to open a second Kindergarten in another
part of the City Sept 4/17 when this one also commences

Circumstances seem favorable. Near 20 are enrolled for the present school & the prospects are good.

I have written you of the matter of the co-occupation of Sofia by the Meth. Mission.

Aug. 1st a circular vote was started in Samokov by a committee appointed last year (1905) by the mission. After referring to consultations with Bulgarians & the past understandings &c between the Mission Board & missions & that the Meth. Mission felt itself "greatly hampered by not having a missionary station in the capital." it continues as follows.

~~Wha~~ "We, therefore, the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. working among the Bulgarians, request the Secretary of our Board to inform the Secretary of the Meth. Epis. ~~Board~~ Missions that, while insisting that all the remainder of the territorial division between the two missions be maintained as in the past, we withdraw our objections & cordially intimate to the Meth. Epis. Board that it will give us pleasure to have them jointly & brotherly occupying with us the city of Sofia, only expressing the hope that they will have their buildings in that part of the city which has been least occupied by our work & our families." "All in Samokov signed offs."

"including some from Macedonia then visiting in Samokov.

On receiving this - to be signed & forwarded to other stations, I made than surmised that more than one of the signers

had they been with less insistent & persistent associates, or alone on their own judgement, or under the influence of other parties - would have signed in the negative.

Be that as it may have been - the reference to the views of the Bulgarians at once struck me as from a superficial examination. I have since learned that one of the leading Bulgarians - whose vote & feelings have been in the negative was represented as being in the affirmative. It seemed as if the matter was being put through, in a measure ignoring the Bulgarian workers & others of the nation. I immediately copied the whole circular - made out the form of a circular for Bulgarian workers & sent the two to Mr Isaac off with a circular letter giving the names of all our Christian workers & asking that the circular be sent them in the order I gave, in order that the circular might get around as soon as that sent to missionaries & go to your rooms not later than the other. I gave no word of my opinion or of the vote of any one. I understand that the circular I sent stopped the other & itself. One of the committee (of 2), who was from Philippopolis, was not agreed to all that was contained in the missionary circular. Another missionary who had signed aff. said "If the circular to the Bulgarians is to go around then ours should wait for it". Why in the name of reason & christian

courtesy had not this been thought of before taken to get the opinions of Bulgarian workers & other christians!!. They feel that they are deeply interested in this matter & it seemed to me that the mission vote was --- not started on a full view of the matter.

It afterwards seemed duty to make another copy (from one I kept) of the missionary circular & send to another leading Bulgarian so that he might consider the case in full. I have not given my own opinion but asked that Bulgarians shd give theirs as at least an influence on missionaries in so important a matter.*)

I understand that both circulars still remain in Philippopolis & also one as to printing as now is or revising before printing - the Bulg. Hymn Book as to which the Mission last a year voted that it be printed as it now is.

I have just received from the pastor in Monastir - (recently removed there from Ph. Pazardjik near Phil.) a letter - sent me by my request, as he is far away, - referring to the above matter. He is an earnest, faithful christian worker not brilliant but level headed. He was one of my students some 12 years ago - & with me went 26 times on Sab. P.M.s to work in the Gypsy ward of Samokov.

*) There is talk of trying to have the two bulgarian conferences - Bulgaria & Macedonia - (one on this side of Philippopolis & one at Samokov) meet in one place & fully lay before them this matter - It seems to me that it would be further opinions of Bulgarians - but they have this responsibility - Macedonia & Bulgaria should settle this matter themselves.

This pastor was the delegate, of the Bulg. Evang. Society sent from Annual meeting in Salonica (last April) & heard all that was said in the meeting & elsewhere by Mr Count, Director of the Meth. Mission, & others. He writes —

"I do not think it will be profitable for the work of God in Sofia & surrounding places for another denomination to come & work in Sofia, for . . .

1st) From so many years work north of the Balkans it is evident they have not prospered as they ought have done. From the words of Mr Count we at least understood this; but this lack of success has its reason.

2) Their policy is to build rich & grand churchbuildings, where there is not one follower — [I think this not quite true];

3d) The way they support their workers, — their communities, are not feeling obliged to support their preachers & besides, the excessive talking of Methodism &c. These things, to a great degree have destroyed the work of God.

Now if the Methodists come to Sofia these their ways of working will have a bad influence among some of our friends. There are some who even now give but little to the Lord; when they see the way the Methodists work they will relish it & some will join their meetings only because they give less money.

There is no doubt but that there will be divisions. Our nation has not become accustomed yet to hear

of Methodists, Congregationalists &c. If they with us preach Christ & him crucified & not Methodism, as brethren, then there is no reason why they should not come to Sofia. There is no need that they say we are Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians &c. but let them, as christian workers, tell of the love of God where God calls"

He also refers to having reading Pastor Hsi which my daughter & I have recently finished & profited greatly by the reading. If you have not read it I wish you might read at least the closing pages of results &c (pp. 349-398)

While I strongly feel that the coming of the Methodists here is not desirable & that the reasons why they have not succeeded in their work N. of the Balkans will continue to be against a live christian work here, yet God helping me - my life shall ever show a sincere fraternal feeling - if God has planned that they really shall come.

My daughter plans to open work Sept 4/17 in this & in a new kindergarten in another part of the city.

Last Friday I started for a visit of 11 days in two places but a swollen foot made it needful that I return home, & be cared for by my daughter, Monday A.M. I was needed at home for various reasons -- Though comparatively well I am not at 75 able to do what I could in past years in various kinds of work.

While the Evangelical is being repaired, the services are being held in the Kindergarten which can seat 200 or more. Over $2000 have been secured for these needed repairs. The people very much wish to get over $2000 more to put up a stone help fy. make a gallery &c. In hope of getting a part of this Pastor Popoff is now making a tour among other churches in Bulgaria.

The Spiritual work languishes. There is need of the Spirits permeating, vivifying influences.

In the visit of a deputation to China &c. will it not be possible to spend 2-3 days of delay in Bulgaria? The position of schools, building for Girls School & some other matters might receive sufficient attention to settle some questions which have been left open for years.

With kindest regards from my daughter & myself to yourself & family

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Sofia, Bulgaria. Sept. 11-1906.

Rev. J. F. Clarke

(3)

Rec'd NOV 14 1906

346

Sofia Oct. 31. 1906

Dear Dr Barton

I have already written you as to my views of the joint occupation of Sofia by us, by the Methodist Episcopal Mission. On the 27th inst, I received the circular I had started with all the signatures I send you, except that of Mr Mincheff to whom I had given the data in full, as a letter to, and answer from him would have needed 6-7 days extra time. On the 29th I learned that the mission vote, as completed, had been sent you.

I now send you the result of the circular Bulgarian vote, as signed personally by each one. The original papers are with me - of which I send you a copy or translation - both of what you have (with the mission vote,) and what I sent with it to the workers. On another page I gave a list of the workers in the order in which I wished them sent to, and simply adding, "It seems to me very desirable that you all record your names on this circular as to each one it seems best. Some may regard the Bulgarian interest in this matter as greater than that of Americans. If wished, a few lines can be added giving reasons for signing as you do." I gave no intimation of my own views or that of any other one. Five of the signers wrote their "notes" in English, & seven signed in English. I am glad we have these names signed by each individual personally. It puts all on record in

In the absence of Rev Pastor Popoff he leaves to me the weighty work in connection with Secy of Bulg. Ev. Society & for marriages, baptisms - Hegoes to Austria (Bohemia in Vienna & Prague) Germany, England & Scotland. Will hitch all other to 90 & Pardee, Moss & him to 90 & Scotland. Will hitch all other to 90 & Pardee, Moss
So all they forget themselves. He's going to America & not yet Pardee.

case it should, in the future, be desirable to refer to Bulgarian's share in the coming of the Methodists (if they come). & it also has given to all the opportunity of sharing in the responsibility. With both Mr Mincheff & Mr Karaivanoff I have been in close sympathy (perhaps in all things) ever since I have known them, about 30 & 40 years. More so than with any others. Both are loving, level-headed practical broad-minded christians, unusually unselfish & caring for the work of the Master. With the former I went 27 times on Sabbaths P.M.s to seek to have christian influence among the Gypsies in Samokov, when he was a student there. The latter is a tried pillar in the church here, having the confidence of all. He was wise and efficient in the use of funds for relief work which I sent him in 1903-4, working in the hardest field for this work. My daughter (a voter though not technically a member) & he were the only ones in the church voting against the leaving of his church, by Pastor Popoff. to seek funds to put upon addition to the church building, (Christ) by forcing a helping & putting in a gallery. You may regard the "notes" as of little value but it seemed worth while to give you them. The Annual Conference of churches (centering in Samokov) is to be held here, commencing Nov 7 - ending 11th. We expect to see Secretaries Creegan & Hitchcock at that time as the former wrote me that they expected to be here about Nov 8-10.

With kindest regards to your family. Yours paternally

L. R. Clarke.

Sofia Bul.

L. R. Clarke

Oct. 31-1906.

I am sure you will pray for the work of our conference - though this may not reach at the time of holding it. Eastern conference (about 12 hours) is after same time with our - about 8 o'clock.

Rec'd DEC 3 1906

Ans Feb 6, 07

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.

Sofia Nov 14/06

Dear Dr Barton

I wrote you on the 9th inst, the last of my letter being hastily finished just as I was starting, with Secretaries Creegan & Hitchcock, for Samokov.

They went on yesterday to Philippopolis, accompanied to the railroad station, Banya-Kostenetz, by Bro. Holway.

I write this in the quiet of our summer home retreat in the "Pine Woods" Cottage near Samokov, ~~the~~ Dated "Sofia".

We have all been very grateful for the visit of the Secretaries. The special matter for discussion in Sofia, and one of the subjects in Samokov, was the coming of the Methodists to Sofia. Though both the circular vote of the Mission and that of the Bulgarian Christian workers had been forwarded to you, yet the Bulgarian workers who planned for the meetings of the conference had made the above the subject for the first evening, but not inviting the general public. I did not know of this arrangement until two days before the meeting. Several Bulgarians spoke, more on the negative than the affirmative, & Bro Thomson & I one on ~~both~~ each side. The Secretaries also, in connection with their brief addresses, alluded to this occupation by the Methodists.

The reasons given, pro & con, by the Bulgarian are essentially the same as those sent you. An additional reason against their coming was that the government will never recognize

two heads of a Protestant community. At the close of the discussion a vote of those in the audience (about 200) who are in the evangelical community, was taken as to the coming of the Methodists to Sofia. Eleven favored their coming, unrestricted. Twenty if they come without their distinctive name, showing sectarianism, & one not to come at all. This probably is a fair exponent of the feeling of the Evangelical community in Sofia.

One Bulgarian said, "The Methodist government by bishops is not in accordance with the republican spirit of our people". In their remarks the secretaries briefly but plainly referred to their own opinions which came out more fully at Samokov. Dr Creegan said that, as the vote had been passed by the circular of the mission the question now was, as to cooperation in educational & publication work, but that, if the matter had not been so voted, he should have had something to say on the other side.

In various connections both secretaries expressed their opinion that cooperation could not be expected. Dr Creegan, in his work in the Rocky Mts, had secured this with the Presbyterians & others but not with the Methodists, & Dr Hitchcock, that he had never known them to cooperate.

One of the Secretaries said that if they should come to Sofia & should have followers in surrounding places they would wish to also go to those other places & open a work.

I think I have not mentioned to you another reason against the coming of the Methodists. The spirit of Methodism is agressive. Dr Davis pushed for more of selfhelp, but did not succeed to gain much of selfsupport as his workers did not favor it. His successor, Mr Count, has hardly succeeded any better. He has also failed in dealing with the government. He repeatedly came to Sofia to secure the release of a pastor who had been drafted for military service. He said, that, if need be, he should carry the case to Washington that he had the backing of the most numerous sect in the United States etc. When Mr Jackson, our Minister in Athens, under whose oversight this Principality is, was here, Mr Count stated the case to him but did not secure the desired release. The government, in its final refusal to grant the release, wrote at the close of its communication. that they would not receive from him any further communication as to the matter. Mr Jackson also told me that the manner of Mr Count's dealing with the government was such that it would not have been strange if they had sent him out of the country. It seemed to me, so far as I could understand the case, that Mr Count was essentially right, however much he may have otherwise erred.

There are so many ways in which evil is probable and so few that will really seem to advance the cause of Christ, that I strongly hope the Methodists will not come to Sofia.

Some of those missionaries voting in the affirmative did so because of what has been said by Bishop Burt & the Count (as I understand by both) that, if they do not now have leave to come, ere long they will come anyway.

This, to me, would show the undesirability of their coming at all, but it accords with what the secretaries have said of their going where & doing what they pleased.

Reference was made by the secretaries to Dr Burt's pushing their work in Rome & Italy which were occupied by the Waldenses, as if, in coming to Sofia they would, in means & equipment, go far beyond what the Am. Board will do & so hinder self development.

Dr Creegan, in conversation, repeatedly referred to our withdrawing & letting the Methodists have all the field, but I think he did so as they joked about the brigands because two days journey distant. Miss Stone was captured, yet his manner seemed somewhat more serious. As the Methodists have not succeeded in their work, as would have been desirable, and as God has, to a greater degree, blessed the work of the Am. Board such action would be to give up a comparatively successful work to those who have been less successful. However I think Dr Creegan said this — as he did some other things, simply to see what we would say.

I am sure the people would not agree or enter into such a change & the effort would lead to disaster. God grant us all wisdom & grace to know & heartily do his will.

My thought on receiving from Samokov so unanimous a vote for the coming of the Methodist was, "Will not the people, as in Corea, Japan & elsewhere, repudiate all sectarianism & all become only Evangelical?" Were I, by God's providence, to go to the Methodist field, I think I should heartily join with them in their Christian work, as did my nephew in Holton, Mich. - helping a feeble Methodist society to build a church &c, to the extent of half a year's salary, though by only crossing a bridge he might have been in a strong Congregational church - the denomination of his parents & himself; but when in Salonica, I spoke of this to Mr Count, he answered, "Why do you want to be so narrow minded?" It seemed to me useless to say more. I know you pray for the best thing - the Will of our Heavenly Father.

There was some talk of the sending a missionary to Albania where the Woman's Board are now helping in a school & the workers are all from our field in Constantinople. We all feel that this is very desireable, if possible. The fact that the Board is "invited" should have some influence, however much we may think the call is not merely from a desire for religious truth. Of this matter little was said beyond what the records of the last Annual meeting report. I think these were privately read to the Secretaries.

There was considerable conversation as to the schools, & I think Drs Creegan & Hitchcock well understand circumstances,

They were surprised that the full cost of educating students in both schools was but little more than $65. per year & that over 70 students in the C & P. Institute are now being educated at a total cost to the Board of $2500-3000. aside from missionary salaries. Mr Ashander's statement to you of the present financial condition of the C. & P. Institute was read to them.

There was much discussion as to putting up a much needed new building for the Girls' Boarding School in Samokov or of moving the school elsewhere - to some larger place. Philippopolis has been the place most talked of - but the idea of the ladies rather leans now to Sofia - if there is to be a change of locality. Lack of room on the present grounds, and the desirability of being in a larger place where teacher & scholars would be in more desirable intellectual surroundings & the school also have a wider influence for good were reasons given for removal. A few years ago the change of one vote would have given us, for some 800 Turkish liras, the large next place with a good house available for use. It was sold for a little over 600 liras. Mr Baird suggests that premises in the rear can be obtained on lower land yet on a good street. More than half of this rear is the property of the family of one who was our cordial friend with us until his death some years ago. The buildings are in a dilapidated condition but the grounds are comparatively large. It is quite possible that this place can now be secured at a reasonable rate.

REC'D DEC 3. 1906

On circular vote as to the coming of the Methodist Board to the Capital Sofia -

<u>Negative</u> V. Dascalloff - (preacher for some time after graduation - Sick or feeble for years - Now teaching in C. & T. Institute & preaching in surrounding places as sent.)

"I have the same opinion as Mr Valtalski. I fear their Methodism is dearer to them than it ought to be."
(translated & copied by J. F. C.)

If best please add the above to the copy of circular vote of Bulgaria. He has been absent from Samokov but came me this last week.

In seeing Drs Creegan & Hitchcock with us I could understand your kind & appreciative letter as to Dr Hitchcock. J. P. Clarke -

The - Occupation of Sofia -

If best to remove to Sofia - there are two localities about five miles west from the city - not now occupied. One is near the base of the Vetosh mountain, near the reservoir which supplies this city with water, and the other about two miles from that locality, very near the end of an electric tramway. Both places are now unoccupied, high and the near villages are summer resorts though the spots I refer to are not yet at all used for buildings.

My own judgment & that of Mr Thomson are very decidedly in favor of remaining in Samokov, and there making the best arrangements possible.

The general opinion expressed at the discussion in Samokov was that both schools - the Institute & the Girls' Boarding School, should be in one place & stay or go together.

I may be too diffuse in these notes. Though first writ. ten at our Pine Forest Retreat - they are copied in.

~~Samokov~~ Sofia. Nov 20th

When the Secretaries left Samokov they were planning to visit Salonica on their way from Constantinople to Athens - the distance being about 26 hours passing for a little time in sight at a distance of a strong town in Philippi which must have existed before Christ & where the guards must have seen the last battle which

changed Rome from a republic to an empire
& see the school & orphanage where they much wished to see them
I very much wished them to visit Monastir
& where my son is alone – his wife & infant being
in Switzerland for her eyes – & older boy, of 3 years,
in our home – but this seemed impossible

With fraternal regards.

Yours Truly

J. F. Clarke

Francis E. Clarke
Sophia Clark
Oct. 14-1906.

Dear Dr Barton

Sofia XI 6. 06

Fraternally
J. F. Clarke

I have written you a letter acknowledging yours as to the coming of Dr Creegan & Hitchcock - especially referring to the letter - but wish to send with it another letter referring to the coming of the Methodists to Sofia, which I expected but did not hear of it. I would be in hand today & so delay sending that letter until I can enclose the expected one.

A letter from Prague, sent by Dr Creegan reports their expected arrival in Vienna tomorrow - getting here 11.18 Thursday - going to Samokov Friday & to Philippopolis Monday Nov. 12. They had received my letter & notes of circumstance in Prague. We shall be exceeding ly glad to see them. I spent some 2 weeks in Chicago in 1901 Pickett & his office was my final place of preparing a sketch of Bulgarian mission that year. Also encouraged & aided my speaking S. & W. of Chicago to Epworth

If Dr Creegan meeting you may say they can see him Nov 8 or 10

Rec'd NOV 19 1906

ПОЩЕНСКА КА

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.
14, Beacon St. Boston
Mass.
U. S. America.

На тази страница се пише само адресътъ.

Rec'd NOV 24 1906

Sofia Nov 5. 1906

Dear Dr Barton

Your letter as to the coming of Drs Creegan & Hitchcock, referring specially to the latter, was yesterday received & today the word passed on to Samokov & Philippopolis.

In 1901 I spent some two weeks in & about Chicago speaking as Dr Hitchcock made arrangements for me. I was much in his office where I prepared, in part, the "Sketch of the Bulgarian Mission". The copy for the press was type written by his lady assistant, & in his office I slept on the rugs of the floor &c in order that I might work quietly till midnight in doing the last work on the "Sketch" before it was copied.

Dr Hitchcock authorized me to make out for my self an itenerary which would suit my plans & gave me the endorsement & introduction letters, & secured for me half fares as I needed them, to Topeka where my brother then lived. I made my plans so as to visit Mr & Mrs Axtell - of whom the "Story of the bees" was written by Dr Humphrey & I spent two nights with them. They have this year donated to the Board what they had received for the larger part of their farm - which, in their increasing years, they could not work, having for a few years given it conditionally - with

a right (I think not used) to call for the interest agreed upon.
I hope that story of the bells will in substance soon be published in Bulgarian. Shortly before his death I had a letter from Dr Humphrey of Clifton Springs N.Y. giving some later word as to Mr & Mrs Axtell & I have recently written them a thanksgiving letter.

Nov 9. As notably Dr Keegan or Hitchcock have written you. They came as planned yesterday & last were present at a discussion of the Methodists coming here &c. A vote of those from Sofia was 12 for coming unconditionally & 20 conditionally as Christians not Methodists Episcopal.

We start now for Samokov. I with them. Mr Thomson comes tomorrow after speaking tonight. & Mr Holway did not come because of the desirability that he be in Samokov while they are there. Monday they go to Philippopolis. Tues start for Const. (Wed morn) or possibly one of them to Salonica.

Their visit has done much good. I fear they will not get to Monastir where is much of interest. My son is without his family. Wife & baby in Switzerland for her eyes & doubtful if they are even much better & older little one with my daughter, quite entering into our hearts. It would them all good [have the Secretaries see the schools, orphanage & christian work.

Sub Com Turkey

Please fasten on the enclosed vote of the last one who has taken decided ground against the coming of Methodists as Methodists.

Mrs Lane's third son was working in Houghton Mich There was a strong Congl Church just across a a bridge but a weak Methodist church nearer by. Though not at all a Methodist he thinks is lost temporarily with them in all things & I think gave half of a years salary towards their church building. So would I do - I think -

So I think the Methodists should do.

Our carriage is at the door.

Fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Sofia - Bul. Nov. 5 1906.

Rev. J. F. Clarke 350

Rec'd JAN 12 1907

Sofia XII 26. 1906

Rev E. F. Bell
Assistant Secy. A. B. F. M.

Dear Brother

I love Dr Barton. He has very fully entered into all our work with the greatest sympathy & desire to aid as far as possible. His circular as to your joining in with him in his work received this week was very cordial & appreciative & allows me to love you two.

So I take the first time available to send you my fraternal greetings & welcome to your work - & perhaps it will not be too boasting, bold to report my self, in part through two pamphlets - of the Board in 1901. & in a circular as to Kindergarten work, both of which I have written.

As I have known what it was to have the dear partner in life feeble for a long time my sympathies have been drawn out to you & the feeble one who would, if possible so gladly return with you to Japan.

In the pamphlet I have marked somewhat of the work in which I have had the main share -

Over 100 of my students - with whom, in connection with others I have had an influence - have become Xn workers. Many others have been in prominent positions. Two for a considerable time in the National Assembly, one of whom is now the Mayor of Philippopolis - & others in this Assembly for a time.

In relief work during all or part of eight years, after five different massacres by Turks, I have spent over $50,000 a part of which is referred to in the pamphlet. In the last years of this work over $5000 came to me from 12 sources in America & Europe. One of about $20 from Mr Zwemer from island in Persian Gulf touched me. Two of $1000 each & a third small one were from Xn Herald - & all unsolicited.

In the Coll. & Theol. Institute I still retain the ownership of cabinets of minerals, fossils, birds & insects to the number of some 3000 to which I hope to add more from time to time.

But in soul saving I have seen very little results definitely from my work. I earnestly desire that my last years may bring more to the foot of the cross. Please pray for this - specially. In this city the capital of Bulgaria the openings for influence are many. My daughter's work had gained her an influential place before my coming both among the homes of her pupils & in the church where she is a member of the chief committee of three - & of others & is a pillar in all all the Society & other work done. She has now opened a second Kindergarten. Though for years pay rent not less than $375 a year, & part of the time more. The only aid from the Board was $154. (35 liras) yet from her own salary of $440 - now $484. she has paid her assistant - & with a little help for the board of her two assistant pupils for two years she has given an education to two who left her after a year to be married - & the two now full teachers after a course

of two years - & two others who work
one for about nine years & is still
work - & another for several years, now
in America but expected back for work
next fall. When funds failed she drew
from a legacy for her mother of $4000.
of which about half was spent in her
education for this work & for the ex-
penses here; & half the rest put into
the building represented on the enclosed
circular. which God strangely has
put into our hands for life & dis-
posal - for his work.

I have today freely visited the 137 in-
mates of the main prison of the city
in 14 rooms - all open in the daytime - &
given about 200 tracts, & 37 gospels
talking some what in each room.
& left a library of 27 books to be increased
to about 40 - donated in part by others.
About 6 months ago a larger circulation
with more time available was made in the
same prison & we had singing & a talk in the yard.
A similar work was done in another prison
the inmates of which have not had their trial.
In the library of the Rooms is a volume of "Missionary
news for Bulgaria" which I gave Mr Chapin, which
I prepared for years - Do I write to much? Forgive
me & pray that I be & do just what Jesus wants.
Yours truly & fraternally J F Clarke

Must I cut as close as I come? Mind that I ought to have written on
Missionary paper. So please use all this letter personal & not official.

Rec'd JAN 12 1907.

351

Sofia XII 28.06

Rev Enoch F. Bell

Assist. Secy A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

Though I have just written you yet a letter, received yesterday, referring to the Coming of the Methodists to work in Sofia leads me to write you again. As the vote for their coming, signed by missionaries has so large a majority I thought the other side might not be fully considered, especially as Dr Barton, to whom letters have been sent, is away. I hope that the statements made & sent by the minority will have due consideration.

It may be of value, that I briefly recapitulate some of statements made.

When the circular vote came to me, signed by all the missionaries in Samokov - it seemed that due regard had not been given to the opinions of the Bulgarian leaders. Subsequently it was found that one quoted by the Mission Committee to learn the views of the Native brethren, as in the affirmative signed himself very decidedly in the negative. It seemed to me duty to put the case fully before all the Bulgarian workers for them to record themselves, as to the coming of

the Methodists to the capital. Otherwise they would have reason to say as has been said as to other matters "Bulgaria does not belong to the American missionaries that they should act without us."

I copied the whole of the circular vote sent to the missionaries in full, that the whole state of the case might be before them, (Bulgarians) & asked them to give each his signature for or against such coming of the Methodists. I gave no intimation of my own opinion. The thing desired was not my opinion but that the vote of the Bulgarians should be recorded by themselves — both that they might feel that they were really consulted, & that their opinions might have due weight in the decision. Most of those signing gave some reason or for his opinion.

The result was —	Aff.	Neg.
Full pastors	6	7.
Preachers a year or more (lay regu)	1	4
Teachers — preaching more or less.	2	2
Book sellers	2	—
Others, preaching as called upon	11	2
		15

Of these one is a graduate of Harvard College who has monthly occupied the pulpit in this city, & now (in very) supplying the pulpit half of the time in the absence of the pastor in England &c.; & the other was member of National Assembly till recently chosen Mayor of Philippopolis where he has very often preached (& elsewhere) & continues to be Supt. of Sab. School there.

A conference of churches met here commencing the day of the arrival, at which Dr Creegan & Hitchcock were present, at the first meeting. By the Bulgarians who arranged the topics, the coming of the Methodists came up first for discussion, although both circular votes had already been sent out. I knew nothing of the ~~making~~ having of such topic till the previous day. After a talk of 1¼ hours, of all present in the conference & the local voters - in which both the secretaries briefly spoke - a vote of the people here in this community was 11 - to coming unrestricted, 20 if leaving out Methodism, & 1 not at all. I presume this was a fair view of the feeling of the 300± individuals - (large & small) in the 80 families in this community. The remark in the letter of (I think) Secretary Leonard N.Y. - of the Methodist Board (the circular sent us is not at hand - but he had had the oversight of their mission here from the first) that he did not understand why they wished to come to Sofia is, I think, the natural impression which would be made on an unbiassed person - They evidently wish to come since as they have not succeeded so well as they had hoped they may have the prestige of a center in the capital. At the annual meeting of our Mission in Salonica - in private I said to Mr Count, "Why cannot you come

to Sophia work with us" (as my nephew did in Houghton Mich. - throwing in his lot & a half years salary into a weak Methodist work - when, by going ¼ a mile he would be in a strong Cong^l Church - of which he was a member in Boston) His answer was, "Why do you wish to be so narrow" - They wish a political representative at the capital; i.e. one who could take up their cases - of which they have had more than one mission - but the government will not accept of ~~his~~ representatives & in a case in hand Mr Conrad so presented it - that the government finally informed him that they could receive no further communication as to that matter from him. Yet I think he was right in the case. Perhaps I have expected too much.

Both Mr Marsh & I have written quite freely in the same line. As living here I probably see some matters differently from what I should if living elsewhere.

One of those voting offi. in Samokov said to me that ~~the~~ her vote was so given because the Methodists said they were coming any way & better come as friends - Pray for us that we may do right. My intercourse with them will be paternal, if they come -

Yours paternally

J. F. Clarke

~~I think~~ Both secretaries felt that the country was undesirable.

Dec. 28-1908

Rec'd MAR 12 1907
Ans'd MAY 10 1907

Sofia Bulgaria
Feb 26. 1907

Dear Brother Bell

Your letter of 7th inst has come to hand this P.M. & I answer briefly.

Of the ~~occupation of~~ coming to Sofia by the Methodists I have already written perhaps too fully & have nothing more to add, except a few words spoken to me last week by Mr Thomoff of the Methodist mission, who has been here for some time on account of the sickness of his daughter. After repeating the reasons why they thought that they had a moral right to come to Sofia*, to which I simply answered, that I do not so regard the matter, he said, "It was not needful that you should ask the opinion of the Bulgarians - for the matter is between the American Missionaries their Board". I answered that I did not think the missionaries had a moral right to ignore the views of the Bulgarians. I strongly think so -

I know that one, & probably more, of our missionaries disapproved of the step I took to start the getting of the opinions of Bulgarian Christian workers whose vote was 15 to 11 against the coming of Methodists to this city. The larger part of these voters, about the same proportion on each side are ordained preachers.

* Further a letter report that they are coming to have a church here

After Dr Carroll shall report to you their opinion or action (of their Secretaries) I hope their action will not be decisive for occupation until we shall have time to hear of & answer that may be said by them.

If you have read the letters sent from our mission on this subject you have probable become aware that all of Samokov Station voted in favor of withdrawing the agreement that they should not come & that Dr Thom & I were much alone on the other side.

One of those so voting in Samokov said to me that in so voting it was in view of what had been said by the Methodists (I think their Bishop & their Superintendent are on the ground & in which some of their Bulgarians urge them on) that they were coming any way & that it was better that they come with cordiality on our part rather than that we oppose it.

This word on their part would seem to me a reason why they should not come as it shows a spirit not christian, a will to have their own way which would, or might, seek that which would naturally stir up unpleasant feeling. Drs Creegan & Hitchcock were very outspoken & decided in private against such coming - when they were here - and the latter especially, in speaking in the gathering of the church in the evening. They gave the same opinion in Samokov, whither I accompanied them,

but were perhaps a little more guarded after they found how the Samokov station had voted.

Of action as to this kindergarten building Mr Miggs has written me, the few words which were needful in answer to what Mrs Lane sent him.

I was desirous that such action as was desirable should be taken so that no legal hindrance should occur, by a need to refer the matter to the decision of my other children or elsewhere. Not long ago I talked with a lawyer, who has been a judge for over fourteen years only ceased because of months of sickness, & he told me that, by Bulgarian laws the property would all come to me & so there would be no complication by any action of any other one. Whichever shall survive will still be able to make the will which will be a simple matter. I suppose both of us would desire that it be an aid, so far as best, for a continuance of kindergarten work, & of course for Christian work in the best way possible whether by its direct use or sale.

Jany 31, was my 75th birth day, by special invitations to some 80 persons, former students or friends in Samokov & elsewhere as well as local friends there were nearly 100 persons came for congratulations most of whom remained through the evening when

a committee of the church by its chairman read a written address of 10 pages neatly put up.
It was a pleasant coming of many friends, pleasant to them & to me. My life here in school, touring to the Archipelago & West nearly to Albania & my share in relief work has given me a touch to many hearts with whom, if God shall bless & guide, I may have much influence - Pray for me in this. I want to do far more for soul-saving than I have yet done & the field open before me is very wide.
V I send you a little sketch of myself written after Jany 31, by the pastor of the Philippopoli church who was present at the evening gathering. We have known each other over 25 years & our relations have been quite intimate in past because his 2d wife was brought to us that 25 years ago by her mother & left in charge of Mrs Clarke. Though you cannot read it there may sometime be an opportunity for my son or some Bulgarian to give you a little of the contents.

My daughter joins me in kindest regards to Mrs Bell & yourself.

Yours fraternally
J. R. Clarke.

Sofia
July 26-1907

Rec'd FEB 1 1907
Ans'd FEB 1 1907

I have written to Mr Wiggin as to the disposal of the property we now occupy, to the Board or elsewhere, by making arrangements which would be completed after the death of my daughter & myself. Mr Wiggin seemed not to understand the present conditions & I have written him again though there is hardly yet time for an answer. Mr Wiggen seemed to think that we were under obligations (from aid given) to have it pass to the Board which is not true. Of the funds given there were from relatives & connections & ourselves $13448.22

From other friends & through them	43.44
" fellow travellers to Jerusalem	37.44
" our missionaries here	94.84
Total	$13617.94

The total cost so far (a small sum is not yet due & the amount may vary a little) is $12215.70

This leaves the building now in debt which I have borrowed $2597.26

Aside from this Mrs Lane & I think that $1000 donated by my daughter should be returned to her (It is nearly half of all she has) so 1000 added

added to the above, will make total debt of 3597.26

We are now renting the middle floor for a little over $500 per year. The taxes & 500.

sundry Expenses amount annually to about 100
leaving us one and 400.

Mrs Lane will not be satisfied unless we have the unhampered control of the work as long as we live and I think this is desirable so far as we can now judge.

I have thought that my daughter, in whose name all the property now is because she was alone in Sofia when it was bought (though Mrs Lane, who has given about the amount of the mere building, intended it to be in my name) make a will leaving it to trustees consisting perhaps of the Samokov & Philippopoli stations & two Bulgarians chosen perhaps by their Society. But this, while pleasing to the Bulgarians, would not have the same degree of reliability as to give it to the American Board. After talking of the matter with Dr Hitchcock, who did not wish to give any definite advice, one of the following plans seemed possible.

1. That my daughter simply make a will, duly recorded &c - leaving all the property to the Am. Board to take effect after death & my own

or 2. That all be now deeded to the Board - with the agreement that our free use of the building be continued till we shall both die, the Board taking possession & collecting rents &c - through Samokov Station or otherwise - & paying taxes &c

Rec'd FEB 1 1907

and give an allowance which would, in 8-9 years, extinguish the debt & thereafter be available in the work or use as should then seem best.

I simply make these statements for inquiry - not as definite propositions. We should like your advice and suggestions.

Nothing should be done without the concurrence of Mrs Lane - who, however has seemed to shrink from our taking any action.

Life is so uncertain that it seems that something definite be done while Mrs Lane can know of the course taken.

January 14. 1907. Dear Brother Bell.

I have now found these two sheets of sheet, apparently the third in a letter to Dr Barton which may have been Dec 5th/06, when I wrote but I think of a nearer date, soon after - which I have failed to note in my memorandum. Possibly this is a first copy of a sheet sent with the other - but I send it as having reference to this property, as to which Mrs Lane reports that she has written to Mr Wiggin - enclosing a letter of mine on the subject. Her letter expresses her thought that no action was now needed & that she now sends to Mr Wiggin because of my urgency - It seems to me that the making of a will by my Daughter is desirable soon & may be of much benefit & cant be the contrary.

Mrs Lane refers to the troubling of Mr Wiggin who is so busy a man. I have talked with one who was judge there but out of office from long sickness & now only a lawyer who helped much in buying this land & I do not think there is need of more than brief advice - even if that, from Mr Wiggin. The above lawyer will make the form according to the law here & a copy of the will shall be sent to Mr Wiggin, but nothing will be done here until we have a least a word from Mr Wiggin to whom please show this. I also enclose to him a brief note -

I know you pray for Bulgaria

Yours fraternally

J. R. Clarke

~~I enclose letter re to Mr Wiggin.~~

Rec'd Jan. 14-1894

Rec'd MAR 29 1907

Sofia Bulgaria III/16.07

Rev Enoch F. Bell

Dear Brother

Yesterday I was informed by one from Philippopoli that Mr Count of the M. E. Mission is determined to come to Sofia. One of their leading men, Bulgarian once in the employ of our Mission, sent a letter of 15 pages to one of our best Bulgarian younger-pastors, whose wife is one of the very best pastors wives. This pastor was in Sofia when Drs Creegan & Hitchcock passed through here & spoke in favor of the coming of the Methodist. I was told that there was an effort to get our preachers, that the letter said that the Methodists paid larger salaries &c. Other things were told me of the spirit of the movement which may have been fully true - they sound like what has been before said - or they may have been the impression taken by my informer - one of the most active christians in Bulgaria.

I was recently at the English Consuls & was there told of the very unpleasant impression made upon them by the manner of Mr Count in pressing the case of one of their preachers who had been drafted into the army.

Mr Jackson, Am. Minister at Athens who also has this region under his jurisdiction, expressed a similar estimate of Mr Count. The Bulgarian government were led to tell him that they would receive no ~~other~~ further communications from him in the matter. We have never been treated with so much discourtesy & have usually secured what we have sought for. Mr Count said he was connected with the largest ecclesiastical ~~body~~ in America & would carry the case through up to the President. I think this was essentially what he said also to me.

Mr Count seems to me an earnest capable missionary, and in the case of the preacher drafted I think he was essentially right, but he has failed in courtesy.

As I have before written, I think it will be an injury to the christian work to have another sect come here, especially in the spirit which has been manifested by our Methodist brethren. Yet if it is God's will that they come I shall endeavor to manifest such a fraternal spirit that others will not feel that I manifest in the least an unchristian spirit

I shall most gratefully welcome from you any advice or suggestions you can give me. Your position at the "Hub" where all circumstances can better be weighed than here may enable you to do much - not only with the Methodist Board, but also with those of us who are here; to bring about the decision that Jesus wants -

One of the best students in the graduating class - from the Theological school in Samokov is ready to come here next year - & more than half the salary paid, is pledged, & I have a hope that he will work as from a center, from & in the other (second) kindergarten which my Daughter has in another ward of this city. Pray for us all ~~that we~~ may be helped to do right.

With kindest Regards to yourself & family

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

The talk of Messrs Cragan & Hitchcock, when here last at the general meeting at the church & in private was decidedly against the coming of the Methodist who had "never been known to cooperate" etc.

L. Clarke

Sofia-Bulgaria- Mar. 16-1907.

Rec'd MAY 17 1907
Ans'd JUL 15 1907

Constantinople IV 2.07

Dear Bro Bell -

Though I strike the chords ad nauseum I propose to keep you posted as to all phases of the coming of the Methodists to Sofia -

My last gave a report from one of the leading Bulgarians that one who was educated by us, for a time a preacher in an important church connected with the work of the Am. Board, but transferred himself to the Methodists probably in part for a higher salary & in part because of a quarrelsome church who could not agree with him & his wife - had written to one of our young & better preachers giving salary &c as a reason for the receiver & the letter to others to join the Methodist ranks &c - Two days ago I learned that the writer of the letter was not a Bulgarian by the Count himself - the Director of that Mission. I wondered greatly when it was reported that a Bulgarian had so written - I was astounded when I had the word that the American head of their mission had so written. It seems to me to show such a fraternal want of courtesy as would require his being withdrawn from the mission by his own Board. This shows how cordial would our relations in Sofia be, naturally, if they should go there in the same spirit. I may repeat somewhat; Mr Challis their first one in charge of the mission after it had been forsaken by all its American missionaries, was a loving christian brother - simple, practical & earnest though he plainly said to me when I spoke of their preachers joining in the work of the Bulg. Evangelical Society, which is wholly independent of our Mission though in full sympathy with it, "This society is not in the mode of the

operations of our Board." I assume this was the meaning of what he said.

Dr Davis I suppose carried matters with too high hand to satisfy their preacher. When at our missionary meeting gave us to understand that he was for comity to but in the end of the meeting it was plain he had an axe to grind. I think he somewhat cut down the Bulgarian salaries some of which have been more than nine

Mr Count has been little in connection with us until last years annual meeting when his song was this right & (Duty) to come to Sofia in which, from what I saw of him at their annual meeting in Shumla before he was appointed Bishop - Bishop Burt fully injured the Bulg. workers.

Mr Challis was just & honorable. When they took a worker whom we had educated they paid the cost incurred by us. I do not think it was fraternal comity when they took the preacher to whom I have referred. When he sought work they should have appealed to us in the matter as we do between our stations. We have given them one more recently good worker - not a graduate but an earnest christian - as we thought it best. I think they made no allowance for the education he had received.

Not long ago we asked them for the support of some from their field & their answer was practically, We dont know how they will turn out & we care. I think there are now seven students in the Mission school from their Mission field.

When Bishop Vincent was at their meeting in Shumla & I delegate there, he said that the calibre of their men was weak & needed to be improved (This was the thought.) They have one man whom they would call superior & is so in many respects. The one who went to them from his pastorate with us they now probably regard as 2. Two or three of the others have

Poor my dear Thank already

been (years ago) in our school (of the wives of some of them but were probably among those referred to by Bishop Vincent. They would like that there mission have the prestige of a work - a great plant, such as our Board or we think desirable for us to have now in the city.

In addition to other reasons the disfavor of Mr Count with the Bulgarian government for discourteously pressing a matter, which I supposed was just - but which I now understand, from those who ought to know, was not a right - is a reason against his coming or those whom he now represents. I think I could get this written statement from the Eng Consulate in Sofia or of Mr Eden facts see of others in under whom we are.

My own mind is full of possible, probable, as well as the opposite plans for Sofia.

The words, "Expect great things of God." Plan for great things have been much in my mind of late weeks - I think God is pointing us forward. I know you will pray for us.

In the coming weeks I may be at the home of the one who received the letter from Mr Count & report you some thing further: There is an open door everywhere. Please remember me especially May 5-14 - which include days when I may be able to have much influence over others in the work of Jesus.

I have written hours today - too much for a sick man - hospital who had his first full meal today

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Pardon my bad robe! I have already written to nearly all of Gothic places suggesting the approximate date when I may be able to come to Sofia with the same plans - but leaving it quite elastic. Dr Schell gives me leave - expects I will be all about 1/2 of April & I shall learn if they want me & it will be a definite time. I ask expenses of giving self & my wife for the mileage - or charging board all as a sine qua non - We have had too much of this.

Apr 3. It has seemed that in returning to Bulgaria I might visit several places & talk of Palestine & Jerusalem & perhaps Genesis & Geology - with reference to Sab. School lessons for both which talks I have charts &c & possibly of Hendiy. which 1st & 3d talks I have given in several places. In answer to a letter sent from Salonica I have a most cordial invitation from Bourgas, on Black Sea & I probably shall be there Apr 12th

Apr. 3. As I have been in Macedonia & seen & heard circumstances there which specially attract my attention though they are a common thing to those living there I add a few thoughts. The people of Macedonia are in a terrible condition. There are bands in the mountains ready for depredations on Turks or Greeks, but feeding, by fear & force, on the Bulg. population who may be murdered if not giving the levy made upon them. A little blood lost once or twice may be very insignificant harm but forced, weekly or monthly, depletes all physical power. The people are very much discouraged. They see no hope of better times. The government does not take any efficient measures to help in the matter.

The heads of the police from other lands Eng. French & c say that they could clear these secret bands out at once if they had a free hand but they are handicapped & can do nothing. Perhaps the occurrence of Thursday night May 21 which may have been reported to you. The deaf & dumb son of Mr Abbot, a weak minded Englishman living on the sea, near the head of the gendarmerie on the one side & Hilmi Pasha, the vali of the district, on the other came back to his home on train at 11 P.M., unlocked the door of their yard, was seized, struggled, overpowered, doubtless gagged - & no one knows whether he was taken. A cavass of a neighbor had a scratched face & was arrested. The flower bed near the house was trodden down & a button was found. The father who was sitting up till 2 A.M. for his son heard nothing of the scuffle but at 2 A.M. sought his son where he had been visiting to learn of his abduction. If England takes up the matter possibly something may be done. She has much responsibility for the Berlin Treaty & the putting Macedonia back under the heel of the Turk. Will not some one write up these items & put them where they will be read by men who have an influence? Will it not be a World wide benefit if Mr Roosevelt, if still retaining the presidency, shall become the president of some thing which shall be created at the Hague which shall rule out much of the evils now resting on many of the nations? Yours Truly L. P. Clarke

James L. Clarke
Apr. 21, 1907.
Constantinople

Rec'd JUL 5 1907 Ans'd JUL 15 1907

Please give enclosed to Mr Horner

Sofia Bulgaria
June 19, 07

Dear Brother Pond

Perhaps I have written too much & too freely in the past but I now want to ask special prayer for our work & myself - in part with special reference to Temp. Work. I must have written you of my printing over 100,000 Temp. tracts - a large portion of which have been distributed. Last Nov. it seemed impressed on my mind that more positive temperance work should be carried on. A union of 16 temperance societies have, all together, done but little but talk - have, in some places, a few pleasant evenings in lectures, but scattering no literature or doing anything else. I tried to get others to write, & one capable man half promised to prepare an article which a physician promised to print in his monthly Medical Journal in December. The article was not prepared. The above physician intends to have a temperance article in each number of his journal. It seemed duty that I prepare a temperance "Call", which I did, as well as I could, & it was revised & printed & published by a Bulgarian Pastor, at my expense, - 20,000 copies for about 24 $ - of which the Union afterwards paid $6. I think there should now be printed another circular, by the temperance Union - giving still more vivid statements of the evils & sufferings & loss - from Alcohol - referring to and

preparing the way for a petition, to be widely circulated, asking for temperance laws - for Local Option. Women voting on this; forbidding sales to minors, & requiring temperance education in schools.
I have talked with two of the leading physicians & with some leading men here & mean to do more in the coming week, but I get little encouragement.
Some 8 months ago the thought, or saying of some one, "Expect Great Things. Plan for Great Things". came to my mind. Is not God able to do all possible things. The words of Dr Trumbull & acts too, "Do the impossible". also rang in my ears. I get little vigorous encouragement as to securing the coming fall at the next "Sobranie", or soon, any legislation on temperance, but I do not regard it as impossible. I have hope that the best graduate from the Theology Class at Samokov next month, will be here in charge of the Salon of the Bulg. Evangelical Society & perhaps another with him & I have recently learned that I have $300 nearly - of available funds in America, more than I had supposed & I have resolved to spend this all if needful for this work. July 2d my daughter & I go to Pine forest, 7 miles beyond Samokov for a rest of 3 weeks & we can then talk over the matter with those

who are interested, & with the above graduate who finishes his course July 10th. The saloon & building has thus far nearly failed to do much of what it ought to have been doing & the past year has only been a home for a man & his family who has been excluded from the church for breaking the 7th Command.

With God's blessing I am quite sanguine that the saloon will be a success among young men in many ways if the above graduate shall come. He can, & I am sure he will, do much towards a temperance campaign if it shall - after consultation in Samokov, seem best to press it. There is a wide, open field for aggressive work of various kinds in this city, in prisons & hospital, where I have been a little & been welcomed. - in shops which I have visited but little; in tract distribution in streets, shops cars &c. where 32,000 have been scattered; chiefly in tripletts; one temperance & two evangelical; there has been shown a thankfulness by those to whom I have given; chiefly to working men & those whose faces implied that they had known how to work - which has been encouraging. To all I meet - I have given tracts & a large part have, at once, read them, often walking along in the street & often say they thank you & occasionally a free giving of cost or more shows the general appreciation of the work.

A few more than formally decline to take
tracts – yet seldom discourteously. At first
I rather dreaded the giving but now enjoy
it & I try to often pray for the blessing on the
distribution. I doubt if there be another person in
this city better known than I, & I want to be known
as an earnest Christ witnesser for Jesus. Pray for me.
I have for years, given the Board 1/50,000 part of the
million dollars I have thought it ought to have & have
tried to give all I have, am, & can do to Jesus –
but the "Do" comes terribly short of what might be
His grace being taken to assist me – The past year
it has seemed a privilege to give a double tithe
of salary & all income & I think it has been a good
investment though it has made me borrow for a
few months.

In 1849, I became interested in the Colonization
Society & in 1858 sent to Liberia College, through
their Secretary, Rev M. Pratt of Andover, my college
collection of minerals &c (3d best of the College class
of 1854) increased by some additions (I had the best
cabinet in Bulgaria 30 years ago) but government money has
made many far superior now. Does this Society still
exist? Can you get for me any report or book
telling a history & present condition of Liberia
or of the college? I should much like to
know of both. (I just see in Cyc. Missions a brief
sketch of Liberia – but would like to know more.)
I send to Mr Horner for other things & perhaps this should have been
sent to him also.

I hold Thought Dr Pratt of Andover of Amherst meeting
[illegible] consultation [illegible] Tabor most interested & knowing most of Dec'd's
[illegible] of assisting those who [illegible] the meeting
Dr Clark Pray may [illegible]
[illegible] Clark
[illegible] matters of Foreign Missions

Sofia – Bulgaria
June 19-1904

In previous circular letters Mr Clark has promised – to send all the rules

AUG 12 1907

Sofia July 1. 1907

Dear Brother - Pond

This is the 4th letter which I have received of Mr Seven - They are quite persistent. Perhaps it is not all for their own good. There may be some benevolence in it. If all they say of the book - and those whose notices are given they the volumes are worth having. I write to ask you ~~to inquire of you~~ what you think of the book. There must be some one at the Mission - or one whom you may meet - who will have a just opinion of the work. My present historical data, maps & encyclopedia &c are from 6 to 8 years ago & my interest in the work is in part because of the recent data, maps & charts & engravings. The pages of the book sent me as samples struck me as pleasant reading but not as model history.

I now enclose, with this, two letters. If it seems to you desirable that I purchase the set, for my own sake & those here with whom I am working & for my son or daughter - then please ask Mr Magin to enclose in my enclosed letter (1) $10 & forward to Mr Seven - I have recently received this amount to be invested in some such way. exchange my in the sample

If you think it will hardly pay to spend $39 for the volumes - all things considered - then please send my second letter. My only pledge given as to the books - is that if they send me the volumes now I will pay for them all Sept 1 1908. - which I did not expect that they would do. The persistence of Mr Seven makes me the more doubt as to the quality of the book -

Hoping you will kindly act for me in this matter I remain - Yours paternally Dan F. Crabtree

In previous circulars personal letters for examination & approval - on the receipt of the one examination copy I did not write & purchase the set. If I do not write I will come out & the big book a new edition

356

Western Newspaper Association

204 DEARBORN STREET TELEPHONES { CENTRAL 2629 / AUTOMATIC 3084
CABLE ADDRESS "ASSOCIATES"

H. E. SEVER, GENERAL MANAGER

CHICAGO June 18, 1907.

85244

Mr. J. P. Clarke,
40 Belcheff St.,
Sofia, Bulgaria.

Dear Sir:

We note from the contents of your favor written last mont that you have been away from Sofia, and upon your return find infor ation from our office concerning RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD. W note that at present it will be rather difficult for you to engage in the purchase of the booksowing to other obligations. You advi us frankly as to your situation and the fact that you have been compelled to assume matters that you believed were to be taken car by others.

We thank you very kindly, Mr. Clarke, for the interest y have manifested in Ridpath's History - you may well say it is a ve valuable work, one that you would admire to the fullest extent, an one which, owing to its peculiar makeup, as compared with other so-called universal histories, it is difficult to describe by the lim of a few sample pages. Ridpath has taken a subject of so much importance as the story of the world and told it in a manner which interests a reader - other connections with the last edition rende it unusually desirable - every subject is properly indexed, all portions of the work are accessible to a reader without loss of ti and the entire publication from the beginning to the close is of a ideal form.

What we were going to suggest, Mr. Clarke, is this: The present sale will soon be finished and we have no facilities for making collections from foreign subscribers, although we have sent the books all over the world during the present saleand our purcha ers from outside of the United States paid cash when the books wer shipped. We feel that you would eventually want to secure the wo and as we have a limited number of sets left which will be allotte before long, we would suggest that we open a regular purchase acco with you and credit payments on the same as rapidly as you are abl to make them, then immediately you have sent enough to cover the c of the history, shipment would be made to whatever address abroad you would desire. Quite a number of foreign subscribers have use this plan. There is no set time for remitting after we have open an account with you, but the remittances can come as per the conve ience of the purchaser - this will secure you at the present price we have all of the sets in this last edition and directly they are sold, it will be impossible to buy Ridpath's in an issue which cove the entire period from the earliest record of history to the finis of the Japanese War.

We are enclosing a self-addressed envelope for your conve ience, and we shall be very glad to hear from you.

R/GS

Yours very truly,

Rev. James F. Clarke
Sofia, Bulgaria
July 1. 1907

Sofia VII 1.07

Rec'd AUG 1 1907

Dear Bro Pond - In addition to what I have written to Mr Seven & to you, it now comes to me to make one more suggestion. That you - on my behalf - write to have the books sent to you for you to examine & decide for me. If you decide to take them you will forward them to me and ask Mr Wiggin to pay you the full amount $39. in check to Mr Seven & charge me. In the circular of Mary, tho he does not ask for pledge pay before he will send the books for examination. The fact that he so plainly offers to send the books to me - in a foreign land - saying nothing there of "prepaying $1." & that he will arrange for the return, after 5 days examination, makes me the more hesitate as to the quality of the books -

If he requires the "pledge pay" - give it. If he would send the books to me here for examination, perhaps he will pay somewhat on freight, by a discount on the $39. for cash down

If best - since I have written that I ought not to pay before Sept 1908.

perhaps you would say that you-
-at the rooms would arrange for the
payment now of the balance $29- up
to the $39. If they give the book on
instalment plan for $39- they ought
to give a discount for cash down.

D.V. my daughter & I go to our Pine
Forest cottage beyond Sandy Kor tomor-
row for a stay of 3 weeks - expecting my
son & grandson from Manastir next Saturday,
& perhaps Mrs Marsh (my sister) from
Philippopolis. My daughter hopes
to start on her voted furlough in Amer-
ica about the first of August

Yours fraternally -
J. F. Clarke

P.S. I give a missionary talk on Africa at
the church - & shall probably continue
to plan for such meetings in the future
I am sorry to note that the leaders have not
before favored such meetings - "needing all
there interest centered in the home work."
I hope for a helper in such work next fall
& afterwards - from one graduating in the
Theol. class in Sandy Kor this year.

Rev. J. F. Clarke
Sofia, Bulgaria — July 1, 1907

358
Rec'd AUG 9 1907
Ans'd AUG 12 1907

Topeka VII. 27/07

Dear Bro Bell

About a month ago I sent you two letters to the Western News paper Association Mr H. E. Seven Gen'l Secy & Treas'r. One of these letters was to present in case you thought best to order them for me; the other in case not best. I yesterday received word from the publishers that the books had been sent to the Mission House to be forwarded me from the Rooms.

I do not usually copy my letters & in my memorandum of orders for Sab. School literature, sent at the same time as the above letters, or about the same time, I have no memorandum of the above order. I write you ~~know~~ because I am in doubt as to the time when I promised to pay for the same.

I was sure that I wrote that I would pay for these books at Sept 1, 1908. I have so much to pay in different pledges & on this kindergarten building, that I felt that I ought not to take upon my self more now.
However, in the notice of the despatch of the books to the rooms, Mr Seven does not give the year when he understood that I would pay. but only "Sept 1." which seems to me to imply that I was in 1907. Can you remember or have you any data to show whether or not I gave the year in my order.
& if I did what year? Please report to me if you have voted.
I am ashamed to not have kept all the needed data & to trouble you for so much. The result of my negligence, but if I have given reason to cause Mr Seven to expect pay in Sept 1907, I must meet the responsibility even though it shall seem best to borrow a part or all the amount.

yesterday my daughter & I returned from a stay of 3 weeks in the Pine Forest beyond (S.) of Samokov. & she expects to start for America in 5–10 days having written Mr Peck to get for her & 2 young Bulgarian girls a passage from Hamburg to New York as best he can about that time. I then expect to return to the Pine Forest for a few days – as my son & his boy & my sister (Mrs Marsh) & daughter will still delay there till Aug 15th. From the forest to the hot city. The heat today seems oppressive.

I am feeling my 75 years not only in the matter of which I write but also in lack of energy to push work that seems needful.

I want to do & see done much for Christ

I do not feel equal. I have been much discouraged these days because of the failure to secure a good man for the Y. M. C. A. work here.

There is not the christian earnestness that ought to be here neither in me or others — but God knows all — Pray for us —

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke.

Rev. J. F. Clarke

Santa Barbara — July 27, 1907

Rec'd AUG 12 1907 359

Sofia VII 29/07

Ans'd AUG 12 1907

Dear Bro Bell –

Yours of 15th, came to hand today. When you first came to your work at the rooms my mind somehow gave you the name "Pond". Probably in hastily writing you now I put this name instead of Bell on my letter. I know of no one by the name of Pond to whom I should be writing. I am sorry to have caused so much trouble by my error – yet I find myself not unfrequently making such mistakes. Sight, hearing & memory are all beginning to fail yet I have reason for gratitude that I can still do many things & help on a little but I shall miss the constant care of my loving daughter during her furlough in America, for which she expects to start soon. She has written i

Mr Peet to engage passage for her & three Bulgarian girls from Hamburg to New York on some steamer sailing about Aug 15th. As soon as she leaves I expect to return to our forest cottage, 11 Kilometers S. of Samokov, where my sister, Mrs Marsh & daughter Olympia from Monastir Vilayet are remaining till Aug 15th when the Eng. V. Consul from Philippopolis is to take our cottage for a few weeks.

Mr Horace G. Knowles - Am. Minister at Bucharest, has now been appointed to care for the interests of Americans in Bulgaria ~~Rom~~ & Servia as well as Roumania as he can come here in 12 hours whereas Minister Jackson needs 2½ days to come from Athens for his work here. Mr Knowles expects to come here about Aug 10th to present his letters to Prince Ferdinand, & remain for the celebration on the 15th of the 20th anniversary of Prince Ferdinand. He proposes to make longer stays than Mr Jackson allowed himself in

his hasty visits to Bulgaria.
Mr Knowles & wife expect to come
again in the fall.
I enclose a line to Mr Hosmer
in answer to one received from him
yesterday.
My daughter & I yesterday finished
the reading of "The Forgotten Secret"
as a prayer by W. J. Dawson.
Jesus' word & promise, "Enter closet
shut the door; pray & will reward
thee openly" have come to me with
greatly added force. Shutting the door
must mean also that absorption in
communion with God which leaves
us free from all thought of worldly
matters. Of such intensity we I
have known but little & why should
I expect answers. Still I am sure
My Father has often answered.
I want more of that nearness.
With kindest regards to yourself & family
Yours fraternally
J. F. Clarke

P.S. I am glad you have seen Mr. Morse. We were together when the arrangements were first made in Tirnovo in 1860.

Rev. J. F. Clarke

Sofia. Bulgaria — July 27. 1907

Rec'd OCT 4 1907

12/12

Sofia IX 18, 1907

Dear Bro Bell

I write just to report to you that Misses Abbot & Agnes Baird arrived here this noon & plan definitely to go on to Samokov tomorrow. So I think you can safely report their arrival in Samokov for Sept. 19. 1907

I hope in this to enclose a letter to Rev Mr Kennyday & to my Daughter — Rev Mr N. Popoff arrived here last week & had a rousing welcome from his people. He reports that he had raised enough to make the repairs & changes in the church which he & his people have desired — being approximately about $3500. — but accounts are not all finished yet. This is in addition to sums raised here.

We have much for which to be grateful in our work — but there is work in working & blessed reward even now —

In haste — fraternally

Yours

J. F. Clarke

Forwarded

Folder

Feb. 18-1864

Rec'd OCT 31 1907

12/12

Sofia Oct 16. 07

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brother

I am glad to think of you once more at home with your family, after your strenuous journey & work. I have often thought of you while you have been visiting so many fields & workers with whom you have had communication in the past. My heart welcomes you back to your loved ones.

You must have already seen my daughter who is in America on her much needed furlough, yet planning to use most of the time studying at the Kindergarten College* 1200 Michigan Boulevard. Chicago, that she may do still more efficient work here. Her schools here are prospering under the efficient charge of Miss Emma Baird. The average attendence last year was 40 in the main school & 20 in the branch. In the first, 77 have been enrolled & 3 are waiting vacancies - but some of these will not continue. In the branch there are 24.

Pastor Popoff has recently returned from his 10 months trip in which he secured about $3500. for the changes in the church which they thought needful. His people have felt that his absence was a loss to them in many respects

but I think they will be more united to work with him than before. At his first meeting with them, among other things mentioned, he said his heart's desire was for more spiritual life - and - that the church now become self supporting. I think the latter will be secured for 1908, the jubilee year of mission work in Bulgaria.

The church officially asked me to take his place in his absence for communions, marriages & deaths &c -

The opening made for my work here by the full & active connection of my daughter in church & other duties, & my previous acquaintance with many of the congregation who have been in the Samokov Schools, have continued to open doors for influence in the evangelical community & elsewhere. Since coming to Sofia in 1905 I have scattered in the streets, shops & tramways of the city & in going elsewhere, about 35,000 tracts, nearly all personally given, a large proportion in triplets, (2 evangelical + 1 temperance) & these have generally been read at once on the street, in the tram-car & repeatedly by guards at the gates of the palace, & I now frequently meet evidences of the good done by these tracts. At five ~~calls~~ visits to the two prisons, very cordially received by the officials & inmates, I have given about 250 single gospels & 800 tracts. At the last

distribution, and for one I hope to make next Sabbath. These gospels had some 50 passage marked, on the margin, with red & blue pencils, by young people in the Sabbath school & I hope the same plan may be carried out in bibles for the hotels, which Mr Bowen authorized me to give, if I think best. (Doubt if best.) Once I had the opportunity to talk with the prisoners, in connection with singing in the prison yard, when the officers also were present.

The coming to take charge of the building & Salon of the Bulg. Evang. Society by a pastor long engaged in Christian work gives us much encouragement of more efficient & progressive work of various kinds in connection with that Society.

I have been specially interested in the circulation of temperance literature. $150, left by my second wife with her brother in Chicago, well sent me with interest after her death, I gave a third for church building & the balance, starting a temperance fund, has already led to the printing of 125,000 tracts of six different kinds. About a year ago I felt that a campaign for temperance laws was desirable & failing of getting some Bulgarian to prepare a tract with this in view, I wrote one which was approved by Bulgarians revised & printed by a pastor, 20,000 copies & is doing much good. The editor of a Medical journal has offered to enclose the tract in his next issue

to each of his 1600 subscribers. A letter to a former student for a little while in the Mission School in Philippopolis since Minister of Finance, said to be the richest man in Bulgaria - brought back from Paris, where he has been for months, a letter promising pecuniary aid for a temperance campaign - provided I can secure a union with members of an Orthodox Brotherhood, to whom I had referred, whose meetings I have attended & am received very cordially to their homes. I, at once, called on the leading member, a priest on whom I have before visited who said he was fully in sympathy with the work, but he did not seem inclined to go into it. I have called on five other leading men but have not as yet much encouragement for cooperation. There are strong opposing elements to be met. Finding that I had $800, instead of $500 as I had supposed available, in the hands of a friend in Boston I have pledged to myself - to use the $300 for this object, if $600 more can be secured ~~here~~ in America & have written to this effect to Mr Metcalf, at Oberlin who, when here, gave some aid & told me to write him. My estimate of the needs for a general printing & scattering of literature & work of an agent a capable man now available to work up the matter was $1000 - of which I should hope for $100. here. I have not secured the funds - but have not given up the idea.

Sofia - Bulgaria - Oct. 16 - 1905.

His right to "attempt Great things for God" following his leadings. I know that you do pray for God's guidance in our work in all things.

From the records you will see the action of our annual meeting as to the coming of Bro Holway here from Samokov. He & his wife were very kind & tender & sympathetic with me in the way of my leaving the school. None could do more for me than they did after my son removed to Monastir with his family, & I am sure my daughter & I would greet them most cordially. There is abundance of work to be done here into which they would efficiently enter.

Still I doubt the desirability of the removal. The matter had not been talked over beforehand at their station; the reasons given show ignorance of conditions here. as the work proposed for a new center at my daughters branch kindergarten would take more than half of the number or strength of the present organization because living nearer that center, & he is much needed in Samokov where his personal religious influence & touch with students is in part from circumstances, more than that of any other missionary, not to say than that of all the others. The mission also voted for a language revising the Bible. From what I am told by leading men here I think the time for such revision is not yet come.

The language is still changing in orthography & a revision now would require another after 20–40 years, while the present edition is well understood by all. It is easy to get opinions in favor of changes which one desires to make, an edition of the N. Testament by the Synod is to come out soon & we should at least wait for this & perhaps for it.

Rev Mr Bell has written us that the question of the coming of the Methodists to this city would be brought up for consideration on your return. I still think this undesirable for reasons I have already written strongly against this & should now only repeat what I have already said. I suppose that the views of Drs Creegan & Hitchcock, as expressed here would have much weight. Two of our preachers have gone to the Methodists who pay larger salaries than our Boards, but the people pay but a small part. One of these is now on his way home (12 miles) & I am sorry to say is called in Salem in his ministry.

The Sabbath lessons of the present year have been of deep interest to me & I have given them much time for the sake of my S. S. class. I am sure I have been brought to have more confidence in God's guidance & in going forward where He leads. What my Father wishes I pray that he will lead me to do.

With most hearty fraternal regards to yourself & your family –

Yours Sincerely

J. F. Clarke.

Rec'd DEC 30 1907

Sofia Dec 1907

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear Dr Barton,

For nearly a month I have been away from this city, returning last week. I now write you of matter which have occured or been suggested in my absence. Nov 6-11, I attended the conference of our churches at Kostenets, (20 miles S.E. of Samokov) Was five days at hot bath, near Kostenets, on account of my knees; till after Thanksgiving was at my sister's, Mrs Marsh, in Philippopolis where I led the weekly prayer meeting, & Sabbath eve gave a talk on Japan, India, China & Korea, in part taken from that full, interesting news paper report sent from Cleveland; gave a talk on Palestine & Jerusalem - with a map & Panorama & other drawings, in a village N.W. of Phil.s - & also on the Sabbath at Sekti-man where I preached & we had the Lord's Supper.

In all these places - but specially in Philippopolis I distributed over 3000 tracts which were cordially received. Nearly a third of these were temperance.

At Kostenets, Mr Ostrander handed me a copy of Mr Marsh's recent letter to you & his partial answer to the same. I am glad you have had both of these letters. Both doubtless seemed to their writers to give the true statement of facts - as seen from their stand points, but

both needed some modifications. Dr Marsh had real ground for some of his criticisms, though he seems to have erred in some of his criticisms of Mr Count of the Methodist mission. There was, however strong circumstancial evidence in favor of Mr Marsh statements.

The reasons given in the Annual Report of the mission for the coming of Mr Holway to Sofia show a lack of previous consideration of the matter, which had not been previously discussed in the station. To open a work in my daughter's branch kindergarten, would naturally take those nearer there than to the present church location & include at least 23 families or near a half of the members & pecuniary ability of the people. Again Mr Holway is at present an essential element in Samokov, probably, from character & circumstances now having as much influence tending to vital christianity as all the other male missionaries together. I was told in Kostenets - I think by Mr Ostrander, that the mission did not suppose Mr Holway could be spared from Samokov for yet an indefinite time, but the vote was taken, without previous discussion & I think without any previous intimation to Mr Holway) to please Bulgarians who desire Mr Holway's very active & capable influence in the capital.

Mr Thomson certainly does like to have his plans carried

When he was in the publishing Department in Constantinople he told me that it was impossible for him to go by the rule of the Mission that "two stations should endorse even publication before it was [illegible]" by the Mission. I was told that Mr Thomson's failure to consult with members of the Publication Committee was a reason why Dr Haskell declined being on that committee.

A recent work prepared in part for the schools - was made larger than was expected + I doubt if 50 copies of it will be sold, outside of the schools, in 5 years - People buy the Testament rather than aught that treats of the testament.

Mr Thomson is a most capable, conscientious + hard book worker but does not come much into touch with outside people. I think he errs in his opinion that the language + orthography of the Bible should yet be revised. He keeps at work until mid night & all day long taking almost no physical exercise + is not in close touch with the people.

The mission refered the circular of Dr Patton as to needs of the field to the stations for separate action, but I have had no word or suggestion from Samokov as to the result. I suppose they have reported for other I should myself hardly know what data to give. Personally Mr + Mrs Holway have ever given me the support + sympathy received from my children before their removal.

If they can come here for active work I am sure they would accomplish much. There is also a wide open field for Miss Stone to engage in valuable telling work, but the form of christian work must be decided by experience.

I have sought to be in sympathy with the people, with some

special effort in the Pravoslav (Orthodox) Brotherhood who are somewhat in advance of the mass of their church, though seeming not to grasp aught of the new faith. Last Sabbath an earnest speaker spoke of following Jesus in good works, character among men &c. Some 300 persons crowded the room - but hungry - were not fed but did not reach to any heart work. I am always very cordially received by these leaders after the Sabbath P.M. meeting & by them & others when I can call on them at their homes. Aside from these leaders one who was regarded as the poet & orator of a recent National Assembly & for a time the head of the Macedonian movement, was intensely in earnest in talking temperance with me - in the special interest in which I make some calls, & for sometime often I rose to go persistently continued the conversation & went with me down stairs & out on the street.

Dr Vitanoff - the editor of a monthly medical journal himself offered to enclose a recent temperance tract which I prepared & printed "Call" to temperance workers & others - in each of his issues to his 1600 subscribers but the Post Office required extra payment & he brought all back to his home - removed the tract & remailed the issue. His cordiality in it all was encouraging. Had the word "premium" been printed on the tract it would have been sent.

I am now planning for a supplement to the Mission paper, when it sends out extra copies about the close and beginning of the years. 2,500 copies, post free,

can so be sent for $10, which amount I have recently received for this object from Mr Metcalf of Oberlin & $2.— from a letter carrier, sent through his friend Miss Abbott, will furnish an illustration, probably a liquor seller showing his finished work in drunkards, idiots, murderers & poverty stricken members of drunkards families. I hope there will also be means to issue all the material from the paper in thousands of tracts & also that other broadsides will be prepared & issued in the same way.

Some quiet remarks made by our Bulgarian friends at the time of the conference made me strongly feel that the pastors need an increase of salary. One had expended all the avails of a place he secured years ago, in educating his children. Another, with a feeble wife, had the past year incurred a debt of 10 napoleons, $40.— & did not see how he could do better the coming year. The people ought to do much more than hitherto in sustaining their christian work — & I hope some advance steps in this line will be taken at the jubilee meeting of next year when it will be very desirable that some delegate from the Board should visit us.

The abandonment of the pastoral work in our field by some of the preachers is much to be regretted, but they have some excuse because of the difficulty of living on these meager salaries, though

had they the earnest spirit of one of the first pastors of a Japanese church. They would not have yielded to their difficulties.

Judging from their past data I fear that the coming of the Methodists to Sofia will be a hindrance to self-support. I have not now a memorandum of the data given me from their yearly report, but I think the figures are correct. Annual collection in Lovetz, doubtless including all given by teachers in the Girls Boarding school 425 francs, Paid Mr Sichanoff - house rent free, 225 francs a month. Amount collected in each of two other places - the highest of any stations - 300 francs. The preachers in these two places must receive not less than 125 francs each per month.

I repeatedly read the passage in the letter from the Prudential Committee which approves of inviting the Methodists to occupy with us the capital on condition that they do not preach denominationalism. Is this possible?

While I regret the coming I shall endeavor to even manifest a fraternal spirit & give no just ground for adverse criticism. I know that you also will pray for this.

For some days the Baptists have been holding special daily evening meetings & seven conversions are reported. I understand that a preacher from Russia is speaking earnestly for Christ. I hope to attend some of the meeting. In Mr Popoff's church there is little spiritual warmth.

It has seemed best to write you thus much of various matters, though I am half ashamed to do so. I wish I could report an earnest spiritual work in progress. Still there are some encouraging indications. During the conference of churches at Kostenets three young persons united with the church. Two of these seem to be the fruit of the prayers & efforts of perhaps the only one of the early members still manifesting vital Christianity though her harsh judgments of others has much injured her influence. An ignorant servant girl was taught to read, loved her Bible & became a christian. After some three years she went elsewhere & was engaged to a young man of the old church but she at once commenced to read the Bible with her betrothed & he too became an active follower of Jesus. The aged childless couple adopted this young man & he has become the most capable & reliable leader of the church services and seems to feel personal anxiety to have the early church members - now far from recommending the gospel - come back to a live share in christian work.

Some 20 years ago there was a revival in ~~the village~~ Kostenets but the flight of the Turks at the time of the Russo-Turkish war left more desirable lands available to which some of the new followers went. After this Baptist influences & a Sabbatarian effort divided the remainder & so that

2) For years that place & a neighboring community in a near village have hardly had a name to live. I feel that in our early preaching Christ in this place we did not, as we ought, seek to lead the people to rest on the Bible & in this the blame rests on me more than on any other one of our circle.

In Ichteman I was specially encouraged by seeing so many children of the friends at the meeting and that they gave so good attention to what was said. I earnestly plead with them to give themselves to Jesus.

Our need today for all workers & church members, is the infilling of the Holy Spirit.

With hearty regards to your family & yourself.

Yours fraternally J. F. Le Cache

P.S. Since writing the above I have word from Monastir that my son still remained in Korcha to hold the fort until the arrival of the Kennedys - but that the plans for the Kennedys were not reported to them. They rather expected daily to see them in Monastir.

also. Yesterday Boris Sarafoff was killed here in Sofia by a personal enemy. He was the violent leader of the earlier Macedonian movements & doubtless shared the ransom money paid for Miss Stone. J. F. C.

Sofia, Bulgaria. Dec. 1904.

Rec'd FEB 24 1908

4129

Sofia Bulgaria
Feb 8. 1908

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.

My Dear Brother

Last week I passed my 76th milestone. I am still able to keep at work most of the day, sleep well at night & in the day too when weary. I continue my daily cold water bath, saving wood & taking other such exercise at once afterwards, as I have done since 1846.

I am trying to come into touch with our own people as much as possible, but because of absences, distance to their homes & at times lameness &c, I have as yet hardly visited half of their homes. I have hoped & still plan to visit surrounding places, but matters connected with our work & the government require attention at once, when attempting a tour of 10 days, I was at once obliged to return on account of lameness. Last week I had (to me) quite an interesting trip to Pernik village whence the coal supply for the city comes. On the way out & back probably a third of the passengers accepted of tracts, chiefly given a temperance tract & one or more evangelical — Most of these were read at once but some were carefully folded & put in the pocket. My first call was at the head of the police who, on my last visit sent for me to come to his office but both then & now cordially told me to, "Go ahead". Just outside of his door,

some 30 workmen were in line between parallel bars, awaiting their turns to reach the pay master for the money, and their outstretched hands showed their earnestness for the tracts which were given as usual in triplets, one temperance & two evangelical. A red leaflet closing with a brief narrative leading up to the question, "Reader are you a true Christian", was also added to mostly the mass. I had taken maps & charts of Palestine & a panorama of Jerusalem, which I showed to the teachers as they came for their afternoon session, & also to the few who were collected in their village reading room & thus used in some 20 places gained an opportunity for some serious conversation, & it may open the way for further intercourse, with a much larger number. Passing by a little company of soldiers I gave tracts to those who had not before received them at their barracks and also to their three officers standing near, to two of whom I said, as the government gives a red leaflet notice to those who have not paid their taxes, I so give this to remind you that you owe all you have & are to Jesus. I am not apt in religious conversation but many know me & that I love Bulgaria & wish the highest good of her people. My years of teaching, touring & relief work have given me a vantage ground which I pray the Holy Spirit to use to help me to lead souls to Jesus.

I have, this week, added up my monthly statements of tract distribution & find that, from March 1905, when I came here, to the end of 1907, I have distributed 43,569 tracts, of which about a third have been temperance. During the past year a few other persons have taken from me & widely distributed the same tracts. About 250 little gospels & 700 of the above tracts have been personally given to those in the two prisons - with free access to talk with any - Most of these gospels had each some 20 places marked with blue & red pencils to call special attention to those passages. This work was done by members of the Sabbath school. I have been trying to do the same in the hospitals but have not got to this.

I can hardly say why but God has seemed for years, even at Andover Seminary - to lead me to temperance work.

The issuing by Protestants in Sofia of a temperance paper which rivalled an existing one in Philippopolis & killed both led to my using $100 - about two thirds of a personal investment of my second wife - which her brother sent me after her death, for this work. Having started I could not stop & from personal and various sources about 160,000 temperance tracts have been printed and half of these already circulated.

Perhaps in part from lack of vitality in the membership of a temperance society which had not held a meeting for a year I was chosen, in my youth, as vice president of the society & as the president is living out of the city & cannot easily attend the meetings, he has left these to me but comes when more

public gatherings are held in the church.

In the National Assembly a third of the members are chosen this year which is an additional reason for now pressing temperance work, that it may influence elections. Providentially this matter has just been brought before the ministry & many members of the assembly.

A village near Palas Pazardjik, largely Protestant, wanted to prevent the opening of a saloon in this place, & sent the Protestant pastor of Pazardjik, with a generally signed petition to the government here to secure this prohibition. This pastor, Rev Alex. Gerguff, worked like a Trojan & wisely. Till his clothes were wet with sweat he called on members, committees & secretaries of the assembly & some of the ministers, rushing from the assembly officers to hotels, coffee shops &c - that he might do all that was possible. A letter of introduction from Mr Shopoff, a student in the mission school near 40 years ago, for year the President of the temperance union of 16 societies recently a member of the Assembly & now the Mayor of the city of Philippopolis & also Superintendent of the Evangelical Sabbath school; and a personal letter to the Ministry, helped & the desired end was secured by an order from the Ministry. Mr Gerguff felt that his few days work were well rewarded. At the same time the matter of local option &c - had been talked over with not a few members who were ready to work & vote for it.

Recently, in another village the local council had closed three saloons & though both these results were opposed by the liquor interests of these places & neighborhoods - the government approved the acts.

In three villages near Samokov the women succeeded in cleaning the saloons out of their places but I understand that outside pressure has been too strong for them.

The time seems opportune for pushing the work. $10, sent me by Mr Metcalf have secured the printing of 3000 temperance "extras" "supplements" to the Mission paper, Zornitsa, (16 x 10 3/4 inches) so saving postage on most of these copies & now the same material when in type with a little addition to fill out pages, is being printed in two tracts of 8 & 12 pages, 20,000 each. With a little circular I have now prepared, this "extra" has been sent to all the agents of the Zornitsa & all the preachers (50 in all) some in America (sent in another wrapper) - the extra & the circular. The circular asks 1st How many copies of the tracts will be desireable in your region for which you will be responsible to promptly & wisely distribute them.

2) Send help - to print more "extras" &c. 3) Send local temperance facts & items which will help the work. The expense for these 40,000 (about $45) has about 2/3 been paid by what has been secured by Miss Abbot of Samokov & others & for the balance I am responsible & shall pay unless funds shall come from some other source. I now have $100 - on the way to so invest & may decide to put in 1-200 $ more. I am sure it will pay good interest.

I shall be grateful for any aid from others who desire to share in this enterprise - which cannot fail & may be very remunerative in stock of the Upper Bank. It seems to me that 2-5 more such "Supplements" to the Mission Paper ought to be sent out, monthly if possible - & the materials, as much as shall seem best, be put into more permanent hard form. The printing of the first 1000 of the Supplement is about $8.- of succeeding ones $2½.

I think I have before written somewhat as to this temperance work which has been much on my mind & in my work during the past months.

The following is a special matter of which I wished now to write you.

A teacher in Prelepe, near Monastir, became a christian & was dropped from his work. My son was much interested in the case & watched him when suffering from threats, persecution & want. After months of watching had satisfied him of the reality of the change he recommended him ~~as a colporteur~~ to Mr Holway as a colporteur in this region. He has now been several months at work & repeatedly in this city.

Last week one of the most earnest & reliable christians in the church said to me, "Mr Matinoff ought to be employed all the time in this city among the 650 workers in the arsenals & as many more in the sugar factory & other large enterprises

and among the other thousands of young men employed in the city. My judgement & heart endorsed the suggestion.

I have met Mr Martin off in my room & elsewhere & he seems to be earnest & active (though quiet) in christian work, apt & capable of influencing common men, while his education has prepared him also to work with the highest in education & position.

I immediately thought of the "Forward Movement" among the Laymen, & the expected advance in funds received and it seemed to me a case which ought, at once, to be presented to you. If those larger givers have not yet matured their plans so that their funds could be used by the Board, is there not some individual, or more than one, who would make a starting of this work here at once. The cost would not be less than $300 - a year for the family &, as expenses have much increased might be $400 - only a room for service were also sought - perhaps $500. Before having our debt of $3000 on our building I should have been ready to put $150 into a first year but this is now impossible. I have no doubt that the good done by this man would be more than a missionary could accomplish in the first 2-3 years of missionary life. The wife seems to be in full sympathy with her husband.

I should like to have Mr Wiggin read this letter & also Miss Stone. She could do much good if she could now come here.

Feb 11. Our Kindergartens, at the beginning of the year, encouraged us much with an enrollment of 86 in the main school & 26 in the branch - with actual attendance of 70 & 24 children but the prevalence of scarlatina caused the closing of all the primary & intermediate schools for two months & decrease of number which up to to day has only risen to 26 & 11 - and this loss of over $100 of tuition while fuel & other expenses are much higher - will make it very difficult to close the year without a considerable debt.

It seems best, for various reasons, that I make a visit of two weeks in March, at Monashee - the exact time of which may be varied by the time of the annual first meeting of the schools in Samakan.

I know you carry all the work laid on your heart at the throne of grace. It seems as if we could not bear not to have the deep working of the Holy Spirit this Jubilee year. Then the gathering for its celebration is to be here next summer - probably in July -

With kind regards to all in your home

Yours most sincerely

J. T. Clarke

Rev J. T. Clarke
Feb 5 - 1908.

Rec'd MAR 5 1908

Sofia Bulgaria
Feb 22. 1908

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brother

Not long ago I wrote you all that I then had to write of matters here. Dr Marsh came last night for matters in which he is specially interested & told me of matters which lead me to write you again, especially with reference to the coming of the Methodists to Sofia. I have fully accepted the decision of the majority of our missions & of the Prudential Committee that they come & my earnest prayer has been & is that I be, do, say & feel as Jesus wants me to, in all things. As we have not heard of your coming to any agreement as to terms, it is possible that writing now may have some influence, or if too late - you will know our circumstances. I refer briefly to the past in what I now write. As I understand Mr Thomson's opinion was so decided - that he was in the right that, without consulting without consulting with others - he personally months ago opened the question with them. Our annual meeting in Salonica appointed a committee to get the views of Bulgarians but represented some of them as in favor of the coming who signed themselves as strongly in the Negative. When the circular votes, signed in the affirmative by, I think

all of the Samokov Station came to me. Having heard nothing of getting the voice of Bulgarians, it seemed to me duty to give them the contents of the Mission circular & the opportunity of giving their votes - not at all giving my own view. As I remember their vote was 11 aff. & 15 Neg. Some missionaries in Samokov said to me that some of their number had voted in the aff. for the sake of peace "as the Methodists were coming anyway." Having put the matter before the Bulg. brethren I felt that my duty did not lead me further. My thought & hope was that the Bulgarians themselves, would refuse to accept of either exact form - & make their own decisions as to what the (united) Bulgarian church should be.

It seems to me that now Mr Thomson, unjustly & prematurely is still pressing his views to results not warranted by the open state of the question until you shall come to some understanding with Dr Carroll & the Prudential Committee shall approve it - as to the terms on which they shall come. He has written them (Mr Coan) as to cooperation in the publishing of the Mission paper & this Mr Coan desires - though he says he does not know as they have any funds to use in the matter. I understand that Mr Ashander, in general desires the same union on the paper but does not wholly agree with Mr Thomson who has written so strongly to the brethren in Phil.s - (2 of the 3 on the Committee for Paper) to enforce his views that they answered that they could do nothing till you reported terms made with Dr Carroll & Dr Haskell wrote in amount that Mr Thomson's claim to the superiority of his opinion in the matter is best answered by silence

Mr Count writes regretting that any terms were imposed as it showed a lack of confidence in them. I am not alone in feeling this lack of confidence in them. Drs Creegan & Hitchcock expressed the same in public & private, when they were here.

Some months ago in a case of drafting a worker for the army - as to which our oldest worker and most posted - says that Mr Count was in the wrong. He claimed that he was right & that the largest christian sect in America would sustain him & the matter he carried even to President Roosevelt. Mr Jackson, our Minister at Athens, was here at that time & did not approve of his course. The Bulgarian gov't told him that they would receive no further communication from him. I understand that he regards himself as fully authorized by their Bishop Dr Burk, whom he supposes has full power in the matter - to come here anyway, regardless of any agreements which have been made in the past.

At our annual meeting in Salonica, I sought a quiet walk with him & urged that they do, as I would do in case our positions were reversed, work with the church here as brethren for the upbuilding of the cause of Christ. His blunt & strong words - Why do you wish to be so narrow minded? made

we feel that further talk would be wholly useless.
Mr Adams's 2d son spent 1/2 his yearly salary to help a meth. church in Houghton Mich.
In your letter of Oct. 31/07 you refer to 4 suggestions as to terms which you had given to Dr Carroll.
I think it is impossible for Mr Count & at least one of their workers not to press denominationalism & doubt about the power of terms & agreements of their Board to prevent other points being ignored.
Mr Count claims that Sofia is on the N. side of the Balkans - because our rivers go to the Danube - so does the Samokov river. There is no mountain range between here & Philippopolis.
The rail road passes over near the highest altitude.
Until recently - the decision made at Tirnova by Drs Long & Pettibone with Mr Morse & myself has not been objected to, & their now coming as invited by our mission, should not open the way for them hereafter to claim that they come "de jure" & so have a right to do here as they wish.
Dr Burk has shown the same pushing of the Waldenses - who preceded them in Rome. God has blessed them with his seeming approval there, I hope he will do the same here, if such be His will.
Had they been more prospered in having a self sustaining & spiritual work N. of the Balkans I should be more hopeful of such a result. I hope they will not cause needless friction among the Bulgarians or divisions which will weaken this church which now seems to be gathering about Pastor Popoff - & we have hope of the coming of the Holy Spirit in fullness.

Pro Congregationalist.

This church, at its annual meeting in January, voted to be self-supporting from now on, but did not now communicate this word to the Samokov station as they are somewhat in arrears, & may find it difficult to carry out this vote. They ought to do so.
Mr Counsel has recently been here twice, the first time to see the architect who made our plans who is planning a school building for them. Their two lady teachers came with him.
The second time with Mr Sichanoff, which coming may have been in part for the same business.
Prince Ferdinand's wedding is appointed for March.
We hear that he does not get leave from the Pope to marry even by paying the large sum he offers. Since his heir was baptized in the Bulgarian (Greek) Orthodox church.
I understand that his wife is a Lutheran. Our body of Missionaries in Samokov are proposed to send a congratulatory telegram on their marriage.
The meeting of the Trustees of the Schools in Samokov is appointed for Mar 17th. I expect to be there.
I have been expecting immediately after to visit in Monastir for two weeks but my son's last letter reports that there is need of his going again to Korcha in Albania. I suppose to hold the fort for a while until the Kennedys can go.

A member of the Salvation Army came here last week to see about ~~further~~ working in this region. He spent last Sabbath in Samokov, speaking twice on the Sabbath & again during the week. They were pleased with his efforts there.

He speaks here tomorrow evening in the church & perhaps at one or more other places during the day.

It seemed to me when Pastor ~~Sachanoff~~ Popoff was preaching last Sabbath eve that the Holy Spirit was with us. He spoke of Faith as ground of Salvation & works as needful fruit. I know you earnestly pray for the work here & the workers.

With kind regards to your associates & your family

Yours fraternally

I. R. Clarke

Sophia Dwight Edwards

Feb. 22 1908

Rec'd MAR 23 1908

Sofia Mar 10.08

Dear Dr Barton

It has recently come to my mind that a map of this city might be of use to you. I have this week secured a copy & notes on its side different places connected with Mission work & other localities.

When the present evangelical church was built ten years ago (20±) that position was on the extreme edge of the city both to the West & South. It was then bought because answering passably well for the regular attendants, but chiefly from the impossibility of purchasing a more central place.

I think you will be interested in the following; Remembering that it is the policy of the Mth. Board to supply places of worship & here I think also a home for its pastors - wholly from American funds - retaining the own church of the same. & doing this at the start I suppose without any aid from the people so putting on the people no burden for a well made durable buildings. In addition I think that no church here pays more than 1/10 possibly now 1/4 of the support of the preacher who occupies the building ready for him - the following will explain circumstances of our church;

Feb 13th Mr Conant, Supt. of the Meth. Missn, & Baston Sichanoff - formerly of Philippopolis - now employed by the Meth. Missn - became he could not live on the salaries offered here in different places & were here for a day or two on business. A former foreman of the Printing Office in Samokov - the past year working in this city - agreed to work for them in a printing office they propose to open here.

Some 10 days ago the agent who secured for us the place now occupied by the "American Kindergarten" came to my room & spoke of our desire to secure a central position for church, printing office, rooms to let &c, and that we were ready to spend 20,000 Napoleons (over $75,000) for this object.

It soon seemed plain that he referred to the efforts of Mr Conant & Sichanoff who had gone to another agent & perhaps this agent wanted to get the work, if these plans were from us, which I assured him they were not.

He reported a place, No 6 on map, a very desirable central location opposite the palace on the upper side on a business street on the other side some 30 ft lower all about which there are new buildings 3-5 stories high.

He said the place has 1746 sq. meters on 440 of which was a building for putting up which 18 Napoleons per meter were paid, that the owner wanted 22.000 for the place & that a Jew had offered 19.000 Napoleons. Whether Mr Counts' agent has this place in view I know not, but this seems quite probable.

Taking the plans of working in Bucharest & Slatey & very likely elsewhere, this seems not a very unwise move. With cash in hand they will secure a central, suitable location for all they will want & with much niceness among some of the finest buildings of the city & it is so far from our work that we can have no reason to fear it, but rather to praise them for their foresight & shrewdness.

The balance of the place (440 met.) is only occupied with poor buildings & there is place for entrances on the three sides, I send the map under another cover.

Next Tuesday I plan to be in Samokov for trustee meeting & thence to go to my son's in Monastir for 2-3 weeks. Daily we feel that our Heavenly Father is giving us many blessings, especially in scattering tens of thousands of literature widely throughout the nation. Pray for us all.

Yours Fraternally D. F. Clarke

Rec'd A

Rev. R. T. Orr Jr.
Sophia-Oak
Mar. 10-1908.

Rec'd APR 8 1908

Samokov III 20.08

Dear Dr Barton

We have just finished our semi-annual meeting of the trustees of the Schools in this place. It has been a very important meeting & in many respects, a very difficult one. The Schools are prospering but need an additional money if carried on as now with full corps, near $400.— & much more if they are to increase their work.

Expenses of living have much increased every where. While the Advance Movement in America gives some reason to hope for funds, still it was felt that we could not rely on this & must act in faith, persuaded that God does not wish us to go backward. We have earnestly looked to Him who is able exceedingly abundantly. We shall hope for encouraging words from the Rooms before the close of the college year. We are all very grateful for the prospect of work Miss Abbot is taking up. She is studying & talking with two teachers 2-3 hours a day in books & by conversations.

I have repeatedly written you as to plans &c of those in charge here of the Methodist Missions. Of what seems to be Mr Counts' plans to have a good, central position, with church, printing office, rooms to let &c — and that a former employee in Samokov has agreed to work for them as printer.

Private

I now write you privately of a more recent occurrence which may mean much — but I report it only to you, to my daughter & one other person. Some 4 months ago Mr Count & the two lady teachers, (American) in the Meth. school in Lovetz, were here to hear a plan made for a school building made by Mr Pingoff, who planned our kindergarten building & very carefully oversaw all its construction. When calling on Mr P. for advice as to our building he showed me the above plans & promised me a set of 6 which he afterwards gave me. Somehow Miss Blackburn — one of their

afterwards visited teachers, learned of my having these plans, telegraphed & asking that I return the plans to Mr F. & "in honor" tell no one of their existence. Mrs Blackburn gave as a reason for this request, that the plans had not been approved by their Board &c. I have given no promise but report this only to you, my daughter & one other person. So much seemed a duty.

Both Mr Finoff & I think it strange that such a request be made. He made 10 setts of each = 60 copies in all, & sent 5 setts = 30 in all to Mrs Blackburn & retained 5 setts, which he says belong to him & he will keep for me the sett returned until I shall be allowed to have it.

This secrecy is somewhat suggestive though I cannot understand it. It may be only that the money needed for their building has not been authorized by their Board & so it be premature that I report it any where.

Can it be that they have a thought of bringing it to Sofia? This hardly seems probable yet not wholly impossible. If, as claimed, they have the right to come to this city now that it is the capital, why not also to fully develope their work as they shall deem best? also paying higher wages & making little or no effort for self help among the people. You will see the bearing of all this on our work & I write that you may have the facts & then act as you shall think best.

I am sure you will regard this report as to plans &c, as confidential so far as I am responsible "in honor" & not by promise - to not let it go farther than myself. Still, knowing so much you may draw out from Bishop Burk, Mr Count or other what it is desirable that you know in order to make the most desirable arrangements for the joint occupation of Sofia. Thus far this matter is private & confidential.

During the past 5 weeks I have visited 11 out prisons & three hospitals in Sofia over 500 gospels, Psalms & Romanes & over 1500 tracts (1/3 Bible & Bible Lessons)

I lean much on your prayers & advice that I act in all things as Jesus wishes.

It sometimes comes very strongly to my mind that the work of Miss Stone here now might be of great value in leading to an earnest spiritual movement among our own people. Some of them are from the Methodist field. One the daughter of a preacher & it will not be strange if they join with the Methodist movement from the first & not improbable that they will draw others with them & so weaken the spiritual & pecuniary ability of our church.

That the Methodists will drop their denominational efforts can hardly be possible.

Mar 25 Thus far I wrote in Samokov. Yesterday other items came up which make it desirable that I send you this letter before leaving (D.V.) this P.M. for a visit at the home of my Son in Monastir, & to do this I have risen before 3 A.M.

1. The letter of Mr Bell as to the raising again the question of the location of the Girls' Boarding School. I think that it is now, more strongly than before, felt that the schools should remain in Samokov both because of the great loss on the present buildings & because of less temptations [illegible]il them in a large city, but the opinions of some have seemed to very easily change & it would be hard to predict what will be the result of again raising the question.

If the Methodists are thinking of bringing their Girls School to Sofia, it will mean opportunity to try to have some cooperation, which is very desirable. I do not think that either Dr Rust or Mr Conant will wish this. In their reports of different mission work in Europe they speak of the

~~they speak of the~~ needs of different fields for Methodism & not for Christianity. The former is sector of their Mission, Mr Challis, seemed more fraternal than Mr Count, who, when on a walk in Salonica at the time of our Annual Meeting there deprecated to their coming to Sofia without denominationalism - said, "Why do you wish to be so narrow minded?"

2/ But, whether cooperation be possible or not, it seems to me very important that the Boards be represented here by one delegate from the Woman's Board & at least one from the Am. Board. If it is impossible for you or Mr Capen to come, is there not one or more of those business men, of whom we have heard in connection with the "Forward Movement" that they intend to visit different fields, - to come at the time of our Annual Meeting, which commences Apr. 22? & give suggestions & advice as to the best possible action.

Such a delegate may save unwise measures & thousands of dollars - by their influence in deciding the question.

I plan to remain in Monastir until near the time of our Annual Meeting in Philippopolis but could return to Sofia before the meeting, if best that I there meet anyone coming - before the meeting.

3/ Doubtless before receiving this you will have heard that our Ambassador has sent word to Mr Kennedy to go on to Koritza - by this post - if not given the usual teskere, starting yesterday Monday last. It is a matter of much interest.

4/ The Missionary to the Turks here - who issues a Tk. paper has stirred up three Mollahs of different cities to attack him & his paper & he has, in his own paper, given their words & his answers - So it seems there is some life here among the Turks.

I am delaying here to send out the one 400 places in Bulgaria that I have had about 3/4 of the expense borne by you. For the work thus far I get no help else where, for my own expenses of this work I will either pay or collect from parties benefitted.

I plan to go on as my own expenses of this work I will either pay or collect from parties benefitted.

I have 30,000 temperance tracts, most of which material has been published in a supplement (3000 copies) to the Mission paper. With good help I hope to finish this in three days, beginning

Yours for Christ & Bulgaria
D. L. Leonard
Monastir
April 20 1908.

Rec'd APR 17 1908 (Notes to Mr Loomis & Mr Higgins handed to Mr. Higgins/1.

Monastir III 30. 08

Dear Dr Barton.

Last week Wednesday (25th), I wrote you from Philippopolis. By noon of that day, with the aid of Mr Marsh, the colporter & a man employed, we finished, in three days, the sending of 18.000 tracts, of three kinds, by mail to 317 places in Bulgaria, with circulars requesting their circulation to teachers, physicians & other influential persons in their cities & surrounding places.

Two of the above tracts were chiefly taken from a supplement to the Mission Paper, Zornitsa.

Another such supplement, the last 2/5 on Tobacco, was that noon left with the pastor of Staniniak & will probably appear with the above mission paper in a week or two - & essentially the same material for two tracts - 20.000 each - to be distributed in like manner but more widely than the above.

On my journey here via Adrianople & Salonica, I saw in the distance just before reaching Drama, the hill in Philippi on which is a fort from which the guards must have seen on the plain in the distance, the battle that ended the republic & led to the reign of the Caesars in Rome.

Both the preacher here, & his wife were graduates from the Samokov institutions & both were members of my classes there. Within I 27 times visited the Gypsy work in Samokov for Sabbath

The pastor was a native of this region, knows from of the languages here used & both he & his wife are doing a very useful work.

This morning I wrote you a postal by the Turkish post - yet guardedly. My son could not so soon send you word of the arrival of the Kennedy's at their home, but will doubtless send you his full account soon.

I write without this seeing my letter that you may get an earlier report - as the Turks may not forward the postal. Mr & Mrs Kennedy started from Salonica last Monday (23d) stayed here Monday & Tuesday nights & went on with the cavass of the Austrian Consul - to Koracha reaching there Thursday (26th) in good condition - I am sure they were glad to be there.

One disappointment met them on the previous Saturday. Mr Tsilka, husband of Miss Stone's associate in her captivity, was imprisoned by the Turks on the charge that he had taught Albanian in the school mixed with other charges of a political nature one of which was a letter of last Dec. directed to a nation lover in Albania - sent from Bucharest - enclosed in an envelope directed in French to Mr Tsilka.

This seems the work of an enemy.

His books were taken from his house but all, but 4 harmless ones, soon returned. A day for his examination has twice been appointed but postponed - now indefinitely.

Until last Saturday Mr Bilka has seemed to be in good spirits & quite hopeful. Then he wrote to his wife saying that all possible measures be taken for his release. The missionaries, two Albanian teachers & Mrs Bilka earnestly & prayerfully considered the matter & it seemed duty for my son to come on at once with the Austrian guard who had gone out with the Kennedys, which had to start at 2 A.M. & getting here about 6 P.M. a long Sabbath day's journey but one of necessity & mercy not only to Mr & Mrs Bilka - but all those in the work there, especially the Kennedys.

The work seems to be, in a great measure the result of the efforts of the Greek Bishop & the Greek inhabitants. On reaching here my son went at once to the Austrian Consulate, but the Consul was out visiting. He saw him again today for a full conference. In order to act efficiently in this case the Consul needs the special backing of Mr Leishman & has written in the past week asking a telegraph in answer. This has not yet been received but if it does not come by Wednesday the Consul will write to Mr Leishman for an answer. I think the case needs promptness & decision for various reasons - one of which is the great need Mr Kennedy must have of Mr Bilka's help in various ways. When Mr K. called on the governor here with one of the friends he was courteously received.

but afterwards the governor called one of the Protestant friends and made enquiries as to Mr. K., & when he learned that he had come here to live in Koritza that he might preach Christ he reddened in the face & said he did not believe this was his object

It seems to me that the government in K. was ordered to imprison Mr Tsilka in hart as a hindrance to Mr Kennedy. The Turks were unable to prevent the going to Koritza - but the imprisonment of Mr Tsilka takes from him - as it were - his right hand - He will be hindered in all kinds of work by this loss.

The case seems to me, after 49 years since coming to the country, to call for more prompt & energetic measures. Would it not be well that you specially appeal to Mr Roosevelt to instruct the Sublime Porte to at once act - firmly & fully in this special matter. A missive with a cup of coffee might prevent any further action on the part of Mr Tsilka - as it has at other times -

I write hastily to catch the tri-weekly mail: anything

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke -

Jeffersonville Ind. Mar. 30-1908

J. F. Clarke

V. 5

Jeffersonville Ind. Mar. 30-1908

Expect to start on my return for home in 2 weeks spending a day in Salonica

Dear Dr Barton Mr Bond's son-in-law & wife left Salonica on the 28 inst. spent a day here - & were in their nice home on Thursday, 26 inst. The husband of Miss Stone's companion in captivity has been confined for many days - his trial repeatedly post poned. His home has been searched but nothing incriminating found - The charge that he taught his native language is mixed with other charges of a different nature & his trial repeatedly postponed which now begins to cause him doubt as to the future. On 28 he got a letter to his wife which led to a consultation resulting in my son starting early morning 29 & getting here last. in hope that the official carring for our interests would go on today & attend to the case but he awaits answer from our highest representative in the country to a telegram sent last Sunday to authorize pushing in the case - He seems to think here not pushing as he ought. I know you are all praying for the whole case. I write guardedly - I came on 2½ & expect to stay till 4/m 14

I shall hope to write you more soon fraternally

J. F. Clarke

This is my last sheet 7.30 This paper-9 cents

Rec'd JUN 3 1908

Sofia V. 15, 08

369

Mailed May 20

Dear Dr Barton - During the discussions at our annual meeting in Philippopolis I asked Mr Peet as to the desirability of my writing to Bishops Vincent & Walden & Dr Buckley. He favored my doing so & I have this week received from him their addresses. The Bishops I have repeatedly seen both here & in America - & have seen & written to Dr Buckley & in writing to each one I have referred to such interlocutory copy - "All the history of these Bulgarian missions is well known to you. Matters are now in a transition state. Since Rev Mr. Count has been the Supt. of the Meth. Mission, & especially since Dr Burt became your visiting Bishop here, they have claimed the right to come to the capital to work and asked this of our mission, with the word that they would come here any way, de jure.

The great majority of the missionaries of the Am. Board, by a circular vote, voted in favor of this coming, with some suggestions as to terms of working here, & left the matter to the Prudential Committee of the Am. Board to make such arrangements as thought best with Dr Carroll & your Committee. This action of our ~~Committee~~ mission & the favorable decision of the Pud. Committee, was communicated to Dr Carroll & by him to Dr Burt & Mr Count.

The terms of occupation were then left indefinite, but after conference, it seemed best to the Pud. Committee to postpone the final agreement until the return of Dr Barton from his mission to China, and in this Dr Carroll concurred. However, Dr Burt, regarding the matter as settled, wrote to Mr Count, "to send his best man to Sofia & get him a good hall." Mr Count came to Sofia with the pastor in Lovetch, & a good man, once in our employ but now free, agreed as he says, to work for them as printer. It seems they made enquiries about or planned for the purchase of a valuable property (1736 sq. meters) opposite the palace extending through to a business street, - a good, central location.

All that I know of this matter is - that the agent who secured the property where my daughter has a private Kindergarten - came to me & said that he understood that we wished to buy the above mentioned property, ready to give 20,000 Napoleons, wishing a hall, premises for a printing office & rooms to let; that 18,000 napoleons had been offered for the place by a Jew, but the owner wanted 22,000 Nap.. A building on 440 meters at one end had cost, for putting up, 79 20 nap.. The matter was in the hands of another agent & our former agent wanted the job. Except as to the printer all this is circumstantial evidence but it seems to me strong.

The position is a good one; its locality such that we have no reason to demur on account of proximity to our church which was built on what was then the edge of the city, though now it extends half a mile or more beyond. According to your policy in Bulgaria & Italy - & I suppose elsewhere, it seems to me a wise & profitable investment.

From the authorisation of of Dr Burt, Mr Count regards himself as free to plan to come here & in letters to some missionaries has expressed his regret that any terms were regarded as needful since our mission ought to have had confidence in their mission, - & he does not regard it as needful to wait for any further understanding ~~with~~ between the Boards. He has used some strong words, in his correspondence with members of our mission, as to cooperation in publishing the Mission Paper Zornitsa (= Morning Star) & in the outside report of your

General European Meeting - I think in Stockholm or Copenhagen - in which he has a good paper on Bulgaria, he invites the next meeting to be in Sofia - the capital of Bulgaria.

There are some important points to be considered in the case. 1 Our Board very earnestly seeks for self-support. It has helped in the erection of perhaps a third or more of the church edifices, but owns none. The responsibility of building, keeping in repair &c, is wholly with the peoples except so far as individual missionaries personally interest themselves. I understand that your Board owns all the churches & parsonages. Perhaps the people have not put into them the least amount & so have no claim to any share in ownership.

2 Last year I was told that only two of your preachers received from their hearers as much as 300 francs (about 60$), while I doubt not some have over 2500 francs or more, and none less than 1000 francs.

In the churches connected with the Am. Board the general aim, - approximately carried out - is to have all the preachers & pastors who are located in one place, look to their own people for their support, the amount of aid given by our Board being paid to the treasurers of the churches.

Some years since one of our preachers went to your mission. & last year one of our prominent pastors went to Lovetch because he could not accept of what our Board granted for a pastor in Salonica, or in another of the stronger churches where he was wanted & needed. I regret that such influences must continue & at a closer range. This may put off, for years, the time when the present Sofia Evangelical church will become self-supporting. They hope for this the present year but needful repairs on their church make them as yet to hesitate to assume this obligation & it may be, they will continue to ask for the $1105 annually given them the past two years. There are a few members of the congregation who have come from beyond the Balkans & they naturally will join your enterprise and so much weaken this church, even if they do not lead off others who desire to pay less for the support of the gospel or who will go for other reasons.

What will be the spiritual results of the coming of the Methodists to this city you can judge perhaps better than I. We all ought to be intensely in earnest for the saving of souls & building them up in christian character & love. God grant that it shall be so.

The coming of your mission to Sofia seems to some to have a touch of a belligerent character which may affect the spiritual work here. As I understand, when your Mission went to Rome you found a small Waldensian Mission which was not able to push forward. God has apparently prospered your work there & I hope it has been as successful spiritually as externally. Without comparing the vital piety of the followers - your mission has hardly succeeded in self-supporting work here and it seems to me that - whatever your mission shall plan for in this city - if after the manner of your present stations in Bulgaria, it will be

liable to weaken rather than to strengthen the work of Christ in this land.

I think I ought to give you two more items.

Two years ago, during the meeting of our mission in Salonica which Mr Comst attended, I sought a quiet walk alone with him & said to him "Why cannot you come to Sofia though only Christ." His prompt answer was, "Why do you wish to be so narrow minded?" & further talk on this line seemed useless. Were I to go in this way to your field, I am sure I would join fully with you.

2. A Bulgarian preacher was taken for military service. Mr Comst pressed the matter of his exemption, with the government (and I have no doubt but that he was morally right in his claim) tho those who are in a position to know say that legally he was wrong) in such a way that he was told that the government would receive no further communication as to the matter from him. This rendered him in a measure a "persona non grata" to the government. Perhaps this should be considered in his continuing in his present position. Your first Supt. of the mission after the war, Mr Challis, manifested a more fraternal spirit than have the last two. When he took one of the young ladies from our school for your girls, as teacher, he paid what our Board had expended for her. I think this has never since been allowed by your mission. When asked to aid in the expense of some young men from N. of the Balkans the answer was, "We cannot for we dont know how they will turn out".

The present seems to me a grand opportunity for hearty christian cooperation - leaving out all denominationalism. While there is a trend to even organic union, in the work of different missions in India, China and Korea, does not God now want this in full here in Bulgaria, where union in the work of X will so much add to success. I think you will not misunderstand me. While I did not think it desirable that the Methodist Mission come to Sofia, because of the divisive influences, I voted against it - as did the majority of the Bulgarian workers (16-11) yet, God helping me - there shall not be aught in my word or conduct to cause any one to feel that I dont have a cordial, fraternal, christian sympathy in your work. With a back ground of 49 years of successful work, seeing this & other churches prospering & this church so near self-support, you can realize my feeling in seeing others come in with grander externals & more or less divisive influences. If God so wishes it he also wishes christian love & courtesy in me".

I send essentially the same letter to all the persons mentioned. It may be of no avail in any respect but I hope the writing will have some influence towards a fraternal feeling. Would that here might be realized a real sympathetic union in such an intense whole-hearted effort.

for soul saving as would win God's approval & secure the in-gathering of Multitudes in Bulgaria & Macedonia.

The matters brought up at Annual were important in various lines. It was of much value that Mr Rees could be with us as he so fully understands the relations between Americans & the Turkish government & by his statements could tell us what could & what could not be speedily accomplished. He made us feel that patience must often be exercised in securing undoubted rights. It has seemed as if some possible influences might affect the Turkish Government so that Rev Mr Pittka - the husband of Miss Stone's companion in captivity, would not be kept in prison for weeks & months because he wanted his people to use the language of their mothers in books & schools.

Though our annual meeting continued until Friday I left it on Tuesday that I might attend the Annual meetings of the Bulg. Temp. Union - which are always held the Wednesday after Easter. Various questions were discussed & decisions reached which will affect temperance work in Bulgaria.

The 33d meeting of the Bulg. Evang. Society started in Samokov in 1876, was a very useful gathering. Friends gathered from 6 cities & 10 villages & the fraternal sympathy and converse was helpful. Those present felt an uplifting spiritual influence. It was a privilege to join in the morning prayer meeting & to listen to the evening addresses which were attended by a full house. Much interest in the gatherings was expressed by outsiders from the city.

The treasurer's report rejoiced us by the word that debts which have hampered the society for a long time would probably all be paid during the coming year & then an income from their central premises would more than double the amount which can be spent for publication & gospel work.

In place of his written address Mr Shishkoff gave a big stirring call for a higher Christian life & 4 uneducated - except in the school of Christ - village workers - though full of their own business told of what God had done for them & their people. One, in whose shop I preached 40 years ago - on my knees because I could not stand under the low ceiling sat near me evidently feeling much. He never was a follower & has at times been an opposer. In a few words afterward, as he came & sat by me, I urged him to give himself to Jesus. He said his heart was hard & wouldn't give. I looked for him the next day hoping he would take a stand for Christ but he did not come.

It is a time of political excitement. City elections last Sabbath. Triennial national in 2 weeks - Sobranje. The scriptures are circulated. During the past month far more than usual have been scattered. I have given over 600 gospels in prisons & hospitals & scattered 45000 tracts in 3 years besides 20.000 temperance tracts sent out March 23-5 & since - to about 350 places throughout Bulgaria. Preparation for my Sab. School class is bringing me nearer my Savior. It seems as if we must soon be blessed by the work of the Holy Spirit, yet few hearts seem to long for this. I shall be very glad to welcome my daughter back & an open door is before her. I know you are praying for Bulgaria & Macedonia

Yours fraternally Jas. F. Clarke.

Sofia - Bulgaria. May 15-1908

Miss C. T. Clarke

Rec'd JUN 15 1908

20

Sofia Bulgaria
June 2d 1908

Dear Dr Barton

The program of the Jubilee meetings, Fifty years since the first evangelical work was begun for Bulgarians - is now made out definitely & I enclose you a copy of the same.

This can but be an important meeting. bringing together the two Missions & developing much cordial feeling, if this is really desired by all.

I hope any possible terms of agreement with the Meth. Mis. will, by that time, be fully settled & God grant that it be possible to have that degree of cooperation - real & whole-hearted - which shall result in one <u>undivided</u> Church of Jesus in all Bulgaria. The Congregational churches in India are not just like those of America & we here should freely vary, that there may be oneness in Christ. It seems to me almost that I <u>agonize</u> for this oneness - Is it not for the glory of God? Is anything too hard for God? I know you are all pleading for the full work of the Holy Spirit to transform Bulgaria.

Frederick T. Clarke

Last week I received Bro Ostrander's copy of your letter reporting the visit of Mr Wiggin more definitely - with the probability that he would visit Philippopolis & perhaps Sofia. I have written him of coming this way - & returning via Salonica, which would have required only three days extra for all these visits - if on the rush -
However - now - I strongly think, & have so written him, that he should rather see Samokov & than Philippopolis. & when there he can come here for 2 hours before the train goes & see much as Dr Beach did. The interests of Building for the Girls Boarding School - What arrangements to make for the best good now & for the future, may be much affected by such a visit - & they will be able to see much of all matters from arrival about 7 P.M. to 8 A.M when they would need to start for Sofia if they came this way - as Dr Beach did.
I have been much pleased that those in charge at the Ministry of Education have allowed me to take home & copy from their

Record of Higher Schools - the definite name & Director &c of each School so that I can more definitely send out - in a measure with their sanction - temperance material which I am to continue to issue. It shows a confidence that they allowed me to take home, what I suppose is, the only record they have of these schools.

A few days since Mr Ivan Slepchanoff - brother of Mrs Psilka, Miss Stone's companion in captivity, called on me & asked that I write you of his trouble. He has worked hard for some two years in the preparation of a Bulgarian English-Bulgarian Dictionary - which was out for sale last week. He has been in America I think 13 years & thinks he is quite capable to do the work. Dr Haskell & Mr Thomson & others have given him appreciative lines as to the quality of his work. The Mission now has in hand Mr Morse's Dictionary Bulgarian-English & propose to buy another English-Bulgarian & print both together.

Last week I received Bro Ostrander's copy of your letter reporting the visit of Mr Wiggin more definitely - with the probability that he would visit Philippopolis & perhaps Sofia. I have written him of coming this way - & returning via Salonica, which would have required only three days extra for all these visits - if on the rush -
However - now - I strongly think, & have so written him, that he should rather sell Samokov & than Philippopolis. & when there he can come here for 2 hours before the train goes & see much as Dr Beach did. The interests of Building for the Girls Boarding School - What arrangements to make for the best good now & for the future, may be much affected by such a visit - & they will be able to see much of all matters from arrival about 7 P.M. to 8 A.M. when they would need to start for Sofia if they came this way - as Dr Beach did.
I have been much pleased that those in charge at the Ministry of Education have allowed me to take home & copy from their

Record of Higher Schools - the definite name & Director &c of each School so that I can more definitely send out - in a measure with their sanction - temperance material which I am to continue to issue. It showed a confidence that they allowed me to take home, what I suppose is, the only record they have of these schools.

A few days since Mr Ivan Slepchanoff - brother of Mrs Psilka, Miss Stone's companion in captivity, called on me & asked that I write you of his trouble. He has worked hard for some two years in the preparation of a Bulgarian English-Bulgarian Dictionary - which was out for sale last week. He has been in America I think 13 years & thinks he is quite capable to do the work. Dr Haskell & Mr Thomson & others have given him appreciative lines as to the quality of his work. The mission now has in hand Mr Morse's Dictionary Bulgarian-English & propose to buy another English-Bulgarian & print both together.

Above all pray that the Holy Spirit visits here abundantly

Mr Slepkanoff had planned to get out a Bulgarian English Dictionary as soon as possible. Of course the putting of another Dictionary on the market will much affect the sale of his work. He now claims that such work can be done by Bulgarians - & ought to be left to them instead of a Missionary organization - which, using funds given specially for Christian work - can undersell him & his publisher who, has invested $2500.00 in the work. May lose much - & he thinks the mission will be blamed by many -

On the other hand $1900. have been given - through Mr Thomson (as I understand) - for this work or the printing the Scriptures & will not be available if neither of these works is entered upon.

Also this work of having a Dictionary prepared by the mission has been discussed by it for years. I do not know whether you will think best to give any opinion as to this matter. I think there is some truth in the complaint. Work on church repairs recommended to Pa

Yours fraternally

S. F. Clarke

JUN 15 1908

Program of Public Exercises
for the Jubilee of the Bulgarian Mission
1858–1908. – at Sofia Bulgaria aug 4-9/08

4th Tues. History of the Missions.
Dr H. C. Haskell, Rev Mr Count

5th Wed. Bulgarian Evangelical Work & Evangelical Literature. Mr A. S. Tsanoff.
Editor of Bornitsa, Rev Steph. Thomoff. D.D.

3. 6th Thurs. Influence of the Missions on the historic Development of Bulgaria.
Revs. J. J. Sichanoff. Mr Stoin Vatralski

4. 7th Frid. Evangelical Work, Past & Future.
Revs. J. F. Clarke & Peter Vasiliff.

5. 8th Satur. Self Support of Churches.
Revs. P. Todoroff & M. N. Popoff.

6. 9th Sab. Jubilee Sermon.
Rev. J. H. House, D.D.

Evening. Memorial Service for Missionaries (& Bulgarians) who have died or retired
Revs. Robert Thomson, V. Petranoff, Ivan Todoroff & others.

Program of Exercises for
Jubilee of Bulgarian Mission
Aug. 1908.

Rec'd JUN 29 1908

Sofia VI. 16 08.

Dear Dr Barton

I have just reached the bottom of the first page of my history of Evangelical work in our Mission which is to be presented at the Jubilee (50th year) of Evangelical work in Bulgaria on Aug 7th.

Just here a great need came to mind & a strong impression that I ought to write you of it, for your information, consideration &, I hope, action.

About 2½ years ago my son William became acquainted with Mr Martinoff - a teacher in Prelepe, some 20 miles N. E of Monastir, who had become a christian & ~~expelled~~ been expelled from his position by the Bulgarians. After keeping watch of him for several months William recommended him as a colporteur to the Samokov Station where he has been employed for about 1½ years. By his capability as a teacher he has been able to widely talk with & influence educated men while also apt, efficient & winning in his work with all classes. He has repeatedly spent days in this city, doing good work & gained the strong respect & confidence of the members of the Protestant community & of others. & the leading members of the church here would be very glad if he could be here most of the time

The new principal is expected to attend a talk to mothers & friends of the children next Thursday 18th given by Mrs Jeanne Chaffee & Miss Schurr of Samokov.

Conversation of Colporteur for

& work among the more than a thousand
young employed in the government arsenal
printing offices & other places in the city
(sugar baking)
He thinks he should need with his family about $24 per month
He has also been ready & efficient in working
as a colporteur & bookseller in the villages often
amid many discomforts & exposures. His health
has been so much affected that he thinks he
ought not to continue taking so much work.
I think he might get $400 a month from
the discounts allowed by Mr Bowen & I hope
another $4. could be found from some source
so leaving only about $16. more to be supplied.
The church has once aided a student who is
now, after graduation, in a very important field.
but they have hoped to begin the full support of
their work. Yet they hesitate about this since
the repairs to the church, now being made, may
require much additional aid from them & they
will hardly feel able to pledge aught for this
worker - though they have so high a regard for him
Two years ago I would have taken quite a
portion on myself - I then had $920 - in Bonds
all I have that is available on call. That sum has now gone down
to $400 -, the balance & all the income from
some $2000 - invested through Mr Wiggin, has been

used in some way for the benefit of Bulgaria.
Two years ago I became responsible for $12 -
a month for a student who was to graduate the
next commencement - for his salary as a worker
here - but his agreement & my promise were condi-
tional - & when he finished his course it seemed
to him duty to take the position of preacher to a
church where he was much needed & since my
own funds are so much diminished besides I am
in temperance work to which I have pledged - to
myself - $200 more I ought not at all to aid in
this case - If we shall be able to clear off the
debt of $3000 + which remains on this building
when it was finished - I shall then be able to do more.
We had hoped that the forward movement would,
ere this bring relief from so haltingly carrying on
the regular work and allow of advance. If this be
not so will not some person or church invest the
$200 needed for this good, capable willing, earnest faithful
colporteur? I plead for this.
I must have written you of the temperance sup-
plement to the Missionary Paper which I prepared
3000 copies - sent out with that paper at the begin-
ning of the year & otherwise & of two tracts from the
same material & other matter 10,000 - each of which

and with another half 19,000 were sent out March 3-5, with the help of this March & others to near 320 places. In April a 2d supplement was got out & distributed in the same way.

Last Saturday this same material & additions were given to the printer for two tracts - 16 & 8 pages 15,000 each. The cost of printing & circulating the 3000 supplements & the 30,000 tracts is about $75.— I have received from various sources nearly enough to pay what has thus far been due - If I get no further aid from others I shall probably continue only to the 4th supplements & the tracts from it.

Last week I received from the Reform Bureau a large poster (1 meter by 3/4) made up of similar posters got out by the French & English Governments because of their special needs. In France in 1907 there were 19,000 more deaths than births & this largely from influence of alcohol. This I had at once translated & it will be printed in the July number of the local Medical Journal & then I am to take it entitling it to that Journal as I did another article in January.

From the Ministry of Education I have recently obtained a list of all the schools in the municipality & their direction which may much aid in the next distribution by a quasi official endorsement - Members to the new National assembly for 5 years were chosen June 7th. I plan to send all of them some copies of the

Sofia - Bulgaria. June 16-1908.

Lack of permanence hurts & prolongs perhaps this year.

Young Patterson

Rec'd SEP 16 1908

372

26

Sofia VIII 31. 08

Rev J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear Brother

The Jubilee meeting (50 years from the foundation of the missions among Bulgarians) began Aug 11th & closed Aug. 17th.

The meetings were held each evening, the days sessions being a morning prayer meeting and exercises, business & addresses - of the Triennial summer school for workers. The topics discussed were - {Jubilee exercises & American Board works underscored}

11th " 8 P.M. History of the two Missions. Drs Haskell & Thomson

12th " 10 A.M. First Three Centuries of the Christian Era. Rev McHolmes

8. P.M. Evangelical Society and Evangelical Literature. Mr Tsanoff Ed. of Zornitza

13th " 10. A.M Evangelization of the mass of the People ~~8. P.M~~ Rev Ivan Todoroff

8. P.M. Influence of the Missions on the Historical Development of the Nation. Rev J. Sichanoff, Mr Shopoff.

14th " 10 A.M How can Church members be taught to Engage in Christian Work? Rev D. N. Furnadjieff.

8. P.M. Evangelical Work. Past & Future Revs J. R. Clarke & P. Vasiloff

15th " 10. A.M. Study of National Poets. Rev J. J. Sichanoff.

8. P.M. Self Support in the Churches. Revs P. Todoroff. M Popoff

16th " 10. A.M. Jubilee Sermon. Dr G. D. Marsh.
followed by Communion
Revs Ivan Todoroff. K. Grachnoff
3 P.M. Letters from absent Missionaries (in English)
Returned to U.S. Thomson, Holway, Todoroff.
8. P.M. Reminiscences of past Missionaries &c
Revs Iv. Todoroff & R. Thomson.
17th " 10. A.M. How can Pastors & Preachers Increase their Power & Influence. Rev R Thomson
3. P.M. (in the Public Garden)
Composition of Evangelical Sermon.
Dr. S. Thomoff.
There were 12 Preachers & 1 Teacher present from the Methodist Field, & 6 Preachers & Teachers from Macedonia. The gatherings were a full success. Most of the addresses were written and showed careful preparation. They were interesting & helpful.
I was unable to attend the first meetings and being unable to hear except when the speaker has a clear enunciation, I could follow but few of those who spoke when I was present. The Prayer meetings showed fervor and interest, and sometimes much tenderness.

Of the addresses which I heard Mr Thomson's was especially valuable and those of Messrs Tsanoff & Shopoff - when I was not present - were spoken of as popular useful & moving.

When Mr Wiggin was here he asked that I send him my address. I hope to be able to do so next month. On account of its length I was obliged to leave out much that was in my first draft.

I would have liked to refer to other than direct evangelical influences - which are at work among the nation. The Pravoslav (Orthodox) Brotherhood have a weekly Sabbath service with a sermon or some other address at 4 or 5 P.M. Each Sabbath, but their work does not lead up to Jesus as the only Savior and regeneration by the Holy Spirit.

As I see the 200-300 attentive hearers which usually fill & often crowd - many standing - their small room I think of souls hungry but not fed from the fulness of the gospel.

I frequently attend these meetings & am very cordially received at the homes of some of the leaders where we have had very serious talk. The president is probably the most capable man in the city & highly respected for his moral & progressive influence.

After quite a call at his home I asked him what he would advise me to do to help the people. His answer was, "Do what God tells you to do." Repeatedly some of their leaders have said to me - "We are seeking the same results as are you."

There are some other leaders, in some respects holding more advanced ground in church matters than the Brotherhood, who issue a periodical, "The Awakener", but none lead to Christ alone. With one of these men, once called the Orator of the National Assembly when he was a member of it - and, some years since, one of the conservative leaders of the Macedonian movement for freedom - I have had repeated talks - chiefly as to Temperance work. He once gave an uplifting talk to the mothers, to which my daughter invited to her former monthly meetings in connection with the Kindergarten. But all the "Awakening" stops short of Christ.

In part because of the position against the coming of the Methodist Mission to this city - because Mr Count, their Director, rather seems not to desire either fraternity or cooperation;

I have especially written you of my hard + lonely work in the city - in prison + hospital + I sent out to get next week a supplement to this which go to 900 copies. I shall be very much disappointed if you do not receive it. Perhaps you will be able to send me some more copies.

After quite a call at his home I asked him what he would advise me to do to help the people. His answer was, "Do what God tells you to do." Repeatedly some of their leaders have said to me - "We are seeking the same results as are you."

Expect Good things of God. Perhaps "things" are not much influenced by the fact of prayer - you will find.

I have endeavored to show a cordiality to all those workers & I am sure that all of those here felt that they were cordially received by all the friends here.

For 7 days including the Jubilee meetings I had a club for our mission circle who all lived in the kindergarten building.

The efficient, ready & kind efforts of Misses Mathews & Pavlova of the Monastir Girl's School, who came a little before the beginning of the Meetings & took the whole charge as to food & lodgings, was a great & essential aid in all the matter.

During the meetings 13 of our circle were in the club 1 to 7 days, a total of 69 days which cost 3 francs (57 cts) per day including also 28 meals to which all the Methodist friends (22) & all the workers & others from Macedonia were invited.

I thought there would be again if the two American teachers in the Methodist Girl's School in Lovetz, Misses Blackburn & Davis could spend the week with the fine lady teachers from Samokov & Monastir & others & twice invited them but they sent regrets that they could not come.

Sept 5. It has seemed impossible to sooner complete this letter - I was glad to welcome back my daughter to her home & work - but it was better that others could take the care of the club & save her the weariness of the work.

She has since had a busy - weary time while painting & calsimining kindergarten & other rooms - Mrs House & daughter have gone on from us to America & Salonica - Mrs Marsh two nights here, on her way to America - Mr E. B. Haskell & family 6 in all) here for a night on their way, son to school in Germany & the rest to Salonica - Misses Mathews & Pavlova (at Hotel Orome) Anna Marsh with us on her way to Salonica - Mr Ostrander for a week, resting some from hard work, - in part in playing tennis with the Eng. Vice Consul who has had no other antagonist so nearly his equal - now two days Mr & Mrs Holway - gone on today for the Methodist annual conference in ~~Fairhaven~~ Lowell & Rutland today we are expecting my son, William's wife & two boys (2 & 4 yrs) & perhaps Mrs Ostrander - The oldest boy will probably remain the coming year in the kindergarten. My son has had a close work, though a joyous time in the scenes started in Monastir, He may come & spend 2 weeks with me in our forest cottage & return with his wife in October. We both need this outing.

Mr & Mrs Corbett Salutations - Frater mally Yours J. F. Clarke
I hope to send you a Temperance Prater next week - Pray for us

Dear Dr Taylor — Excuse me if I have caught — I ought rather to form — or to make good impressions — more soon to make a clean-cut & pen & ink sketch.

Personal

I complete my letter on the preceding page & begin on this separate sheet so that you may tear off & burn this part which perhaps (?) I ought not to write.

One of the saddest times of my life — aside from the going home of the loved ones to the Heavenly Mansions — was my visit to my Alma Mater in June 1900. Not a word of any look to, or aid from our Heavenly Father in the baccalaureate of the President — his wife's shoulders bare quite low & a few following her example — at the final close of this home — bottles — a pile — in a secilation room — The president presiding in a ~~little~~ raised part of the gymnasium — where the Alumni Dinner was served — & on the right & left of him, at a little distance two speakers smoking. When any popular teacher or person came in the graduating class would shout out ~~the~~ name, many were smoking & when the time honored hymn — used ~~this~~ so often at alumni dinner in past years — was sung it was with groans (I think) but drawling & disrespect extreme. It seemed as if good Dr Ed. Hitchcock was carried away in the slump or he would have protested in the name of his father (Our class his last as president). He tried to pledge us all against alcohol & tobacco — Degeneration? Is not this

Bulgaria - Aug 31-1908

I had similar feelings in connection with a scene after the close of the graduating exercises this year in Samokov.

At the wedding of the sewing teacher - a good little body - to a business man from the Methodist field, as they were leaving the church Mrs Deencheffski, Music teacher, taught two little girls (of 6-7 years old?) how to carry through the streets the long trailing white dress of the bride. I was disgusted - saddened - intensely - It shows a tendency (if not more) in the influences at Samokov. Probably most (I know it is not all) of the Bulgarian teachers in the girls school were pleased with - favored, the aping of royalty & it seems to me that more than one of the ladies of the station do not lead upward in dress. (I asked one in the street why she swept it with her dress, & she answered, "Because I want to.") Mrs Deencheffski is a very capable musician & mentally able but she wishes to live in style & with her daughters would spend 50% to 100% more than her highest (of all) salary & she (as have others) leads Miss Malthie who has plead for higher salary for Mrs D. to whom the trustees have given (I think) about a years salary - without work. With physical exercise at home & elsewhere Mrs D. would be much better. None of the trustees approve of Miss Malthie's course with Mrs D. She feels that more salary should be given

(X) I spent a large part of her own or the mother & daughter's. I may err in my opinion that misi[illegible] ap[illegible] [illegible] not having company but my daughter [illegible] [illegible] she is wise [illegible] with the heart full [illegible]

(X) I spent [illegible] in [illegible] of the (parlor) 20 seconds - hardly [illegible] room [illegible] home the part so [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOV 23 1908

373

James F. Clarke.

Sofia X. 21, 08

Dear Dr Barton

I send you the enclosed blank vote for you to put the "cross" after the name as you think desirable and send the same in the enclosed envelope.

So far as I can judge from the circular notices of the different individuals, I should choose one of the last two - Probably the last unless he has too much of Latter Day Andover theology & the previous one stands better in all around desirability.

The removal of Andover Seminary to Cambridge is to me an exceedingly sad fact. With grounds which can hardly be surpassed in position & size by many, if any, in the world, the plant, all the old associations & so abundant means - what could cause its failure but something wrong in its instructors. And if they are the cause - why not change? I can only account for it by the supposition that more in charge cling more to teachings not approved by the constituencies which would send the students - or to the erring professors, than to truth & would rather all should go to Unitarianism than yield their opinions or wills - yet God reigns -

Yours lovingly

J. F. Clarke

REC'D NOV 29 1908
ANS'D.....

J. F. Clarke Oct. 1908.

Circumstances in Macedonia.

A person well known to me has been spending a few months in Macedonia. His object was to seek the physical development of the young men of the country as one great aim. Bulgarians & Turks came together to his exercises with cordiality & zest. Much had been hoped from this union effort.

The proclamation of Bulgaria as a kingdom & Ferdinand as king put an end to all sympathy & co-operation. At once the Turks who had been cordial ceased to even recognize their leader in the street. It seemed to them that all this union effort was but a blind & all Turks regarded him with suspicion — so that he felt that he might be in danger & so he returned to Bulgaria.

Facts mentioned by him may be useful to Sir R.C.

A few facts may be of interest to you or others –

When villagers bring in fruits, potatoes &c to sell in the cities a public weigher – weighs all the goods – carrying his steel-yards & a stick on which it is placed. In a busy market it is often difficult to get baskets weighed & the means of getting precedence is to get the weighing stick, which the owner follows –

My informer say a Bulgarian who had secured this stick, but a Turk was seeking to violently take it from him –

The Bulgarian told him "So you did before, but now we are all equal" – This angered the Turk, who, being the stronger, wrenched away the stick & with a blow on the head,

felled the Bulgarian to the ground -
Probably as matters now are, there
can be no redress -
An Albanian Bey - who is said to have
a forest two days (perhaps 50 miles) *
long employs 20.000 work men - is a strong
supporter of the Sultan - both in
Macedonia & in Constantinople -
In case of war he would arm his
men to fight the Bulgarians -
The Bulgarian government do not yet
feel that all danger of war is past.
Officials have this week been to
the houses of the people to see how
many soldiers could be quartered in
different places. As foreigners I
suppose we are free from such in-
trusion - Yet we can but have much
sympathy for the people -
The 46th Psalm often comes to mind.
Of this Mr Gordon wrote us in 1877, when
we were surrounded by fears. There
is a strong refuge - for us all -
I want Him to guide in all -

The annual conference of churches in Bulgaria - a double one this year as every third one - begins in Yambol tomorrow - It seems best that I do not go.

We have had a mild fall thus far - but the night of the 17th came cold at once, the mercury outside of my window 12° below zero Centigrade, summer pipes of lead in the yard burst by the ice & will have to be repaired before used in the spring & some iron pipes in the wall of the house were frozen for a time -

Repairs on our church have made it appear much improved & much stronger - We need a new life within & some are pleading for it.

For the measure of health & strength and prosperity God gives us we have much reason to be grateful.

I walk, some days, 2-4 miles for various ends. Last Saturday I had a hundred copies of Reform Bureau's Poster on Alcoholism - in red & black ink posted about the city 150 copies - Pray for us - fraternally S. F. Clark

Rec'd NOV 16 1908

Sofia XI. 3. 08

Dear Dr Barton

I thought I had written you my last as to the coming of the Methodists to Sofia. However the coming to me of a circular from Samokov as to co-operation in publishing the Zornitza, signed in the affirmative by all in Samokov, at least no negative, and Bro Holway's report of his experience at the Methodist Conference at Lovech, seem to call for some statement of facts from me which should be on record, though the coming is settled & done & these facts do not affect aught at present in our mission.

Until the coming of Bro. Holway from the conference I had understood that the claim of the Methodists to come here was the fact that this city had become the capital of Bulgaria. Bro Holway now reports from the Meth. Conference that they claim that no agreement that the Balkan mountains should be the line of division was ever made. Dr ~~Launsbury~~ Pretty man - one of their missionaries at Turnovo when the division was marked out - says that there was no such agreement, and so the Methodists claim that the only ground for deciding as to this occupation

is the correspondence between Drs Durham & Anderson in which the former "consents" to the occupation as "requested" by the latter.

This expression was regarded at the conference as ambiguous - Bro Holway claiming that this was sole occupation by the am. Board for all the future, while the Methodists claimed that it was leave for the time only - without a permanent division which should exclude them always.

The ground of the above correspondence was the action of four missionaries at Turnova in 1860, when Revs Messrs Morse & Clarke, starting from Adrianople & Philippopolis in a tour for observation, passed through Sofia, Nish, Widen, & thence, on their return, to Lom Palanka, and Turnovo where Dr Long then lived, whither Dr Prettyman came from Shumla to meet them. The whole plan was then there talked over so that a definite plan might be laid before the two Boards for their final decision. The plan so sent by us to the two Boards was that the Balkans be the line of division and of course this decided that Sofia was in our field & of course not to be occupied by the Methodists. This decision was endorsed at the time by the Boards - & so far as I know has little recently frequently been spoken of by Methodists

as well as in our mission. I must have mentioned it in America 50-100 times, in speaking there over 400 times during 3 visits.

That Br Prettyman, remaining in the mission but a short time and since living in a distant place & in very different circumstances, should forget the facts - & being with those who wished them other wise - should come to think that the facts were on that side, is not wholly strange.

Wishing to get brother Morse's testimony on this point, ere this personal testimony could no longer be secured, I wrote him & he answered Oct 3. 08. I condense the answer. "The agreement with the Meth.ts brethren was, that we occupy Sofia by the right given by the general agreement that we were to occupy the country South of the Balkans, (including of course Sofia) and they North of that range, not by concession or courtesy. In going over the ground (M. & C.) we found that Sofia was South of that range which from that City bears off to the N. West & crosses the Danube at Trajan's Gate. On reaching Turnovo we presented to our Methodist brethren the conclusion, as to the locality of the Mountains, which we had reached. Dr Long said that, by inquiries of natives & travellers, he had come to the same conclusion. There was no discussion or difference of opinion.

In accordance with this understanding, I occupied Sofia a few years later & have never had any doubt of the accuracy of the conclusion."

The testimony of two candid witness, living for so many years in the field must be of more weight than that of one who was here but a little time after the decision & then wholly disconnected with the field.

When Mr (now Dr) Thomoff, endorsed by Superintendent of the Meth. Mission, Dr Davis, came to Sofia without giving us any intimation of the plan, which we learned only incidentally through a Bulgarian - he was sent back by their home Secretaries because of a telegram sent at once on hearing of the movement to our Mission Rooms in Boston - ~~stating~~ by Dr Knigsbury & myself, - stating that the action was contrary to the agreement previously made. I am sure that the action of the Secretaries could not have been "in courtesy", but in justice.

Though there can be no doubt that the full arrangements for the dividing line were made as stated, yet it seems strange that there is, in print ~~not~~ no note or reference to such a decision in anything published by the Board or elsewhere, so far as I know or can learn.

I should suppose that I should have reported the action in some letter - but my pen has never been a facile one. I had been on the ground only a few months & studied Bulgarian without a Dictionary, - my teacher (just from school) & I communicating with each other through his French & my Latin, but I leaned on Bro Morse who had been in the Country 2-3 years. It seems impossible that Mr Morse should not have mentioned in some letter to the rooms - the fact of such terms an agreement as that made at Tirnovo in 1860, but the good to be gained may not pay for looking up any old letters.

I am sure that the claim of a right to come here only commenced after Sofia became the capital. This coming may be for the sake of influence with the government or as with Methodist communities - God grant that it shall result in more soul saving.

Whether or no the fact that Sofia has become the capital, gives any right, the majority vote of our missionaries is to me conclusive. I shall seek to so conduct myself in all things that no one shall feel or have reason to say that my conduct is unchristian. I hope it will not be or seem unfraternal but the spirit & way of the coming has made me feel that they do not come as brothers.

The report Bro Holway gave me on his return from the Methodist Conference - shows the impressions made on him by their action - I give in substance as I remember it. On speaking there he said, "Then you are coming to Sofia honorably or or otherwise"! "No" said Bishop Burt, "We are coming to Sofia, but we are coming to Sofia but we are coming honorably". (So he thinks) Bro H. apologized for the warmth of feeling he had manifested in his words but they show how he felt as to the right.

My daughter wrote a cordial letter last week to Mrs Count & received a cordial answer reporting that they expected a week ago to be here last Saturday night. She prepared Sabbath's dinner expecting to invite them all - but they were only able to come last Thursday & their goods on Saturday - They were with us for supper last Sabbath eve, & all seemed to pass off pleasantly. I think my daughter proposes to invite them for Thanksgiving -

Please help me in the place of prayer to do right.

One reason I thought it duty to move with you again so soon, is the question of any cooperation in printing the Mission paper - here in Sofia or elsewhere,

The committee appointed by our mission when in session, to consider co-operation on the paper &c, corresponded with the Methodist Secretaries in N.York as to such co-operation elsewhere, but no such example was known except one, in Shanghai, with a Southern Methodist Mission, where the plan was thought to work fairly well.

Mr Count did not answer their letters when in America, but in Jany & again in February wrote giving in his answer ~~last~~ in his last words in each letter his ~~last~~ preference to working separately, each Mission in its own way. A special committee at the conference brought in a report in favor of starting a weekly paper in Sofia since co-operation was impossible Jany 1, 1909, & "the enthusiasm shown by the members showed that it would have passed as a vote had not Bro Holway protested & urged the trial for 1909." It could not be said that it was impossible until a trial had been made". Bishop Burt favored the postponing of the matter & it was left to a permanent committee but Mr Holway could not get in touch with that committee before leaving Lovech.

I think that all in Samokov station voted in favor of co-operation in the paper, but even if it be tried, the editors, such as one or both of them must be, are such - & the place of publishing so difficult to arrange for, that success, under

yet all our overtures may be rejected by vote and

the circumstances seems very doubtful. God grant that such full, fraternal co-operation as has as yet never been secured - may be gained here - now -

While copying this letter, a letter each from Mr Erickson of Oct 14. sent from Tirana and another from Mr E. B. Haskell with it - have come to hand & gone on their course by a mail of this same day. It must be that, before the circular vote had reached him, (12-11 against going). Mr Erickson has removed to Tirana, taken a house & now orders his goods all sent there. Such a course is contrary to all precedent so far as I have known - perhaps from ignorance of mission rules. Bro Haskell's letter implies that he favors the advance & regards those voting in Bulgaria as acting in ignorance of circumstances & needs in a field we cannot understand. He suggests, as before he has done - that the mission be divided, Bulgaria being separated from Macedonia & Albania - This may now be desirable for various reasons - and probably those in these two places will bring up the matter at Annual Meeting. It may be that the Albanians are ready for all the forward movements which have been outlined by Mr Kennedy - & that the money needed will be forthcoming; but, unless the people

are ready to do well for all the support of the work they seem to wish, they do not give ground for much confidence, I trust the Prudential Committee will be able to secure the funds needed for the plans of these progressive Missionaries – if those plans are wise. In a small degree God has made me feel the wisdom of the words; "Expect great things of God; plan great things for God." There is a good degree of capability & nobleness in the Albanian character & God can work there as well as in Corea & so many other places.

In Mr Haskell's letter was a good suggestion, that just before the annual meeting of 1909 – which the brethren in Albania wish to be held in Koritsa, a committee of 2-3 of the older missionaries go over the ground, starting from Yanina on the south, go to Schodra or in the reverse direction, Mitrovitsa, & get to the annual meeting in Koritsa, if held there. This would aid in getting the best data possible to meet different questions which must soon come up. The division of the mission calls back the time when our mission was set off from that of the M. P. Mission. We felt weak, but the work was so unlike, that the brethren of the M. P. M. felt that they could help us but little. A delegate from that mission however annually came whose counsel was of much value. Dr Houx says that no one from Salonica could be spared,

But I think he is the one in all the mission most suited for this responsibility, If possible the other one should be Mr Ostrander and next Mr Holway. If Bro Baird were here, he would be more prepared for the work as he has been posting up as to the people for years & has some knowledge of the language. It would be of great value if Mr & Mrs Holway could now be in Sofia - There are openings, & opposition & it is a time for pressing spiritual work. We do all much need the permeating influences of the Holy Spirit. I continue to press temperance work. Over 100.000 tracts & have been printed within 3 years & about half have been widely distributed. Over 2 000 were given at the Jubilee meetings, & more than 6000 have been mailed since last Friday to near 350 places - chiefly to teachers & schools, whose addresses were cordially given me at the Ministry of Education. About 5000 more are nearly ready for the mail but waiting in the hope that the Ministry of Education will send them post free. You may be interested to know that a translation of the Reform Bureau's (of Washington D. C.) Poster goes with all these & with them I also send a circular signed "Good Writer", in which the closing of 884 saloons in a month in Ohio, is reported. This item was recently sent me by Rev Jas McCrady of Oberlin. I can see my way to the printing & circulating some 15-20.000 more tracts & then should stop unless more funds are secured.

I have reason to be grateful to my Heavenly Father that I can walk, sometimes the amount of 2-3 miles in a day to help along work here or for others, but - sometimes I feel mental & physical weakness - I am glad to be able to help my daughter in various ways.

The Jubilee meetings led to some opposing feeling among ecclesiastics & others who had not realized what advance Evangelical work had made - More now refuse to take tracts than formerly - but this will cause thought & God will lead it to bring good.

With kind regards to your home & yourself

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke.

The influence of his Protestant Queen led King Ferdinand to postpone his entrance as King into his capital from the Sabbath - as first announced - to Monday -

It often comes to my mind that she may be an Esther "come to the kingdom at such a time as this."

By her affability, sympathy & going to schools, hospitals &c she has won the hearts of many. Mrs Knowles, wife of our Am minister in Bucharest - wrote one of the missionary ladies that she was very approachable, - one to whom any might feel free to go for advice. J.F.C.

Sofia - Bulgaria - Nov. 3 - 1908.

Nov 4
Sackhouse we
Monthly Election
returns coming in.

REC'D JAN 27 1909

Sofia Bulgaria
Jany. 6. 1909

Rev James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Brother

Last week I received a letter from Mrs & Mr Axtell of whose work Dr Humphrey years ago wrote the story of the Bees. I spent a night with them in 1900 & a few letters have since passed between us. They report $1550. received from peaches, picked this year by the buyers, and 6000 pounds of honey nearly ready for the market & mostly sold. I answered last Saturday, and Sabbath morn found the translation of that story of the Bees. scattered in the church and today sent 2 copies to them & 3 (& a few copies to you also) to Dr Hitchcock, who in 1900 planned my itinerary so that I could go there. The translator, Rev D. N. Funadjieff - has of course condensed what was prepared at different times & has made the addition of giving property before death - on which interest is received by the donor - to apply also to the Bulg. Evang. Society of which he is president (& all missionaries members, usually by paying the annual membership.) I send you 3 copies as some may like to see it.

I have written you of my work in temperance tract distribution. God seems to bless it since Jany 1907. These supplements to two periodicals - our Mission aid paper Zornitsa (Morning Star) & the Medical Journal by leading physicians of this city whose editor is very cordial (& children too) -

have been printed), 16,000 in all, of which about 6000 have been sent out free with these papers. & the others widely circulated in Bulgaria & Macedonia in connection with 111.000 tracts (2.024.000 pages) of 7 kinds chiefly made from the above supplements. most of which will soon reach probably not less than 1500 perhaps many more, Schools &c in Bulgaria & Macedonia.

Of these and other temperance tracts the government. (Ministry of Education) has recently very cordially distributed 17.500 to schools in Bulgaria & this Ministry - (officials in it) aided in further distribution & the Ministry of Foreign Affairs put me in touch with schools &c which they support in Macedonia, Constantinople, Adrianople & vicinity. This last work for Macedonia is now going on in part through Bulgarian Commercial Agents to whom I have been referred, as well as with workers connected with our mission. The total sent out, in 2 years must be 80.000 (probably much more, but I have not yet collected the data) to near 2000 schools or other different addresses. I scatter them daily on the street & tramways & get some cash encouragement (two by the most a franc). I am aiming at 1) Scattering facts. & 2. Local option. The latter I seldom refer to yet, except to a few - but the gain of the past year has been so unexpected that the getting of such

In another enclosure I send you.

a law before the close of the National Assembly - perhaps by March 1st - would not seem to me a greater success than what God has already given.

Jan. 8. Yesterday Pastor Popoff had a Christmas service in the renovated church building to which he invited the Queen, who is a Protestant. She came, unostentatiously, a little after the opening of the service & remained to the close when the pastor came down & spoke a few words to her & she spoke to two or three ladies whom she knew. She also called my daughter - perhaps because she knew of her work in the kindergarten, to a talk in which to mothers by a teacher in Samokov, to which she sometime ago promised to come, but was hindered by royal guest coming - or perhaps because notice had last been given of a Christmas tree in the kindergarten for children in the Sabbath School. She afterwards sent a messenger with 100 francs to my daughter - apparently thinking that she had charge of the tree, which she had procured for her own kin only children for whom she prepared it Wednesday Eve, but then instead of herself giving presents, gave nothing except a few sweets in boxes partly prepared by the children - but has for weeks (3-4) been having

the children learn to be givers by preparing for parents & others themselves little articles made by their own fingers (except a little finishing).

At our home the messenger referred to the Queen's asking also to see me at the church, but the desire failed to reach me.

Perhaps God will open the way to secure aid through the Queen for the enactment of a temperance local option law.

About two weeks ago, Rev J. A. Campbell of London offered to come to Bulgaria & Macedonia for Evangelistic services - perhaps 2 weeks in each of our stations (he wrote to Jonn & I presume five & perhaps also those in Albania), and we anticipate that he will be with us in Sofia tomorrow night & begin work Sabbath morning. But we have not yet any definite date of his coming. Probably from here he will go to Samokov - for Jan 24, the first whole week of the next term - when they propose to keep the week of prayer - thence to Philippopoli & then to Macedonia. I know you will all pray especially at the noon prayer meeting - for this work - there seems to me to be a little preparation for a revival. Men are thinking - some favorably & some opposing.

I have recently received, from Brother Ostrander, a copy of the letter you sent with the Appropriations for 1909.

Of the matter of the Zornitsa those specially in charge will doubtless write as desirable. That which you suggest ought to be satisfactory to the Methodists & to us, but there seems to be no desire on their part for co-operation. The character of the Zornitsa is not permeated with Christian influences as most of us desire - but the fault may be largely in the pastors & missionaries who do not supply the desirable material.

I understand that their last proposal is that they wholly take the weekly paper & be responsible for the cost, putting in such articles as shall be sent from this mission (of course if they think them desirable): & we take the monthly paper. Mr Holway passed through here last night on his way to Kustendil & said that the Zornitsa committee could not accept of this.

I say little to Mr Count as to matter of difference lest I say what may be undesirable. Our relations are cordial. They were with us an afternoon before their goods came - all for Thanksgiving - & repeatedly call. especially Mrs Count who has here attended some of the Woman's meetings. Some or all of them are always at the Sabbath services.

A "superannuated" ex pastor has come now & is living here ~~now~~ with his family. & has a class in the Sabbath School. His wife is the daughter of their first Bulgarian helper & seems to be an earnest Christian as is also a younger sister, wife of our pastor in Talar Pazardjik.

Mr Popoff invited her to lead in the first meeting of the Week of Prayer last Monday evening, and also a Methodist brother, who has recently come with his family, to lead the meeting on Tuesday. His wife is teaching Sabbath School. On Wednesday he led the meeting himself as his appointee hardly failed. Last night he substituted a praise meeting for the program for missions &c. I saw him earnestly talking yesterday with Mr Count & probably he was planning for him to take some service sometime.

They invited us to be at their home for a day soon but we were unable to go at the time they suggested, but this much will show you somewhat of our personal relations here.

If circumstances favor I may sometime speak with him of his taking off two of the students of the theological school & thus breaking up that class, of which you have heard from, which left on my mind a very unpleasant impression of a non-fraternal feeling; & also of the agreement as to having the Balkan Mountains as the boundary line between

our Missions, of which Bro Moore & I well remember & have frequently spoken, but Dr Pretty man on the ground probably a year or so afterwards and the fourth member of that Conference with Dr Long says was not made such a boundary. This however has no essential value now except as a fact.

Your letter also referred to the communication of Dr Marsh. I thought best not to sign the document voted by the mission though I fully agreed with the others as to the language used & the spirit manifested.

I have freely talked with Bro Marsh as to the undignified, & in many respects, unjust language used. (not to write much more strongly as to the matter), but he did not seem to accept my position.

I also referred to the action which might, & probably would be taken when he should have a furlough — or even before going, as in one or more other cases.

I fear his wife has encouraged him to value his own opinion of his judgment higher than has been desirable. But he is a very active & earnest worker & has accomplished much, & his strictures on some others is not without some ground.

Will it not be well for you to write him a plain personal letter — & perhaps for no further action to take place by those in the committee?

Some weeks since, when Brother Erickson was in his worst position, I wrote a joint letter to Mrs & Brother Kennedy, to cheer them, but also wrote of their hasty spreading out at once without a foundation to stand on of money or the judgment of the mission & also referred to our experience as to drawing funds for the beginning of the Mission School in Philippopolis. Funds for such an object had been given by Mrs Marston of London - which Mr Meriam & I thought available but they had not been voted to us & Mr Washburn then Mission treasurer, put us on half allowance until we were square.

The desirability that as many missionaries as possible should attend the annual meeting may make it best that the annual meeting be in Salonica or possibly in Bulgaria and not in Albania, as has been proposed, but that a careful examination of that field be first made by as capable a committee as shall then be available -

With most hearty fraternal salutations to yourself & family - from my daughter & myself - Yours sincerely

Jas. F. Clarke.

Rev. G. F. Clarke

Rev. G. F. Pond

The world moves. Bro. Holway came over here on his way to Kustendil & exclaimed by Anti mobile, Tuesday 3rd hours. It was 9 to be 9.

REC'D FEB 8 1909
ANS'D.....

I think I have not written you that, in answer to a request asking for an audience with the Queen that I might talk of Temperance matters & other things in which she might use her influence for Bulgaria's good, we last Monday received an invitation for my daughter & myself to see her on Tues. 2.P.M. (18th)

We were cordially received. I spoke highly of most of the benefit possible from a building, like those of the Y.M.C.A. which matter has been on my mind ever since I came here to live & have had some talk with her of the Temperance work for perhaps half an hour. I left with her some of the recent tracts I have printed, including the translation of Reform Bureau's (Washington D.C.) Poster taken from those of Eng. & French governments & which I as a supplement to two papers I have printed 10,000. I had with me also the great Poster printed by Reform Bureau, which I took for translation the first day I received it. 1 X 3/4 meters in size. She wished to keep that. I gave her also the "Story of the Bees", which has just been printed by the Bulg. Ev. Society.

In going out I said to her, "It has seemed to me that you have come here as an Esther - at such a time as this".

She took my hand with both of her own - & kissed my daughter.

My aim, in part was that she would use her influence with the Ministry & others for securing a Local-Option law. She referred to talking with the Minister of the Interior

whom, at the Ministry of Education, I was advised to see. I have since had word from a good bookseller (not a Protestant) in Eski-Zagra (now Stara Zagora), that the member of the assembly from his city, of whom I had written to him, was ready to bring up the matter of a local option law in the assembly. I shall try to buttonhole him when he comes back after this vacation - next week. I am thinking of getting out a special appeal to "electors elected" for such action. The time is short - the probability not great, yet Prumbeli's word of doing the impossible helps me. God can bring it about & it be a great blessing to this people. Pray for it & if you think best ask those at the noon prayer meeting to plead for it.

It seems as if God had drawn me to pray more earnestly than ever before for all the work he is giving me to do.

We have had word from an Evangelist in London that he would come for special work in our stations within 2-3 weeks - but he changes of plans & delays. We need the Holy Spirit's influence very much - ask for this for us in your noon meeting.

Yours fraternally

J. P. Clarke.

Sofia

Jan. 1909

James F. Clarke Re Nw. Dako 378

Korcha Albania
Apr 13. 1909

S. Arthur Baldwin Esq
Jamestown N.Y.
Hall Building
219 Main St.

Dear Brother

I am this week attending the annual meeting of the ~~European~~ Mission to European Turkey - which is connected with the American Board -

We have, this afternoon, heard the report of a committee of three of our mission, one of whom is the treasurer also of all our Turkey Missions. Mr W. W. Peet - who have been on a tour of 25 days through this country in order that the mission here assembled might better know how to decide as to the location of the missionaries in working among this people - They have reported that it is desirable to occupy two cities instead of one - which had seemed desirable.

Of the reasons for this decision I cannot report. I am sure you will get many of them from others. I write to you now because we had the pleasure today of hearing a letter from you expressing your high estimate of the character & Christian earnestness of Mr Christo A. Dako, an Albanian, now studying in Berlin & planning to return here to work for his people to lead them to Christ. His coming will be of great value at once. He is needed now.

All the advice from our Mission Board secretaries has been decidedly for the coming together of the two American missionaries to one station. Yet our delegation of Messrs Thomson, sons of Constantinople Bible Agent Rev Mr Thomson, who for years before his death did more than any & perhaps all others for the Albanian by publishing parts of the Bible in their language, when the Turkish government forbid them to have any Albanian books & would & did punish the having of such books in their homes by imprisonment or exile (There were localities under foreign influence where these books were freely used & secretly in many places) & Rev E. B. Hakell of Salonica, who has spent months in Albania in the last two years; and 3) of

Mr Peet, whose 30 years of active life as treasurer for four missions and his experience and wisdom & ability have won the entire confidence of our Board & of all other who have had business with him - All these, after a careful examination of all the leading places have come to the unanimous opinion that both missionaries continue to occupy the places where they now are, Korcha where work has been going on in connection with a girls school for 18 years & Tirana 4 days distant to the N. W. & a day from the port Durazzo among a part of the nation having a somewhat different dialect. Both these missionaries, in the very few months since they came to their fields have wisely & sympathetically entered into the hearts of the people who seem tenderly drawn to them - to trust in them & ready to accept of guidance. While their needs - lack of experience in educational matters and other reasons, & not a desire awakened for earnestly seeking for christian truth, are the main reasons leading the people to look to the missionaries for guidance,

the confidence in American missions
is so great that there is reason to believe
the way very (quite) open to winning
them to Christ.

In starting this letter - my first thought was
the following. "The Board could take up this
work only on condition that its support should
not come upon the regular income of the
Board & a lady has given - as I understand
$25,000 to carry it on - including all
expenses to & from the field for 5 years."

3) Our mission & these new missionaries
have been plainly & positively told that
no more money or men can be given to
this work. There is a great benefit in
that it forces a beginning in a humble way
& that the people from the first should
a large part of the cost. But - since the
starting in this enterprise, God has
thrown open the doors to the country
Done much to open the hearts of the people
towards these workers and now there is
a great need of two more associates for these
missionaries in order to efficiently carry on the
work which seems to be rolling over upon them.

Without the new second missionary
It still seems to me that work should
go on in both the places now occupied.
Mr Tsilka & wife are capable & earnest
workers are now doing a great work in
Korea & Mr Dacb seems ready to soon
join in the work (when perhaps it would
be best for him to come here where the
girls school, teachers & a few friends would
also help the missing family. & Mr Tsilka
& wife go to Siana).
Now cannot your church at once
take upon yourselves the full support
of a missionary family & attendant ex-
penses. (I guess 1000-1500$ as I now have
no definite data to rest upon)? Have you not
some missionary to send? I was at the
sending off by your church of a missionary
& wife in 1901 & I know your hearts are in
the work - Can you not find some other
church which will take up the other
man - & find him too?
I cannot add more. Without counsel a
knowledge of any one I am writing this
(just at mid night as I now look at my watch)
For the Kings business requires
haste, the discussion of the matter, repeated
this P.M. & then talked over & continued to-
morrow, as the next mail does not go until
the 16th I may add more after further dis-
cussions takes place.

(by the expulsion in captivity of Miss Ellen Stone when her friends)

This evening I have seen a wonderful sight. In the girls school room some 200 Albanians, 2/3 or more sturdy men, of middle age & younger, have come together to hear Messrs Shopoff, Haskell & Thomson, cheering them most lustily & heartily — as they listened to sympathetic & cordial words of appreciation & advice. I think that not 1/10 are Protestants — perhaps not 1/20 but it has shown what opportunities are before the missionaries.

Mr Shopoff, a Bulgarian, came to the mission school over 40 years ago, & has grown up. He came he was an honest, capable man. After having a way opened for him — because of his capability & reliability, he was a professor in a national girls' gymnasium for years — sent by the government as commissioner to the World's Fair in Chicago; since member of the National Assembly & afterwards Mayor of Philippopolis. He has tonight, after appreciative remarks as to the Albanians re-given his history & says that the missionaries are the cause of his success in life instead of continuing "a peasant boy & man" in his little village & his words can but do much to open the heart of Albania for the mission work & the confidence of the people.

I came to the work among the Bulgars in Oct. 1859 - Have taught over 40 years & gathered for the Mission schools valuable collections of minerals, fossils, birds &c. Have widely toured in mission work - to the Danube - & archipelago. Have spent in relief work during & after repeated massacres by Turks, about $55.000 - for food, clothing orphans, boys & hospitals.

A special call for temperance work has led to my printing over 200000 temperance tracts &c. The larger part in the last 2 years + 50.000 more are soon to follow in an effort to secure from the National Assembly a law for local option which I think will be gained for the next assembly - this year.

From not knowing 2 years ago, how to begin this work God has led so that the Ministry of Education, that of Internal Affairs, & that of Foreign Affairs have put me in touch with 3-4000 schools & other channels of reaching people all over Bulgaria & Macedonia; the two of the best papers of the country - without expense, sent all I give them to their 3000 subscribers & even the Queen is personally interested in this work & has called my daughter & myself to an interview of 3/4 hour as to this & another matter for the welfare of the people in which she has shown herself deeply interested.

Two "words" have much helped me in the past month, & that of Dr Duff of India: "Expect great things of God; Plan great things for God"; & that of Dr Trumbull, of the Sunday School Times, "Do the (seeming) impossible". It is, last, God has been leading, He still will lead.

April 14th The discussion of location of the two missionaries has again been continued. The call for immediate effort to enter the Spendour is very strong.

April 17th In these last days a change the government in Constantinople has taken which seems reactio & may much affect this people. It cannot put them back where they were not permitted to have books in their own language in their homes. I send this through the rooms of the American Board in Boston as I have not time & strength to write them separately. If you are not able to do more I hope you will be able (or the Albanians in Jamestown to give the full support of my daily best the

We so often are deceived as to the character of Bulgarians & others, who wish to be helped to go to America, and are very pious until their end is gained & then show a very different spirit, that we are forced to be wary of mere professions. Accusations are made against Mr Dacon that he was dishonest as to some money matters before he left Bucharest. Mr Tsilka, whose words (I understand) in Bucharest had some influence in leading Mr D. to go to America to study to help his people - is sure there is no ground for such accusations & has full confidence in him & we, from many years close acquaintance with Mr Tsilka, have great confidence in his judgment & estimate of Mr D.

Still, if his record in Jamestown & Oberlin has been good (& it may be well that you look that up) I do not think you need hesitate to aid him. However there is need of wisdom in thus helping.

Some Armenians have made so pleasing an impression on Christian friends in America that they have been supplied with an annual salary far above that received by others (armenians), working in that field & such as their own people would never give them, if giving their full support.

Our aim in mission work is to give such salaries that their own people can & ought to pay them when the work shall become self-supporting - independent of foreign aid.

Mr Tsilka has 75 Turkish liras ($330.) & on this basis perhaps Mr Dacon - without a family should receive 50-60 liras, which is about the rate paid christian workers (preachers) in Bulgaria -

However as I am not directly connected with the Albanian work, it may be better not to act on what I write you, but to write to Mr Kennedy in Korcha Albania.

For over 10 years I have been deeply interested in the Albanian work, perhaps in part because the student in our Mission School for young men in Samokov, who seemed to have a character nearest perfection, was an Albanian - & was the first & only ordained preacher in Albania. He died some years

(Christian Kyrias, brother of Miss Levacti, Principal of the Girls School, Korçë)
since, probably from exposures
& sufferings during a captivity
among brigands of his own country. When in America in 1900-1 I seem
a new missionary & wife for
our mission with the expectation
that he or another one then would
come to Albania.

Although our Bulgarian work
is different, in some respects, from
the Albanian yet we are parts of
one Mission & doubtless will
so continue for the present.
Excuse me if I seem to write of things
outside of my direct work. In 1901 I
spoke twice in your church (& I think also
in the Sab. School) & was present at a farewell missionary meeting. I had a room
in your Y.M.C.A. building for a few nights.
Mr Hallock, a college mate, started that
work by a generous donation (or foundation)
& that building led me to an interest
in such a building adapted to our surroundings
in the capital of Bulgaria in which enterprise
one of the richest men of our land & our
good queen are interested though it was

Sincerely yours
Jas. L. Clarke

Be pleasing to Mr Halladay, with fraternal greetings

Rec'd MAY 3 1909

James F. Clarke

379

Comments on An. Meeting action

Korcha Albania
Apr 17, 1909

Dear Dr Barton

Circumstances seemed to call me to write the enclosed letter & afterwards the contents made it seem worth while to send it through you & my sister Mrs J. A. Lane & perhaps Miss Stone.

I add, briefly, some things not touched upon in the enclosed, was next to the Albanian work, the cooperation with the Methodists in publishing the Zorritas.

At first, probably most of us thought such cooperation unattainable especially since the Count has shown his spirit in aiding those whom we have educated & so taking them from us & lately by proposing that they take our weekly Zorritsa - a successful paper for many years - & we take their

Monthly. Christian World -
which has a small list of
subscribers -

The final proposition voted was
to give them half the paper. Less
the space taken by advertisements,
they having their editor reading
in their material, to be printed as
sent to Mr Tsan off, our editor
as now, they paying half of all
other expenses, including the
proof reading, after deducting
the amount received from subs-
scriptions from their field + what-
ever might be given by the Bulg.
Evangel. Society.
Dr Haskell to continue as financial
agent as the paper was to be pub-
lished in Phila. - Mr Count as
auditor. This arrangement to be
for 2 years beginning Jany 1, 1910. As to the con-
tents of the paper, it was proposed
that the character of the paper remain
as an undenominational exponent of evan-
gelical truth, the same as hitherto.

This basis of cooperation seem to us fraternal, just & honorable. God grant that it be accepted by them. The coming of a new bishop may tend to less of their pushing wrongfully, as it seems to me.
Mr Ostrander was chosen ~~sec~~ as delegate to their mission next month. & Dr Haskell as alternate.
I am glad that not the least thing has occurred in our personal relations to cause any unpleasant feelings. In my absence in Samokov, my daughter invited Mr Count to have a Sabbath
4 P.M. Service each week in English in our Kindergarten which he accepted & had a supply of cards of invitation printed. About 30 were present the first two Sabbaths, when I was in Sofia.
The spirit of our meeting here has been fraternally cordial. The two important questions were settled as nearly satisfactory to all as would seem possible.

The presence of Mr Peet was a great pleasure & aid all along ~~the~~ the meeting ~~the meeting~~ as also that of Mr Tsilka, the preacher & the teachers who have had charge of the school for 18 years, the sisters of the first - only pastor among the Albanians who died some years ago.

A new missionary for Salonica seems an absolute need.

The missionary in Monastir is essential on account of the girls school in surrounding Turkish, with abundant outside touring when he can be spared to go. It would be possible for my colleague only to spend 1-4 weeks to aid in Salonica - if it must be so but economy in work seems to require that he make his home in Monastir.

The gathering last Tuesday eve in the girls school rooms of about 200 Albanians - mostly business men - to hear Mr Shop, a student over 40 years ago - a professor in a Girls Gymnasium for over ten years - Commissioner at Chicago fair & since Member of Nat'l Assembly

& Mayor of Philippopolis &c.
& Mr Thomson, son of the late Constantine Hill Secy. of the British & Foreign Bib. Society; who, till his death, was earnestly doing all he could for the Albanians — was a notable sight.
It was an appreciative audience. Mr Shopoff pointed to similarity of circumstances of Albanians with the Bulgarians relatively to Greek oppression, but towards the end fully referred to the help he had received from American Missionaries, without which he probably would have continued in his village a "peasant boy or man".
Mr Thomson's words were also very helpful. Mr E. B. Haskell also spoke of their town the range Albania.
The meetings of the Bulg. Ev. Soc. are now (Apr 14-19) being held in Bansko in N. Macedonia, 15 hours ride over the mts. S.E. Samokov

except during the winter months when the snow makes the way impassable except by bears & wolves.

It is now proposed by them to have one of their best pastors come to Sofia, the Society to pay 1/3 of his salary & our mission 1/3 & the Methodists one third. The latter is improbable but I hope some way will be found to secure the result.

Until now the Society has been much in debt, but they now hope to have a yearly income of about $1000.—

At the close of the meeting a letter just received from Samokov told of the deeply interesting work of Mr Campbell & a vote was passed showing the appreciation in which the mission regarded his work.

Some have thought that an effort should be made to have him work in connection with our mission, residing in Samokov, & perhaps having work. Quite a number in Samokov have taken a stand for Christ,

including an officer & his wife, the former of whom preached to his soldiers.

It is expected that he will spend some time in Philippopolis, beginning after the pastor & others return from the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Society in Bansko. It will then be possible to know more of the permanent value of his work.

I was in Samokove a part of the time of his services in Sofia, but he certainly drew many to his daily evening meetings, & led christians to feel their responsibility to work for Jesus.

I think that nearly 50 rose in his meetings, but the absence of the pastor after those meetings, so that he did not follow up the impressions made, was regrettable.

There is much interest & anxiety here as to the movement in Constantinople, but it is impossible to know the exact state of affairs.

Telegrams are unreliable. One is that that vilayet has established a separate government from Salonica with the governor at the head.

God is leading to the best results. May they be without bloodshed.

I may add more in Monastir - I should like to have this sent to Mrs Lane & Miss Stone, as I cannot now write so much to my sister.

Yours fraternally
L. P. Clarke

Address of Mr Baldwin
Hall Building 219 Main St
Jamestown N.Y.

Monastir Apr 20 - Came yesterday 2½ A.M. to 7½ P.M. with carriage - Passing the beautiful lake ~~Prespa~~ Prespa, in sight 6 hours. Beautiful snow covered mountains - shaded by clouds, were reflected in the lake. Dr Haskell, Mr Thomson, Mr Holway & wife, & Miss Abbott, also came, & will all be here tomorrow - God has blessed the work & working of the mission meeting.

L. P. C.

Rec'd MAY 26 1909

Case of Miss Cole

Midnight Tu. 12/13 09

Dear Dr Barton

My daughter & I have decided that it is best for her to start for America with Miss Cole taking the 8.15 Oriental express for Paris & thence going probably to London & direct to Boston. We have tried to get what ~~what~~ endorsement was possible which probably will come after she is gone.

It seems best that I go with them beyond the boundary of Bulgaria rather than risk missing connections not going at all - I have twice written to you of the circumstances but my daughter must explain what is lacking & may get to Boston before this reaches you -

I think it will be well for you to report the coming to Dr Creegan

As it is not impossible that they may be obliged to come via N. York & telegraph to him from the Narrows My Daughter thinks it will be better that Miss Cole be at some Nervine near Boston - more quiet than Clifton Springs -

But . . . . . She has taken much on herself in having Miss Cole at our home & has had much of a strain for days. I have feared that if it continued she would break-down. She thinks of staying in America only 2 weeks ±.

I propose now to sleep 3 hours. Of much of interest I have wished to write you. God knows it all - Helpers at the Throne of Grace

Fraternally
J. P. Clark

8¼ P.M. V. 13. Above were off as planned by my Daughters being up all night & Mrs C & I till after mid night. My Daughter & I had thought it possible for Mrs C to get off - but Mrs C. was very anxious

to Jurbee the British Consul.
I suppose that there be steps taken
so that she should not be taken
from the island by the way as she
feared would be done "in revenge because
the captors of Miss Stone had failed"
somehow or other in something
connected with her, but did not go
yesterday so we suppose that
they could not start before Saturday.
But she has become ready to have
much confidence in my daughter &
the thought of getting off soon seems
to take away the desire to see the
consul.
There was no other one to go with Mrs
Cole – The Whites had gone on with the
steamer on which they came to
Constn. The Holway's felt that they
could not have her go with them.
She was not gaining in mental
balance but rather was losing &
the care, anxieties work – & more
the continual anxiety of Miss C. lest
she be captured by enemies – which
was constantly before her (Mrs C)

were weaning on my daughter whose time and strength were taxed to full by other duties and I feared a break down would make all worse than ever.

I had repeatedly written to Mr Rees as to the matter & he thought that unless there was a risk in waiting the vote of the nearest stations Phil.s, Samokov & possible Salonica should vote on the action founded on the testimony of a physician -

But, as Mrs Haskell writes on seeing the above vote of the Rest, "she mind would not see a physician & if we had insisted she would have thought it was part of the plan for her capture. I have so written to the above stations but the case seemed so plain & the real risk increasing that my daughter & I decided to take the responsibility & act at once. The final decision was yesterday P.M. My daughter was up all night, & Miss C. & I till after midnight & we succeeded. Miss C. had insisted that I should go beyond the boundary

& feared Dangers of Bulgaria.
but on going to the station we
found that by a misunderstand-
ing with an official as to the cost of
a ticket, we had not money enough
to pay the cost - but the official of-
fered to lend the balance needed
until noon when he must deposit
it in the bank - so, not to delay 2
days more, Miss C. didn't demur
to going without me & was off quite
cheerily. Tomorrow morn at 8 a.m.
they are due in Vienna & the next day
a little earlier in Paris.
Though at the table at dinner, (she
ate in bed in the morning) & suppose
she has seemed rational yet as
to her, ~~captive~~ initial time there was no change
"Dont you see that I am right in
my belief that they want to capture
me & that the trouble is not in my
head? (as I had said to her) She said one
day. 2 days ago, when my daughter
was in the Kindergarten below, she

came into my study weeping in great fear & agony – looked up & down the street & said it was full of soldiers going both ways (it is on the way from the barracks where guards for banks – palaces usually pass) & they are after me. You wont let them take me with you? They cant come into your house!" It was piteous to hear. Her special fear was an officer with a black beard, and another in blue, from the palace whom she had seen in Monastir who was talking to a letter-carrier near our place & she knew, she was sure they were talking of her. (though she was in the stable)

The last reported vagary was that the physician opposite had gone out of his house & gone back again so he was planning to be present when she should be taken from the train to give her medicine in case she should faint from fright.

We have done what seemed was
plainly best & I have told my wife
to all our stations asking their
judgement as to what has been
done –
I write this much that you may
understand our circumstances –
Even if my daughter & Miss Cole reach
you before this – you may not have
time to hear so long a story.
The circumstances of going when
they went & a second time (when an Indian
train was passing) to pay the money borrowed gave me opportu-
nities for distributing about 175 tracts –
about 1/2 temperance & having some
serious words in two of the offices,
especially of that of the "chief" who
lent the money. He asked me to
sit down & I did for 1/2 hour (plus). He told of
my work in tracts because of an employee
whom he had fined ("punished") by
dropping him from his work for 2 weeks
because of drunkenness. & the man
was benefitted by reading what he had got
of me.

Temperance work

God seems to be much blessing the temperance work & giving me by it an entrance to different places, & to me an earnestness in speaking also of Jesus.

On April 27 arrangements had been made by the Bulg. Commercial agent & the teachers of the schools of both sexes in Monastir for a talk in their chief school in their church yard. About 800 were present & gave good attention. In Salonica a similar appointment was made by another Bulg. Commercial agent & the teachers of the girls' gymnasium for 10 A.M. on the Sabbath, after their church services. A more general but select audience was present, including many of the 228 girls in the gymnasium & students & teachers from other schools. Rev E. B. Haskell came after the Evangelical service closed, was present at most of the talk (while his mother was there) & it impressed the audience & would do good if repeated elsewhere. The Director of the Girls' Gymnasium suggested the same when I called at his home after the talk and offered to write recommending it to other places in Macedonia but it was needful that I come home now.

It may be desirable that I give the same elsewhere. What was said was chiefly from material now being printed in Bible supply for circulation - perhaps 20.000 copies.

We hear of results from the tract distribution. Temp. societies in a few places - a man here - had given up the smoking - Priests in Batak who have become tetotal.

In my earnestness in this I felt giving me more fredom in approaching & speaking to men of their souls salvation. On the tramways - on all of which I freely give to employees & passengers - I was opposed by the conductors & others as contrary to rules, but calling for the Lazy they say that it was not giving & selling & now there is no hindrance.

The same was true at the railroad station but this opposition has cleared & yesterday after my daughter & wife left I had earnest words in two offices which were seriously listened to.

Frid. 14 May. We felt it needful to decide each as to Miss Coles going at once to America before getting any endorsement from any source but today we have the written endorsement of Mrs Haskell - & six from Samokov - the short time between the arrival & departure of the mail not allowing time for seeing the others. Also this morn a telegram from Mr Peet came. "letter eleven to received plans suggested good-haste evidently desirable - Peet"

After I ~~left~~ returned from sending off Miss C. & my daughter, I again wrote for more formal endorsements - to all the Bulgarian stations & shall doubtless have them soon.

I am planning to print a brief sketch of Temperance work in Bulgaria. As a means of interest, encouragement & help to the work. The success has been strange - full

To secure this year a law for local option would not now seem to me so strange as has been the success of the past two years. The record of 50 years of effort for this people stands behind all. but the leading is of God.

The case of Miss Cole, writing, listening, acting &c has taken most of my last 42 days. It seems to me God is leading in this too.

You may have heard of the efforts of Rev J. C. Campbell - evangelist - of London, who has done good work here, in Samokov & Philippopolis & now is wanted in Salonica & vicinity. In our annual meeting & elsewhere where the question of his having a more permanent work in Bulgaria, living in Samokov or elsewhere has been discussed - but the time, as yet, has not seemed ripe for acting in the matter.

Evangelist Campbell

I shall miss my daughter but am grateful that God has given her four young ladies - (2 teachers & full & two student assistants) to whom she can so safely - without anxiety - leave her work in the two kindergartens & the whole care & responsibility of the household arrangements.

I suppose Miss Cole & my daughter will come direct to Boston & see you - very likely ere you get this - but I write also to my son's home (in Somerville - 344 Summer St.) to my daughter. I enclose a letter received today for Miss Cole. You must know where she is. It is simply a kind letter from Mrs Haskell -

In all things - pray for us -

Yours fraternally,

J. F. Clarke.

2 Letters from Mr Peet, fully, endorsing what we have done & more came today.

Doing A copy of one he reports that he has sent from Eng. - Cole.

Mrs J. F. Clarke

1909

I have in hand 62,000 temperance tracts, 5,000 supplements to two papers & good circular letters.

Sofia VI. 29.09

Dear Dad, I already have received tracts enough for another issue. I pray for them work. I think I write just to report to you, your paternally, that we will commence with the arrival of all my daughters & compass my little flock in comfortable condition, with no special trouble by the way. We have much for which to be grateful from Heavenly Father for all his mercies to us. The teachers my daughter so suddenly left in charge of the work have been care faithful & successful. We plan to leave here next Friday (30) & stay in the pine forest for 4½ months. With us pinery air freedom & sleep read & aught else. Probably

We shall work accomplish as much for the greatness of this as here.

Rec'd AUG 4 1909

Sofia VII 22/09
(written at Cham Koria = Pine Forest 7 miles S. of Samokov.)

Rev James L. Barton D.D.
Boston Mass.

My Dear Dr Barton,

Your letter of the 7th inst. came to hand this morning as I was revising my first draft of a letter to you. I will copy this letter as written answering what you now write in its connection with what I have written.

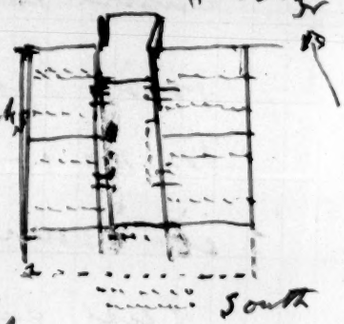
I use such paper as I have, cut, approximately at least, to size of Miss "Home paper. If too long I think top & bottom can be cut.

You have seen my daughter & know her experience in coming to America with Miss Cole. Her prosperous return on the quickest passage before made across the ocean — on the Mauretania — with the three Bulgarian girls whom, two years before she had taken to Mr Moody's school in Northfield, and no avoidable delay, brought her to our home here June 29th. I think I failed to report to you this return, as I ought to have done.

She seemed well but weary. Her letters had told us of her desire to, at once, come to this, our summer retreat in the cottage Miss Mattie my son, daughter & I have here built.

This is the most southerly dwelling this side of Macedonia, some 15 miles distant - except the King's palace about 3 miles S.E. of us in a quite elevated position. Pine forests cover most of the space for some 30 miles to the first villages across the boundary.

Our "villa" is about 8 x 6 meters, well built & with a frame & an infilling of brick with 4 rooms (one each) every one having 2 beds on each side of the central space as on steamers, a central hall, wider in proportion to rooms than drawing-a kitchen & good veranda covered but open about-



With 2 benches added to seats in the hall, 18 beds can be made. First cost about $250 but it would now be at least $400. A good barn has since been put up. It is almost the smallest of the 60 or more "villas" put up here in the last 20 years, before which there was only a little guard house. Many of the buildings have been built by wealthy officers, officials &c of Sofia whence there is now an automobile service in two hours (33 miles) & a tramway will doubtless some time be built. Miss Mattie wished me to purchase her share so that the building is now all "in the family" & all enjoy the fresh piney air though we cannot every year get here all we desire.

I like it in the coldest of the winter & have spent some profitable days here in mental work when the snow was so deep that my horse floundered in it & a path to the barn had to be dug through. We have a good home-made new stove to cook & bake.

For a week my daughter invited here our two good, reliable assistant teachers, so capable that she needed no anxiety in leaving to them, on 20 hours decision, the whole charge of her two Kindergartens during their 47 days of care for them in her absence.

We celebrated their last night with us by a bonfire of 5 loads of brush, abounding in the woods, inviting, as other years, the people in the villas - ~~as other years~~. About 70 came, among whom were 12-15 Military students from Varna, to whom I had given temperance & other tracts at the former forest school, now summer hotel. 5 minutes from us. They entertained the company for a little with the simple native dance around the fire & towards the close, in the lack of a choir, I sang, "What a friend we have in Jesus," re-telling of my singing this at Bourgas in 1903 by request of an English lady who had come there for relief work, who had used it

in these meetings for poor women in London and of the tears that came to some of the eyes of the 130 women who had fled from the fire & sword of the Turks in the Adrianople District as they were pointed to their Best Friend. At the close of the singing I gave notice of an evangelical service at our "villa" at 10 A.M on the Sabbath, of which, with a printed notice of a talk on Palestine & Jerusalem with maps a panorama & other drawings I have had made for use in several places - an announcement was posted up at the central place,

14 came to the Sabbath A.M. service (subject bought with price Christ 20) only one of whom, the overseer of the forests, was a man. At 5 P.M. my panorama was well fastened up on strings & poles tied to the posts of the fence about the meadow given in the postal I send & some 300 were near - in that place of daily concourse of whom 200 perhaps listened to the hours talk with interest & many others gained something.

Last Sabbath 30 persons were at the service (subject Jesus Christ whom Jesus loves John 21:20) at the "villa". I think that next Sabbath

I shall give at 5 P.M in the meadow - the temperance talk spoken, through a translator on the Sabbath of our annual meeting in Albania & on my way back in the national Bulgarian school buildings to some 300 each in Monastir & Salonica - which Mr Edward Haskell spoke of very highly - & the Director of the Gymnasium (girls) suggested that, with his recommendation, I give in other of the larger places in Macedonia. The Ministry of Education spoke of my giving the same in different schools in Sofia and this may be, done after their lecture season (Oct. Mar.) shall commence.

My work here has in view good accomplished now, but also what may have an influence in Sofia in the future. The informality of intercourse here allows of more freedom than would be possible in Sofia.

During our last days here we expect that Pastor Terziff & a teacher from the Coll. & Theol. Institute will be with their families with us, & remain afterwards, if the woods be not then so dry as to endanger them by the fire, we probably shall have

then a larger illumination than ever & before, & an interesting program of singing.

When we left Sofia I was in much need of rest. The last night I slept but an hour, feeling the need of doing work about the temperance material just brought in from the printing office & promised and now materializing.

7000 supplements to papers, 62.000 tracts, made chiefly from the same material & 2000 of a circular personal letter, have been printed. Of this total 71.000 copies, about 4000 have been distributed, chiefly by the two papers with which their supplements go free. The balance are in my rooms ready to be sent out when schools shall open in September, or otherwise distributed. 180 envelopes with the four copies of the issue are ready, stamped, for the mail & the same copies are likewise so prepared for the ten daily papers of the capital. I hope to get the list of all the papers published in Bulgaria & Macedonia & so send to them & to other centers, schools &c. as I have already sent to interested workers in Seres, Salonica & Scopia.

I hope that, by the end of September 9/10 of all this material will be in the hands of attentive readers & that the different supplements &c. of another issue will be printed & in hand. This will need, for the greatest good $150 or more of which about $60. has come to hand quite unexpectedly since the last material went to the printer. That God has so opened the way that such a distribution can be so promptly & widely made, still seems very strange but to be a pledge that He who has done so much wants us to expect greater things.

God has not only <u>wisely</u> led but also has hindered the work at different times.

The material for this last issue, <u>was sent to the printer</u> from Monaghan the <u>last of April</u> with the hope that a full distribution could be made before the close of the national schools. The material <u>was not in from the press</u> until after <u>July 1st.</u>. Had it been sent out, as I had hoped, scholars, teachers & others would have been specially engrossed in work of various kinds, & less influenced or scattered

by the facts, but the first of September will be the beginning of new plans in the schools & elsewhere & nearer the time of the meeting of the National Assembly, & influencing it in various ways.

A few days ago my daughter & I called upon Madame Petroff Chomakoff, the lady in waiting of Queen Eleonora, as she was also of her predecessor. Forty nine years ago - a child of three years, she twice called at our home in Philippopolis and our first visit to a Bulgarian family was, by the invitation of her father, to their home. He was one of the most influential of the Bulgarians & their single representative in Constantinople in seeking an ecclesiastical separation from the Greek Patriarchate. At this, our call, the lady said, "The Queen feels much interested in your temperance work." I know you pray for this in all its relations.

I have this week had a postal from Rev J. C. Campbell from London, reporting an answer from you which raised the question of nationality re. as bearing on the question of his working in connection with the Board.

I write plainly. No one in our mission has shown greater aptness & to a degree, of capability in leading individuals to give themselves to Jesus. He has helped me & others much & I greatly desire that he come to the work here, having his special location & duties at Samokov. I have thought much of this, but while so desiring it I do not think that he should now be appointed as a missionary.

This means voting with others & control & he does not now seem to me to have the balanced character desirable to enable him to so fully act smoothly in connection with those having so different a type training.

In his first proposals to come to Sofia he plainly gave us to understand that he expected to be here for the Week of Prayer or soon after. The only reason for delay was work in London for the success of the Opium Conference in Shanghai.

While so writing to us and plans waiting for him in Sofia & Samokov, he also gave Messrs Howe & Haskell to expect him to come first to Salonica. In plans again for going to Samokov he wished to leave to the last day the matter of closing work in Sofia & going there, to the lead-

ings of the Holy Spirit, but regular duties in the Schools, vacations &c required definiteness.

Mr Campbell has been somewhat criticised as to his doctrinal views & that his work was superficial. There may be some ground for such remarks but I do not think that they should have much positive influence in deciding the matter.

I do not now have so much confidence as once in the unanimous vote of the Samokov Station which has seemed to give too much ~~weight~~ weight to, if not be chiefly by the opinions & judgements of one of another nation Mr Thomson, which he knows are surely right, & is very conscientious in carrying them out. He is a very able & useful worker but liable to mistakes as are others.

1) He was the prime mover in arranging that my classes being given to a Bulgarian, who was notified of the same - without any intimation, word or consultation with me. I had spoken of it & of the one appointed. The change was deplorable. The course taken, outrageous, & I was surprised at myself - that I never had any bitter feelings towards any one - but I was much hurt. Further consideration postponed the change for a year.

2) Only a few weeks after the matter had been discussed and decided otherwise by Annual Meeting the whole station under his influence voted an undesirable

change in the printing of the Hymn book. A majority of the mission were against such change.

3) When the Committee, appointed by the previous annual meeting, had started a circular vote that "We withdraw our objections to the coming of the Methodists to Sofia", Mr Thomson changed it to, "We cordially invite xc". This came to me with nearly or quite the unanimous (no negative) of the station.

4) Of these cases and of his personally-on his own responsibility - opening in the way he did the question of co-operation on the mission paper which has complicated matters, you have fully known - I refer to them only as having a bearing on the appoint of Mr Campbell as a missionary.

My judgement with reference to him is that he be employed as I have suggested, living in Samokov - but doing work also in other places, receiving a salary, as now married, of $350 from the Board, but that $50 more be found from some one interested in the case. My present lot of 7,000 tracts &c, had used up all my available means in hand when material was sent to the printer. I think that $150-

or more should be spent in the different forms of the next issue. Of this I have received already nearly $60. I think God will send me what is needed & for still broader work afterwards. If so, I will give the above $50. for three years to make up $40 for Mr Campbell. I have had about $100 income aside from that from the Board - all of which has been used for Bulgaria; & this is in the same line.

Of the Methodist occupation of Sofia I wrote you some weeks since but did not send it & then reported what you write of. That ~~the~~ my country had purchased a place but two steps from our church. I now understand that this is not so, but a postal from Pastor Popoff received here last week says that he now has opened for Pastor Sichanoff a preaching place (hired) in a building which (I think) is nearer to a third of the present congregation than this our church. & Mr Popoff adds, "This is just what they ~~now~~ were not going to do".

From the first I have seen no evidence of a fraternal spirit on his part. When the majority vote and your letters made it seem duty to drop all opposition of all kinds, I endeavored to do so and I think my course since has been as fraternal as possible.

I called on them when they first came & we have both done so repeatedly since. They were invited to our home for supper their first Sabbath here when they were stopping at the hotel, ere their goods arrived. My daughter, in my absence asked him to hold a 5 P.M. Sabbath service (weekly) in our kindergarten & we have both aimed to attend these services when possible.

On the Sabbath and after the mid week prayer meeting I have sought to get to them after the service for a hand shake. With weak knees I have not always succeeded. He has never more than accepted the hand shake & once so pinched my fingers together that from the pain I cried out, "that is not very fraternal."

On our last Sabbath in Sofia, before my daughter's return, I tried to get the eye of Mrs Count for a nod of cordiality, but she seemed to avoid it, & he passed by me in an empty aisle avoiding a look or word with me. The following probably influenced them both, of which facts I was not then aware. Mr Sitchanoff, former pastor in Philippopolis whence he left for various reasons, and went to the Methodists because our mission had not means to give him elsewhere the amount of salary he thought he needed, and was appointed by their last

Conference to come to Sofia & edit their paper.
His daughters were very unwilling to have him come there where he would seem to be in opposition to Mr Popoff and the present work in Sofia. His wife almost refused to come. At length he claimed that he be allowed to remain in Lovets, but his successor there, appointed by the conference, was already on his way thither and this was impossible. He then without resigning (!) applied to Samokov for work which would probably have been gladly given him, but courtesy and justice required them to write Mr Count to ask if Mr Sichanoff was free to make such an engagement, as he was not free to do so the matter was dropped by Samokov & he has gone to Sofia for a year.
When he was before, recently, in Sofia Mr Popoff saw him a few moments by a tramway & asked him of his coming to the city. He replied that he might not come at all! that he could not get along with the foolish plans of Mr Count. Some of his people regard Mr Count as a schemer and not a heavy christian worker. I think none of them think of him as a man of earnest piety.
Mr Count & family are to come this week to Mr Ostrander's & my daughter is planning to go

down with our station carriage & bring up the ~~family~~ wife & children for a days outing in the forest, next Tuesday. He is away in ~~Europe~~ Germany &c.

At the 5 P.M. English, Sabbath service in our kindergarten, the number of attendants has seldom been over 30-35 and of these not more than 2-3 have usually been from outside of the regular attendants of the three Bulgarian Sabbath services. All such outsiders during all the summer, have probably not been over 10-15 and those not understanding Bulgarian not 5. One of those most capable to give an opinion has spoken of his sermons as being spectacular rather than evangelistic.

Is it best, all things considered to have me ~~Con~~ not continue these services? Please write me also, sometime, whether it is desirable that I write you so diffusely of these matters & take your time to read what perhaps would more properly be sent to my own home circle of friends (x).

Our Heavenly Father seems to be guiding. Pray that the Holy Spirit guide us to fully follow His leadings so as most to glorify Him.

With kind regards to your home circle & yourself from my daughter & myself — Yours sincerely, Jas. F. Clarke

(x) I feel that I write of trivial things but strives show the way the world blows & moving waves

An incident taking place while I have been writing this, illustrates our occasional opportunities here.

Four of this years graduates from the national gymnasium in Sofia, taking together a tramp of a month, came to our cottage where they had been told that they could spend the night, so as to get to the top of Moussala - the highest mountain in Bulgaria (2930 meters) some 8 miles distant, and return the same day.

We could not receive them but I made arrangements so that they could sleep comfortably in the woods and was much pleased with their earnestness of character - from a talk of an hour - Ere sundown I marked for each one in a separate gospel of John a few passages & gave them with some texts.

At 6. A.M. I was working in the forest after my daily morning cold bath and they came from among the trees, having found a guide & made the trip wholly in the night & now were on their way to their next place. I talked with them earnestly of their heartily entering into the temperance work, which they promised to do, and of their giving themselves personally to Jesus. Two of them are from Sofia. I think I shall see them again.

J. F. Clarke

Sofia Bul. July 22-1899

James F. Clarke

Rec'd AUG 18 1909

Cham Konàj (= Pine Forest)
7 miles S. of Samokov VIII 4. 09

Rev. J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear Dr Barton

My recent letter (24th ult.) reported conditions in ~~Samokov~~ Sofia up to date. Since then two letters have been received from there, one from Mr Popoff. He writes: "Surely one half if not two thirds of our people will be nearer the place the Methodists have hired for their services than to our church. -- Without my asking I learned that a number of my people have been there both morning & evening, and that was quite noticable in my congregation. But possibly some will be tempted now, out of curiosity to go for a few Sundays.

I have told Mr Sichanoff that I cannot exchange pulpits with him so long as they keep their present place for preaching nor invite him to preach in my church during my vacation. --- In spite of my having told him this he was much provoked at me a week ago last Sunday for not having invited him instead of Mr Georgieff (Pastor in Salon Pazardjik) to take part in the communion services. --- May God help us by the summers rest to be better prepared for services during the coming winter."

A postal from another, later, says: "Pastor Sichanoff has now preached twice in their place. His meetings have been very full."

During the absence of Mr Count among his Bulgarian stations &c. Mrs C. & children have been the invited guests of Mrs Ostrander in Samokov, & my daughter gave them a days outing in the woods by our cottage, going for them in the station carriage and so returning them at night, Mrs C. & children returned to Sofia last Monday as her husband was then to return.

Mrs Count has talked with some of the ladies of the difficulties which they meet with in their work. one of which is the payment, chiefly from American money, of salaries which their own people can hardly be expected to pay - and that he has no American associate with whom to consult.

The thought came to me that, though he has done so much that seems to me unchristian in coming here, and shows no fraternal regard in any of our intercourse that I ought to talk with him of the simple christian converse with & work for souls as I have not yet done.

Perhaps he has made on his people the same impression as on me that he has little tender live christian sympathy with them and does not start his work among & for them at the throne of grace & at the feet of Jesus. I should much like your advice as to continuing the invitation to him to hold the English services in our kindergarten rooms, and as to our intercourse with him & his in our various relations.

I want that God, in some way, should lead me to do His will in all things. Perhaps I ought to forget much of the past, but, from the time of my ignorance that the Balkans was the boundary line, the fact well remembered & often spoken of by Mr Morse & my self, because Dr Pettibone, who was there but a short time, seemed to have no knowledge of such agreement as that the Balkans be the dividing line between the missions. It has seemed to me that the Methodists were pressing their plans greatly disregarding the claims of Christian comity.

I want to look at all matters justly, fraternally & sympathetically. Please help us by your counsel.

Mr Sihanoff is the more popular speaker. Mr Popoff has the better balanced & reliable character.

Later A reliable report has today come of Mr Count saying that he could not care for our interests as we did not for theirs. I think this was said with reference to their hiring a place for their Sabbath services where a large part of our present congregation will be nearer that place than to their own building.

Another item shows the need of union among evangelicals. A judge in Philippopolis, I think a member of the church there for years, has been divorced from his wife because of his immoral connection with another but forbid to marry again. He appealed to the Methodists to be freed from this decision but they refused to act in the matter.

He then went to the Baptists in Rustchuk who took up the case & granted his petition. The matter was taken to the central government in Sofia from which a communication was sent to the Baptist minister in Rustchuk, who answered that the man was a Baptist & others could not mix in the matter.

A former helper in translation &c to Mr Byington at Constantinople - still a cordial friend - in a high position in the government said to the applicant to stop the action of the Baptist pastor (who I think is a German) "You have no recognized standing before the government. You are of three sects but should have a common constitution which could be acknowledged by & guard & the government."

It does not seem that the Count or the Baptists would be ready to join in any such common constitution. Pray for us all. How shall we see eye to eye and most advance the cause of our Savior in Bulgaria.

Again yours fraternally

J. T. Clarke

Aug. 4-1909.

Rev. Count or attitude

Rec'd SEP 13 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Dear Dr Barton

Sofia Aug 31, 09

You wish notice of movements here. The Methodists last week made their plans to have their annual gathering of the Epworth league coincide with that of a special train going from here and returning to Varna for 11 leffs ($2.) instead of the full rates 40 leffs. Some 20 of our younger members of the Christian Endeavor Society - including pastors 6 of the Methodist field who have recently come here for business, took advantage of the opportunity and went last Saturday. Three of these Methodists - employed in the agricultural bank, are active workers.

One of our church members who likes to get & retail the news, told me that Pastor Popoff thought this was an influence to get all the young to join in the Epworth movement. It may be so but there would be complications.

It seems plain that Mr Count plans to use aggressive measures. When we were at the annual meeting in Salonica, they specially wished to come here for the sake of dealings with the government. I then urged him to join with us in christian work without a separate church organization, as I would do with them in a changed condition. As I remember (but he does not) he answered me, "Why do you wish to be so narrow minded". He told Mr Ostrander (which I do not remember) that I said to him, "You want to make a

Mr. Count's attitude

a great show" to which he replied, said he "We should not come for a small thing". He seems still to have this idea in mind in his plans - to which I referred in my last, - in his putting their place of worship (hired now) where it is nearer to our congregation than their own place of worship.

As I, more than anyone else, opposed their coming - holding to our first agreement at Tirnovo in 1860., it seems best that I do not now show other than a fraternal feeling - a difficult matter while he has never shown any such feeling towards us. My hope is that the Bulgarians themselves will decide for themselves, that there shall be but one Bulgarian church organization.

I have written you of having 70,000 tracts for circulation. 12,000 of these have already been sent out, of which over 8000 have gone to 4 places in Macedonia & of these about 1000 were ordered, & will be paid for by a Catholic nun in Salonica. The balance will probably be ready for circulation to all members of the National Assembly, all members of Schools (Bulg.) & all newspapers in Bulgaria & Macedonia by the time schools are opened & it seems best to scatter them through the Ministry of Education which will send them through their inspectors to their over 3000 schools of various grades. For the next distribution in October it is planned to issue twice the amount of pages and a larger number of the different tracts. In this coming issue the use of

cigarets & beer will probably be more outspoken against. These are increasingly armed & opposition to the temperance work may be increasingly awakened, but it seems duty to take a bold stand. I feel weak & hesitating but last Saturday - in some oppression & despondence, I went to the Holy Spirit for guidance & strength & he seemed to say, "Go forward."

To do what is desirable now needs at least $100 by Oct. 1st more than is now available.

For the issues of October there has been prepared the picture of a mother with babe in her arms & two little ones, boy & girl, clinging to her dress in fear of a fierce dog - representing the saloon in the rear; also a wet & dry map of Oregon in 1905, 1906, 1907 & one of Michigan before & after the local option elections of April 5th/09.

Local option & the voting of women as to saloons will also have a place. The last national assembly gave woman a vote on school matters.

Mr Edward Haskell, who heard my temperance talk in the National School in Salonica, thought it desirable that I continue to give the same talk in other places & the ministry favored. There is a capable Bulgarian who was - & I presume is, available for this same work, if there be means which I am praying God to give.

Since I last wrote you I have had a letter from the Rev J. A. Campbell of London. He had been approached as to coming out here as a Baptist preacher, which he is but not close communionist. He wrote that he would not be willing to do come without consulting the mission. As I have before written, I very much desire that he come here, not as an appointed missionary with an absolutely fixed residence route & duties, but still in some way connected with & answerable to the mission. He feels that he has the sympathy of our mission & I am sure would work cordially & successfully with us. I am not sure but the Methodists would secure his services (& wisely) if he does not come to us. I wish that $350 or 400. could be secured annually for him for three (3) years I would, if need be, add $50. One thing that will assist in this is that we are nearing the full payment of the debt we have had on the Kindergarten building which I hope will be wholly clear off by the end of 1901. We shall be glad to have a continued income from the rents to help in much that seems desirable.

Dr Haskell preached here last Sabbath for Pastor Popoff who is at the Pine Forest for rest & change. After talking with him it seems desirable to refer to the following. 1) When Mr Thomson was in Constantinople, he printed books without

having the endorsement of the mission for all he did. & when matters were cleared out there a few years ago, there were over a million pages in books for which there was no sale of any kind. He is now reprinting a book on his own responsibility which ought to be or might be revised.

2. Repeatedly the Samokov station has shown that its decisions are voted without sufficient consideration. Before Annual Meeting it was planned there to have Mrs Holway prepare a tract on Spiritism. This was brought up voted at the Annual Meeting. Dr Haskell had before prepared three articles on this subject for the Mission Paper which had led him to give considerable attention to the matter but perhaps no other one in the mission had noticed those articles. Mrs H. spent months of close work in preparing those articles in English - perhaps the amount of 250 pages -

This manuscript is now in the hands of Messrs Haskell & Thomson for revision & endorsement, if they can endorse it. The revisers don't fully agree in their own opinions of the subject but do agree that the book needs essential changes, is too large, also needs condensing & it is plain that Mrs Holway has not read what has been published & is received by Bulgarians & so does not cover all the ground

which ought to have been considered. She has worked nobly, more probably than was good for her physical or mental health.

My daughter is enlarging her plans for the Kindergarten & expects to have a new class of 3-4 beginners besides her pupil class of 3 teachers who have been studying for the work for a year past.

We are to have 9 young ladies at our table, including the sister of one of the older teachers who is to attend the gymnasium here.

I hope I shall get from you some answer to my request for your opinion as to the continuance of inviting the Count to have an Eng. Sab. S.P.M. service in the Kindergarten — considering

1. There are only an average of 35 or less — nearly all of whom attend the morning & evening services — aside from Endeavor Meeting & Sab. School & that 2-3 only come aside from those at our services — &

2. On account of the stand the Count takes in putting his service within the circle of our attendance — I know you pray for all.

Yours affectionately

J. F. Clarke

Sophia Bulgaris.

Aug. 31-1909.

James F. Clarke

Rec'd OCT 27 1909

Sofia Oct 15. 1909

Rev. L. L. Barton D. D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.

Deer Dr Barton

We have thought & prayed much for the Meeting of the Board at Minneapolis of which I also spoke a few words at the Church Weekly Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evening.

Reckoning about 8 hours difference in time, we have thought of what was going on as the moments have passed. May our Heavenly Father follow with his rich blessing all that has been done.

I now write especially to report to you of the coming "Congress", of our churches, which is to meet here Nov 4th – 7th, which may be an important gathering.

For years the Evangelical churches in Bulgaria, connected with the Am. Board have had two annual conferences, in the Philippopolis & in the Samokov fields, meeting in all parts of these fields as has seemed best. Each third year they have come together, in turn, in one of the two fields.

Some years ago there was made an effort to prepare a common statement of organization, aims &c to present to the government on the basis of which the government would be obliged officially to recognize the community. This failed, chiefly as I remember, because the Methodists

Report on Coming Congress of Churches – Nov. 4-7.
James F. Clarke

did not agree to what seemed desirable (or essential) by these conferences.

This year circumstances seem to call for holding the biennial conference in this city & Rev Mr Popoff & others have given it the name of "Congress" perhaps in part because of the presence of the Methodists & the desirability that the needful statements be made to the government so as to secure official recognition. (Pastor Popoff has thus far been recognized by courtesy as the head of the evangelical community as voted by our churches)

A circular call for delegates, empowered by churches to vote on the above matter - has been called by Mr Popoff & others and he & Mr Sichanoff, the preacher of the Methodists, are preparing the needed statement to be submitted for action to the above Congress.

When my daughter & I recently called at the Counts one evening - Messrs Popoff & Sichanoff were there with Mr Count working on the above paper.

Mr Popoff has since said to me that probably the relations between the two sects here would probably come up here at the same gathering.

The call sent out was to the "Baptists, Methodists & & Evangelical (Cong.) communities. The Church Committee are seeking to secure entertainment that Baptists & Methodists have a fraternal reception while here. However quite a portion of the entertaining, especially in food, comes upon my daughter who is, perhaps, too ready to do what others ought to do but don't.

The matter of Mr Counts' English preaching in our kindergarden was referred to by my daughter when we called at the Counts as "since the attendance is almost wholly of those whose time and strength are so fully needed to attend their own regular meetings they better be dropped."

My daughter's kindergartens now have 40 in the main building & 29 in the branch. These numbers in the main school are much less than when Miss ~~Mrs~~ Baird was here probably because of a rise in tuition, if not wholly paid in advance, from five to 7 francs a month for each child. She has taken a new, second class for training for kindergarten work of two graduates from the Samokov School who can use the English in preparing their lessons, so that with the children in the A.M. these two classes four days in P.M. & an addition of hour a week teaching them on the piano, her duties as one of the main church committee - as President of the Woman's Benevolent Society & V. President of the Temp. Society - in addition to home cares (boarding six young ladies) I have feared she would not be able to go through even the present months.

She is in an important position and well meeting its duties. I enclose to you another copy of the Sketch on Temperance re. because of a little addition it has seemed desirable to print. There is hope for much.

Daughters work

Last Sabbath P.M. we had a call from Mrs Khuns & a Mr Boman - a Prof. in a Kentucky institution who is studying in Berlin. & came to accompany here, to Samokov, Salonica & Athens. They had spent the day in sight seeing and only realized that there were Americans here towards the close of the day. They were only a little over 2½ hours going to Samokov, (40 miles) but the service is not yet reliable. Mr Oshander started on his bicycle from Samokov - got on an automobile that overtook him - but had to again take his wheel - as the auto failed up.

More than all else we need the Holy Spirit's influence to permeate us all -

With kind regards to all in your home

Yours sincerely

L. H. Clarke

Regards also from my daughter -

Lewis T. Clarke
Bulg. Coll.
Oct. 5th 1909.

Rec'd DEC 13 1909

38 Belchett St.
Sofia, Bulgaria.
Nov. 30. 1909.

Dear Brother Barton,—

We have heard that Mr. Campbell has not been accepted by the Board, but do not get know the exact status of the case. As I have written to Mr. Patton, & requested that he should show the letter to you, I very earnestly desire that he should be able to join in this work in as close a connection with the Mission as shall seem proper to the Prudential Committee. My pledge of $50 towards his salary will continue for two years as long as it shall seem possible for him to work in any capacity in connection with the Mission. From the experience we have had in connection with him thus far, it seems to me that his work & influence will be of great value in connection with all our work in Bulgaria & Macedonia. You doubtless will receive far more satisfactory reports than I can give to you, but it seems desirable to send you a few words in connection with the above. The "Congress", which

Re Rev. Campbell's [illegible]

gathered in the beginning of November for deciding as to the political status before the government of Congregationalists, Methodists & Baptists, was regarded as quite harmonious & successful. It did not seem best to our missionaries & others to raise any question of sects, & nothing was said with reference to the position of the Methodists in opening a service more accessible to a large portion of the hearers in our church than their own place of worship. The considerable number of Methodists who had come from the N. of the Balkans have formed an efficient nucleus for their work. By my sudden attack of apoplexy, coming on two weeks before the gathering, I was absolutely prevented from any share in the gatherings. It remains to be seen how far the remaining supporters of the work shall be able to continue their support of the pastor, but more than this we need to have an abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit, that all denominations shall be led to follow the footsteps of Jesus. I know you constantly remember us in your prayers. Affly & sincerely, J. T. Clarke
per W. P. C.

Rev. Dr. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary

Rev. Dr. Pond

Rev. J. T. Clarke

Constantinople, Nov. 1, 1909

P.C.

387

FEB 24 1900
FEB 28 1900

Samokove, Bulgaria.
Feb. 6. 1900.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your last letter telling me of Miss Gisler's appointment as missionary of the Board. Yes, I do call it a "special providence by which she was designated to the European Turkey Mission instead of South Africa", a providence beginning its work before we had met each other or before either of us was born. I have often wondered at the way in which God has led each of us; it has unmistakably been God's doings & not man's. May your good wishes for "our home" be granted. I don't remember whether I have written you that we are planning to be married on the 24th of April, in Basel. It had to be in the Easter vacation because of my work in school, the vacation includes the native Easter which

this year comes on the 22nd, a week later than ours. We plan to be back here for the first Sunday in May. Our "papers" must be in the hands of the authorities in Basel at least eight weeks before the wedding-day, & the banns are published six weeks before the event, & I am hoping that there will be no hitch in getting my papers in & approved.

When I came out I received the outfit allowance for a single man. I would like now the additional allowed on the married basis, & so answer your question in the affirmative. We are expecting to get some things in Switzerland. May I charge my wife's expenses from Basel to Hamdove to the Board? My own I suppose I am responsible for. I almost feel ashamed to raise the question in the present straits of the Board; but the very fact that the Board has been in such straits has been drawing on my resources pretty heavily to keep up work

that would otherwise have to be cut off, + so I feel like availing myself of whatever is ordinarily granted.

Mr. Heizer did not allow our charges for taxes + repairs in the last semi-annual accounts + charged them back to us; we expected that such charges were not to be allowed in 1900, but were taken aback by this non-acceptance. He allowed us to keep the amount from rents that we had credited to the Eng Turkey Mission, but that is not enough to off-set the charges + starts us on the new year with a "debt" to cancel as well as to try to make our ordinary appropriations cover also these additional items for the current year. I am hoping the Prudential Committee will be able before the year is over to make an additional grant.

You will be interested in the inclosed report by Mr. Timonjieff of the work in Kustendil. It is a copy he has made of the report sent to Samokove Station.

Will you please send it to the person whoever he is, who contributes for the carrying on of the work there. May God raise up many more such.

We observed here the Day of Prayer for Schools & Colleges; it so was over-ruled that the day before a thousand & two hundred soldiers arrived in town in the course of their manoeuvres & were here that day resting; we had twenty-four quartered in our school-building. A good many attended our special services; & quite a number of privates & also officers visited our school in the course of the day. We may hope that some good was accomplished, some seed sown that some day will spring up & bear fruit.

With kindest regards.

Yours very sincerely

W. E. Blake.

Samoa, Feb 6, 189

Samokove, Bulgaria.
April 7. 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your letter of March 1st in regard to outfit money, & other money matters.

I perhaps should not be writing to you tonight, but, as you wrote that you would remember us on the 24th of April, I want to get a letter to you to let you know before that date that the wedding is postponed till the 2nd of May. One of the documents I sent in was not just as Swiss law required & was returned; then there was an unforeseen delay in getting the new one there, so that there had to be a postponement; for six weeks must elapse after the banns are published before a wedding can take place. Perhaps this is my last letter to you till after my marriage.

Yours very sincerely,
W. P. Clarke.

8 annotations Apr. 7, 1900

Announcement of Rev. W. P. Clarke's marriage of Samokov

MAY 7 1900

Mrs. Rosina B. Gisler

announces the marriage of her daughter

Martha

to

Rev. William Paine Clarke,

Tuesday, April twenty-fourth, 1900.

Basle, Switzerland.

At home
Samokove, Bulgaria,
after May twelfth.

JUL 31 1900

Samokove, Bulgaria.
July 16. 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Trustees of the Girls' Boarding School voted, June 29th, to endorse Miss Clarke's petition to the Woman's Board for thirty (30) Napoleons for the work of the Kindergarten here in Samokove next year; five for materials & twenty-five for, or rather towards, the pay of a teacher.

My wife & I thank you for your letter of welcome back to our field & for the good wishes expressed. As you saw from the wedding announcement, our wedding after all took place as at first planned. We had a pleasant trip of a few days in Switzerland & had a few days more in Basel before leaving for here.

With special regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Clarke.

Samokov, July 16. 1900

AUG 16 1900

OCT 2 1900

Samokov, Bulgaria.
Aug. 1. 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Samokov Station voted last week to approve of Miss Blanke's removing to Sofhia and opening the proposed Kindergarten there; she being responsible for the expenses thereof, as the the Woman's Board of Missions does not see its way to undertake its support.

It was voted also that aid up to 24 L. T. be given for the above Kindergarten from money appropriated for work of Bible Women if the W. B. M. approve of this money being used by the W. B. M. (for Miss Blanke is supported by the W. B. M.)

We have not been able to have the Bible Women we hoped to employ, & there would otherwise be something, though probably not as much as 24 liras, unused for Bible work.

I believe I am supposed to write to you

about this rather than direct to the
W. B. M. D.
I hope the desired approval will be given.
With kind regards.
Sincerely yours
W. P. Clarke,
Station Secy.

Hancock, Ga.
Aug 1, 1900

APR 12 1901

Samokov, Bulgaria.
Mar. 27. 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Inclosed I send you the Tabular View of Samokov Station for 1900; had hoped to get it ready much earlier, but some of the data I didn't get till yesterday. We have heard that Mr. Holway was appointed to our Mission & that Mr. Ostrander was soon to be appointed, for which we are glad. I wonder whether I shall meet them here or in America first, as my wife & I are expecting this week to start a circular note asking for a furlough. We had thought of asking a furlough next year, but as then the Thomsons will probably go, it seems better for us to go this year or wait till 1903. It hardly seems that next July I shall have been out here ten years. I am hoping that before we leave, if permission is granted, that Hatton will be back here.

Mrs. Blake has been with me three on a tour, for over the Sabbath; it is an improvement on going alone. We very likely shall go to Sleven to the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, where she will be able to meet some of the Bulgarian workers. I am glad that my sister's Kindergarten in Sophia seems to be a success, the numbers coming up slowly. You probably know that we have been having a rather trying year in our b.+ T.D., owing to the severe cases of discipline we have had. If the professing Christians in school realized their duty & privilege better I believe we should have fewer boys needing severe punishment. Yet, many of the boys encourage us & we go forward. I am sorry that your presence at our coming annual meeting is out of the question. May you be prospered on your journey to other regions.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Blake.

Will you kindly give the inclosed to Mr. Wiggin.

Samokov, Mch 27/1907

W. P. Blake
Samokov, Bulgaria

392

July 25. 1901.

Dear Dr. Daniels, Thank you for your letter of May 23rd. I have written to the Grand Avenue Church of Milwaukee & hope it was the beginning of a happy relationship between us.

My wife & I (as also Miss Bole & Miss House & her sister Ruth) are to sail from Cherbourg on the 16th of August on the "First Bismark" of the Hamburg Amer. Line, landing in New York. With kind regards —

Yours sincerely, W. P. Blake.

Our Am. Mect. closes today.

За отговорното да се отъсва продължения край.

Карта-писмо.

Rev. L. H. Daniels D. D.
Congregational House
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.
U. S. America

Тая карта важи за доставяние и въ странство ако потрѣбната допълнителна марка бѫде залѣпена до оная отпечатана върхъ настоящата карта.

623 Tremont St.
Boston, Mass.
Sept. 21. 1901.

Rev. G. H. Daniels, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Daniels,

I copy a little from a letter from Mrs. Marsh dated Sept. 7th, rec'd today, - "We've just heard a most astounding piece of news, that Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka were captured by brigands on Monday last, on their way from Bansko to Djumaya. A number of the boys coming to Samokov school were in the party, and some of the Bible workers, but all these were only detained a night, robbed of everything they had,

and they allowed to go, while Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka were carried off into the mountains without being allowed to speak a word to those who were released. The boys say that they were dressed like Turks, but spoke both Bulgarian and Turkish and, some of them at least, were masked. Mr. Marsh thinks it more likely that they are Bulgarian revolutionists, who mean in this way to get up a row over the "unspeakable Turk" who can't prevent brigandage."

Yours sincerely

W. F. Clarke.

Rev. W. P. Clarke

Boston, Sept. 21, 1901

Rec'd Sep. 24.

Rev. Wm P. Clarke 594

JAN 13 1902

51 Warren Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 11. 1902.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your letter of Jan. 1st, & for the report of the vote of the Prudential Committee. We have got started in some work at Chicago Seminary & the Deaconess Training School. For the present we have a room & board at the above address.

Yours very sincerely,
W. P. Clarke.

Rev. Wm. P. Clarke 395

APR 21 1902

Granite City, Ill.
April 19. 1902.

APR 22 1902

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am corresponding with Mr. Wiggin about engaging passage for us, & we are expecting to sail early in July. It occurred to me today that possibly the time of a missionary's return had to be voted upon by the Prud. Com., & so I write you about it. I presume, however, no such action is necessary. I expect that we shall be back in Boston within a couple weeks.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Clarke.

396

Rec'd APR 25 1903

Samokove, Bulgaria
April 8. 1903.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Ans'd MAY 1 1903

Dear Dr. Barton,

I inclose a letter, or rather the report, of Mr. Thurnoff of the work in Kustendil, to be sent to the one who contributes for the work there. I might have sent it before this, but kept it for the writer of the station report to use.

We had hoped to have Dr. House with us now for a series of revival meetings before the end of the term, but the condition of things in Macedonia made it seem best that he give up his coming; the meetings, however, we hope to have, leading them ourselves, and possibly Pastor Fetchoff may come from Philippopolis for couple or so days. During the past week or more there have been various gatherings for prayer, both in the schools & in the chapel, in

anticipation of these meetings, & surely many of the prayers must have been acceptable in His sight. It is doubtful whether any from Monastir or Salonica can come for our annual meeting in Philippopolis, though, by the time they will need to start, the situation there may be more favorable. There are constant reports of disturbances in various places, as you probably see in the American papers & get direct word of from the Macedonia missionaries. We are anticipating the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society to be held here from April 23rd to 27th; Dr. House is on the program for that also. We little know what the future will bring to us & to the nation, but we know that the King has all things under his control & ultimately his kingdom will be established. With special regards from my wife & myself.

Yours sincerely, W. P. Clarke.

Bannofors, Apr. 8, 1903

397

Rec'd DEC 21 1903

Samokov, Bulgaria.
Dec. 5. 1903.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D. Ans'd APR 14 1904
Sec'y, A. B. C. F. M. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

It is a long time since I have written to you, & meanwhile I have had a letter from you which I believe I haven't acknowledged. A good deal of my work, as you know, is of the routine kind, such as accounts for example, & it hardly seems worth writing about. Most for the next two weeks I shall be especially busy with my semi-annual accounts. Such kind of work needs to be done but there isn't much of special interest about it to report to others. I am glad that so much money has been available for us to use in relief work; it has been a comfort to know that little by little these poor unfortunate people have had supplied to them a mattress

Samokov, Bulgaria Dec. 8, 1903

to lie on & something to cover themselves with, & that some necessary clothing has been given to them. You have heard particulars from my father & others who have been more immediately connected with the relief work. I think there was a reasonable hope that in the spring they could go back to their homes to begin again in a free land, but Turkey cannot be depended on in the slightest & the "European Powers" hardly seem more dependable. If only the people realized that their only hope is in God & would turn to Him wholeheartedly & trust Him, then I believe He would help them in their fight for liberty, & even make Turkey yield before little Bulgaria; if there should be war, Bulgaria will go into it determined to conquer or die; officers I have talked with have been eager to have war declared, & I think the army is well prepared, considering its size.

I don't know whether any one has written you of our church conference held in Dubuitsa from Saturday, Nov. 7th to Tuesday, Nov. 10th. We had some fears that it would not be a success as the place is not so convenient to get to, but were happily disappointed. Though there were not many from other places yet outsiders from the town came more freely that I had expected; some young men came regularly to most of the services - one was blind. We need more faith to believe that those who come under the influence of the gospel will be touched by it through the working of the Spirit. The authorities hindered our proposed meetings for Saturday evening, but a telegram to Sophia sent by my father removed any further hindrance, & the omitted meetings were held later. Sunday morning, at 9 A.M. Ostrander led the opening prayer-

meeting, the thought being, our helplessness without God. At 10 o'clk was the sermon by Mr. Bagramoff, "The Christian Life." We had the Lord's Supper in the afternoon, at which Father & Mr. Momchiloff officiated. The address in the evening was Mr. Momchiloff, "The Purpose of Life." Monday evening Mr. Stepkanoff & I spoke on "An Ideal Christian Home." The prayer meetings Monday & Tuesday mornings were both helpful seasons. Monday was mostly given up to the business of the conference. I believe those days were profitable ones to all of us. I yesterday morning received a letter from the Grand Avenue church, the first I've had, saying that they regretted that in their present conditions they could not assume the former relationship. I do hope they will be led in their choice of a new pastor; I believe they expected to call Dr. Beale. With kind regards,

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

Samokov Dec. 5-1903

398
Rec'd MAY 25 1904

Samokov, Bulgaria.
May 11. 1904.
ANS NOV 10 1904

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your letter of April 15th, with its suggestion that I write more frequently; a good deal of my work is of a kind that doesn't call for much description or reporting, & I knew that others were writing you about relief work & the like & were keeping you posted. The government ceased giving food about a month ago to able-bodied men, & in a few days I believe that almost all food help will cease. The refugees have begun to go back to their homes, or what is left of them, and many will probably go soon, there being a prospect of peace for the present & hope for the future; it seems that it is not God's will that there shall be freedom just yet for that unfortunate people.

Samokov Bulgaria Dec 5-1904

I was in Dobrinka for the Sabbath, May 12th, & quite a number of families had left there for Macedonia. The friends there are holding their own, except the disaffected family, & I believe the feeling of opposition is not as strong as in the past; the Bible woman who has been there temporarily had been well received in quite a number of non-Protestant families & was appreciated by the friends; I heard today that she is about to leave to go back to Banska (Macedonia) where she had been a teacher before she fled over the mountains. The preacher, who is taking Mr. Murnajieff's place in Kustendil, is needed in the place he left a few months ago, & I presume will be going back there, Radovish. I wish all the workers who have left Macedonia could return, though some of them are in the service here in Bulgaria & have been doing good work.

Father & my sister have returned from their Palestine trip, he getting here last Thursday evening; the next forenoon he went up to the "cottage" in Ghazir to "rest" for a few days, for he found that he was very tired & wanted to get away from people; he is expecting to come back Friday, to take up his work again. You have seen from the report of our Annual Meeting my notice & were voted to Monastir in case Mrs. Holway's health should not permit their going there to take the Bonds' place; it seems probable now that they will be the ones to go, which, I believe, suits their preference & ours, & I think is, aside from preferences, the wisest location of our families for the work's sake. We are closing this school year with no interruption on account of war; not only good influences, however, are at work in the school

socialistic ideas & Tolstoism are
having an influence over some of the
boys; may they see their mistake.
With special regards from us both.
Yours fraternally,
W. P. Blake

Jan. 11, 1908

JUL 29 1904 319
ANS'D NOV 10 1904

Samokove, Bulgaria.
July 12. 1904.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

You of course know of the Holways' decision that Mrs. Holway's health doesn't make it seem wise for them to go to Monastir, & so my wife & I are to go. The work will be somewhat new to me, & the place too, for I have never been there, but I hope & pray that God will help me to prove a useful worker in that part of His field. It was not easy at first to accept the decision, for there were many ties here, but I have grown to feel assured that it is God's will & to accept it heartily. We shall be glad when we get well settled in our new home. With kind regards from both of us.

Yours sincerely,
W. P. Clarke.

over

Sundry Mary 11 1904

I spent a farewell Sunday in Dabrowitza last Sunday, & hope to go to the other places before I change my "Station".

Mr. P. G.

Postcard, "Barly asig"

July 12-1904

400

Rec'd OCT 31 1904

Ans'd NOV 10 1904

Monastir, Turkey.
Oct. 10. 1904.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have written you only a postal since coming here, and that, my record tells me, was written three weeks ago; so it is high time that you heard from me more at length. We left Samakove on Wednesday, Aug. 17th, & were in Sophia till the following Wednesday, waiting for our goods to get along from Samakove & then to give them time to reach Salonica. Thursday, the 25th, we got to Salonica in the evening, & were met at the station by Mr. Holway. I had hoped to have an easy customs examination, but Saturday afternoon was a time to be long remembered, with the opposite of pleasure; they got down to the bottom of most every box, not taking everything out, but striking bottom somewhere

With kind regards from myself & Mrs. Peabody,
Yours fraternally,
Mrs. P. Blake

Monastir, Turkey
Oct 10 - 1904

Getting things back again in a hurry was discouraging work, but Mr. Holway was a great help there, as during all the days we were in Salonica. It must have been pretty hard for him to give so much time to me when he himself had so much to do to get ready to leave for Samokov. We were glad to have a opportunity to see the "farm" the day before we left. On Wednesday, the 31st, we came up here, being met at the station by the Haskells, Miss Cole, & a number of the native friends. For a few days Mrs. Haskell was so good as to take us into board, & after they returned to Salonica we took our dinners with Miss Cole for a couple or so weeks. We are now pretty well settled in our new home, with the things we brought, a few things left by the Bonds, & a few loaned us by Miss Cole till we get our own; I shall go in a day or two to order some furniture. It's very pleasant, especially

for my wife, to be so near the girls' school, having only to cross the street & pass through the premises of our Orphanage. The church is not far away & a number of the friends live near by. We haven't called on all yet, especially a few at a distance. As you know, I am acting pastor for the present, but I should be glad if after a few months the church would call a native pastor; I am sure it would be better for them; there is great need of the special presence & work of the Holy Spirit, that there may be a thorough reconsecration of the church members & attendants to God. I am sure you will remember us here in a special manner in your prayers, as the place & work is new to me. I was sorry that Mr. Kral, the efficient Austrian consul, left here just before I came, but I like Mr. Prochaska quite well & I hope he will prove as efficient & helpful. I have had occasion to

go to him several times, & today we went together to the Valipasha about the case of our preacher in Prilep — whose house was entered & searched last Friday, his letters & sermons taken for examination, he himself examined at gov't office & his wife at home; he is charged with speaking against the gov't, but I hope the matter will come out all right soon. One of our Protestants here has been under arrest since last Thursday. Quiet times haven't come yet. We felt, however, that we were not warranted in keeping up the expense to the Board of our kavass & so dismissed him at the end of September, with mutual regret; it was quite a comfort to my wife to have him on hand day & night; he was paid $8.80 per month. Most of the letters I've rec'd here have been opened; so, if you have occasion to write me anything that had better not be read by the gov't, address the envelope to the American Consulate, Monastir, putting on it "The Consul's Secretary."

News Notes.

Rec'd NOV 3 1904

The civil agents in the Monastir vilayet have apparently been energetic, visiting & taking note of the losses in most of the burned villages of the Lerin, Kastoria, Resen, Ochrid & Monastir districts, and showing themselves sympathetic. The system of gendarmerie does not seem to have made much difference, the Christian population feeling that their condition is not bettered; and they are discouraged. Especially noteworthy is the hatred between Bulgarians & Greeks, which, it is feared, may bring about greater evils than last year. Of the many purely Bulgarian villages in the Monastir vilayet which have been under the Patriarchate some have put themselves under the Exarchate, others do so forced to by the bands (of which there are not a few in the mountains, though not so well organized as last year). This increases the hatred, and the Greeks have begun to form bands, which are growing; latterly we hear of serious encounters between the hostile bands. On the 21st ult. the Greeks killed Hadji Pavel, between Pisodere & Djelovo; he was a Bulgarian, had formerly been given soldiers to follow up the bands, but fell out of favor with the government & was dis-

missed, after being imprisoned; later was suspected by the Greeks & killed. The villagers suffer much from the government tax-collectors. As the village of Makovo could not pay all the taxes as demanded, some of the villagers were beaten to death. The tax-collectors carried off all the cattle of another village because the people could not pay the last year's taxes, which had been remitted them by the government, as the village had been burned. Both of these incidents occurred last week. Two weeks ago, in Brod, Morihovo District (a Bulgarian village under the Patriarchate) an inn-keeper was killed by the Greeks because he was suspected of helping the Bulgarian bands. A few days ago a Bulgarian band entered the village & killed the priest & two villagers; also, having wounded the priest's wife, burned the house over her head. Last week, in the Kichevo district, a Servian & a Bulgarian band had an engagement [for there are Servian bands also] with a loss of 12 or 13 persons. Recently, in the Reshka district, more than 20 villages, who for many years, though Bulgarian, had been under the Patriarchate, went over to the Exarchate, a bitter

bill for the Greeks. About two weeks ago Bulgarians killed Mr. Todi Lubi in his store in Monastir one afternoon. Mr. Philip, an apothecary, left his work to join a Greek band & help his nation, but in a few days was killed by soldiers in Naret. On the 10th inst. a merchant & his driver were killed on their way from Kortcha to Monastir, supposedly by a Bulgarian band, whose operations the driver was said to have hindered. Here in Monastir several arrests have been made of those supposed to be in touch with the bands. On the 10th the Director & one of the teachers of the girls' gymnasium here were sent into exile, & also a teacher in the boys' gymnasium; (both Bulgarian schools here); all had but recently come. Last week one of our Protestant church members was arrested, his house & store searched, books, etc. taken & examined & passed, and he himself freed; three days later he was again arrested & is still in prison; because of his son, who is now in America, he is suspected of having to do with the bands. On the 8th inst. a Servian band was pursued by a party of villagers near Kitchevo, & five of the prisoners were killed.

481

Dr Barton

WWP

402

Monastir, Turkey.
Nov. 21. 1904.

MA 8 PM O.

Rec'd DEC 9 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

A son was born to us this morning, 8½ lbs, — Henry Gisler Blake. Please tell Dr. Strong, for the Herald. Both mother & son are doing well. Yours sincerely,

W. P. Blake.

Ans'd DEC 29 1904

Rec'd FEB 9 1905

Ans'd FEB 17 1905

Monastir, Turkey.
Jan. 21. 1905.

Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D.
Home Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Patton,

It is with special pleasure that I, as a missionary of the American Board, welcome you to its home secretaryship, for I remember very pleasantly the ministers' meeting that I attended in your church in St. Louis in April 1902, when on my furlough, and also meeting your family around your dinner table. I

403

notice that you are an Amherst man, graduating the year before I entered, so we have the same alma mater. I welcome you also to Boston, that good old town — my home in America, if home I have there. May you long be spared to the work you have undertaken & be richly blessed in it. Dr. Alden & Dr. Daniels were worthy predecessors, whom I am glad to have known & to know. I hope that you will soon find the two new men promised for our mission

sion, one of whom was to come here to Monastir; he is needed if this field is to be worked more; & sometime Albania ought to be occupied & the work there pushed. I pray that quiet times politically may be ahead of us, with permanent peace & prosperity to all this land. As you know, I have been located at Samokov, Bulgaria, till this fall, & there is quite a contrast between that field & this in more than one respect.

With special regards.

Yours fraternally

W. P. Clarke

Rec'd FEB 17 1905

Monastir, Turkey.
Jan. 31. 1905.

Ans'd MAR 3 1905

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your letter of Dec. 29th, congratulating us on the birth of our son, & also for your letter of Nov. 11th. The "boy" is doing well, sleeping most of the time, especially nights, crying some for exercise, increasing in weight & stature little by little, over eleven pounds now, & seems to be a healthy child — for all of which we are thankful to our Heavenly Father, & pray that He will enable us to bring him up to love & serve Him faithfully.

You ask about Mr. Kral & the new Austrian consul. I understand that there is no likelihood of his returning to this post, but has been appointed to some other place. Mr. Oscar Rochaska is here only temporarily, I believe, for which I am sorry; he

is not Mr. Kral's equal, which can hardly be expected perhaps, but he certainly has shown himself loyal & helpful; I should be very glad to have him stay; when he goes, I hope his successor will know a language that we can talk freely in. Mr. Trochacka talks English & Bulgarian, as well as half a dozen or more other languages. He has just helped in the freeing of Mr. Petroff, our preacher in Prilep, from prison, taking a personal interest in the case & using the authority back of him to good effect. Mr. Petroff went, with his family, to Prilep about the middle of September but had not been there a month before his house was searched, sermons etc. taken, arrested & put in prison, where he was fifty days there & forty-five days here in Monastir. He was proved innocent, & goes back this week, the consul giving notice today to the government that he is in the employ of the American Mission, which gives

him the protection of the Consulate; that should have been done when he first went, but I was not aware of it. As to the Koritza school, it seems that we shall be liable to trouble as long as the property is not in the hands of the Board; if that were so, it would be an "American institution" as already its control is under the Mission. I wish a missionary could be appointed to Albania, to be stationed at Koritza unless some other place should seem to be better for the work's sake; now that I am here so much nearer to Albania, I realize more the desirability of pushing the work there. I hope Mr. Tsilka will be able to secure financial help for the school. We here at this station are looking forward to the appointment of the new missionary for Monastir, who was asked for by the Mission & voted by the Prudential Committee; we shall be glad & thankful to welcome him & his wife to the work here.

By the time he learns the language sufficiently, I hope the condition of the country will be such that touring can be freely & safely made everywhere. There is a prospect of my being freed from being acting pastor of the Church here; at the annual meeting of the church recently, it was voted to call a native pastor & a committee was appointed to seek the man & raise the money for half his support — the other half coming from this Board. I had occasion to speak very plainly & strongly about wine drinking by church members — one sin of this church — which I was much surprised, on coming here, to find existed. Pray for the Holy Spirit to cleanse all our hearts & lives — then we can be a power; may He prepare the church for the coming & work of the hoped-for pastor.

With kind regards from both Mrs. Clarke & myself.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

Nanaotsu, Japan, Jan. 31, 1905

Rec'd MAR 17 1905 4.05

Monastir, Turkey.
Mar. 1. 1905.
Ans'd APR 27 1905

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I inclose Monastir Station's "Table of Statistics" for 1904; another year I hope to send it in nearer the beginning of the year. No circular vote has come around yet as to the where & when of our next annual meeting, though I presume it will be that best that it be held in Sofia before the meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. We are all hoping that you will be able to be present, & I hope that, once here, you will be sure to visit each station; so that Monastir won't get left out at though it is rather out of the way. The "Handbook" says, "Each station shall send one delegate to every meeting, & should there

be more than five members connected with the station, it shall be entitled to an additional delegate. According to that, Monastir station is entitled to one delegate only. But it seems to me that, if a station has A.B.C.F.M. work & W.B. work, each ought to be represented in annual meeting; in Samokov, there being more than five members, a lady is always chosen as one of the delegates, & both lines of work are directly represented. Should not Monastir be so represented, though it is a small station? Of course there is always the possibility of one's going at his own expense, but that does not quite the question.

Washington's Birthday brought us a complete change of weather, for which we are glad.

With kind regards.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

Monastir, Turkey, March 1, 1905.

(4 copies) APR 6 1905

News Notes.

(Events of the past 10 or so days)

A Greek band entered the village of Osnitchani (between Kostur & Dhrupishta) with the intention of compelling those who were Exarchists to become Patriarchists. As the leading men of the village, whom they called, refused not accept their proposition, they killed three villagers & wounded three, one of whom was the wife of the head man. — Mesimeri (a Patriarchate village 2 hours from Voden) in which there are some Greeks & all use Greek, was entered by a Bulg. band; 14 were killed & 4 wounded, of the band only 2 being slightly wounded. — It is reported that in Enidje (Salonica vilayet) near the village, by the little lake, there was a large Bulgarian band. Learning of this, the Greeks sent a still larger band. But before they met, a force of Turk. soldiers arrived; the Greek band escaped; 30 of the Bulg. band were killed, only a few soldiers being wounded. — A band of 8 persons entered Oleveni (between Bonkovo & Baretani, an hour from Monastir) a Bulg. Patriarchate village, to persuade them to become Exarchists & to use their own language. A Turk saw them

enter & at once came to city & reported to the government, & without delay 500 infantry & cavalry were sent; four of the band tried to escape to the mountains, but 3 were killed & the other wounded & brought to the city; the other 4 hid in a house, sending out all who were in it; the soldiers compelled a villager to set fire to the house; 2 of the band came out & were killed, the other 2 being burned to death; a large barn was also burned, with the cattle, etc. in it, 18 in all, the owner not being allowed to get them out first. The villager who had been compelled to set fire to the house was killed & thrown into the fire. The bodies of the six men killed & the remains of the three burned remain unburied, kept in the church, as the village does not want to take the responsibility of burying them. — In the village Obedniki (one hour from Smilevo, a place of 400 houses burned in 1903) a Turk, Suliman aga, had 2 Bulgarian servants. On the morning of the 11th inst. they killed with an axe the two sons of their master, 10 & 12 years old, & then fled to the mountains. It is said that before Smilevo was burned by the army, the people of Obed

nik with the soldiers plundered all the houses (as has been usually the case with villages burned) & all the Smilevo household goods were carried to Obédnik. — At Naving (on the road between Prelep & Gradsko) 4 hours from Prelep, a Bulg. band of 12 men were surrounded by detachment of soldiers; 6 were killed & 6 taken alive; with the latter were found a dozen or so bombs. — On the 12th inst. a party of Greco-man young fellows met a party of Bulg. young fellows; after an exchange of sharp words, the Bulgarians pulled out revolvers & wounded two of the other side; ~~these two have~~ one has since died in the Greek Hospital. Such events arouse both parties, & there may be serious troubles here in the city & not only in the villages. — Another group of Bulgarian young fellows met & fired upon a Greek youth, but the latter escaped unharmed. — Several Greek young fellows met two Bulgarian teachers & fired upon them, but the latter escaped unharmed. — The party feeling between Bulgarians & Greeks is very strong.

March 15. 1905.

W. P. Clarke

Nerostolas
Geol Letter

W. P. Clarke
March 15, 1905

906

REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.

Rec'd APR 14 1905

News Notes. (Mar. 22. 1905.)

On the 14th inst., Dr. Vladeff, a Bulgarian doctor, was shot at five times in his own carriage as he was visiting his patients here in the city, but was not hit. The police arrived on the spot at once & arrested several young men, but the guilty ones escaped. — The village Tcherilovo (2 hours from Kostur) a Greek village in which there are also a few Exarchists, was entered by a Greek band & two villagers were killed. A few days later, a Bulgarian band went there & burned down the Monastery of the village; six persons perished, & also all the property of the Monastery, at a loss of more than 1500 liras, it is said. — The same Greek band, of 60 persons, as they were going to the neighboring village, Bulgaro-Blatsa, met the head-man of the village with one of the leading men as they were going to their village. The head-man, Hristo Nako, was considered a traitor. They were carrying 370 Napoleons which they had taken from the Bulg. bank in Kostur for distribution without interest.

The band killed the head-man, took the money, saying it was indemnity for burned monastery & that in some way they would get the rest of the 1500 liras, & let the second man go unharmed. — A Bulg. band entered Surbitsi (between Monastir & Krushevo) the villagers being partly Patriarchists & partly Exarchists, and killed the priest, Angel, his uncle & his nephew, burning up the houses of the priest & his uncle; all three were Patriarchists. Several members of the same family were hidden in a haystack, which the band set fire to before leaving, but escaped. The leader of the band was Dinko of Mogila. — Last Friday a good-sized force of soldiers entered the village of Smilevo & searched all the houses, but found nothing. The next day a still larger force went there & gathered all the villagers together & beat them to tell where their guns were; at the same time the houses were searched again, & they even dug in various places, but nothing was found. — Yesterday, here, someone fired 4 times at Daniel Rizoff in the street, severely wounding him. The doctors give but little hope of recovery.

Mar. 22. 1905.

Mains Sales
March 22, 1905

408

Rec'd APR 22 1905

Ans'd APR 27 1905

✓ E. W. P.

Monastir, Turkey:
April 5: 1905.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am sending you by this mail a photograph of the children in our Essery Memorial Orphanage, & also three other copies. Will you kindly send one of the mounted ones to Miss Stone, & one mounted & the unmounted one to Mr. Bond. Two children have come since the picture was taken; their teacher & the mother of one of the children are also in the photograph.

We have word from the owners of the property that it is not for sale, & we shall try to get some other place, though we have rented this for another year.

I have rec'd your letter of Mar. 4th. The Kortcha school is not in "the list"

Rev. W. P. Clarke
Monastir, Turkey
April 5. 1905

& cannot be till it is property of the Board; we have been asked to take it over, which I expect will be done soon. I do hope & pray that there may soon be an American missionary for Albania. There ought to be at least two. May the two already voted for our Mission be right speedily found. There is encouragement in the church work here; the Holy Spirit seems to be working quietly; two brethren have become reconciled, having forgiven each other, & there are other signs of a better condition in the church. It would have done you good to have heard the answers of an old lady when examined for church membership; she was received at the last communion. I hope you are on your way to visit our Mission; this will keep till you get back. Yours fraternally

W. P. Clarke.

If Dr. Barton has left, will Mr. Wiggin kindly send their photos to Miss Stone & Mr. Bond.

APR 21 1905

If the Christian
population fight me
against the other
What can you not
expect of the Dark
W.H.P.

409 Rec'd MAY 4 1905

News Notes. (Mar. 26–Apr. 12.)

The hatred between Bulgarians & Greeks grows day by day, with bloody results. The government has forbidden the carrying of arms; but fear for one's own life, if not a desire to take the life of another, makes it an empty order. — A few days ago, on the Hill, a part of our city, some Greek & Bulgarian young men met; after sharp words, Lazo was shot dead by Damtche, & Sotir, a Companion of the latter was accidentally wounded. — A Greek band entered Hrupishta & attacked a house wishing to kill the owner, on the score of his being a traitor & evil-doer; the coming of the military prevented them, but his daughter was killed by mistake. — In Sheteovo (near Castoria) some unknown persons killed Yani (the head-man) & the teacher, Damyan (a Bulgarian from Blatsa); it is said that they had misused village funds & had many enemies. — A Greek band entered Egeritch (near Biglishta), took 8 villagers out of the village & killed them; the village had been Patriarchist but had become Exarchist, & those killed had

been instrumental in bringing about the change; therefore they had been condemned to death. — On Dremova (between Prelep & Gradsko) a Bulg. band under the leadership of Peter Djiergoff, followed by a load of guns, was met by the military; the leader & two others were killed, the remaining 14 escaping; four soldiers were wounded. — A Greek youth fired upon the servant of the Bulg. bishop there in the street, wounding him slightly in the leg. — Several Greek young fellows fired upon a Bulg. coffee-house keeper, but did not hit him; the latter ran after & caught one of them & gave him up to the police with a revolver on his person. — The son of Stoitche, a Greek, fired upon Naoum Kristoff, the dragoman of the Bulg. Agency, but did not hit him though he fired 3 times; was arrested some hours later; was well known to Mr. Kristoff. — Several other Greek young men started out to kill one of the trustees of the Bulg. church, but did not succeed. — Another Greek youth fired upon a Bulg. teacher but failed to hit him. All these events in the city occurred in the daytime. — The following is the testimony of the trust-

worthy persons before whose eyes the dead were buried. On the 7th inst. a Greek band of 200 men entered Zagoritch (3 hours from Castoria); in the band were 7 Greek officers, three of whom were in uniform; the rest were natives of the Greek villages. They went with the intention of utterly destroying the village & leaving alive not a single man, woman or child; they had with them horses loaded with petroleum, guns, cartridges, bombs, etc. They entered house after house, killing every one with gun or knife & then burning the houses; thus they continued for some time; at last, hearing that the military was coming, they left off their devilish work & went away; 53 men & boys were killed, & 7 women & girls; 10 women & girls were wounded; many cattle, horses & other animals were burned; 12 houses & 20 barns & huts, built after the village was destroyed in 1903, were burned; the one who reports counted the killed one by one; in one house, in which two bombs had been thrown, he saw the whole family, among them a 5-year-old girl, as they lay blown into pieces. The dead remained

unburied for 4 days, although the Kastoria kaimakam was there & ordered them to be buried; the villagers didnot obey, because they were waiting for persons in high positions to come to see the terrible sight; after the latter had arrived & had seen all, then they buried them, at the order of the Italian officer of the gendarmerie of Kastoria. No more dastardly, devilish deed has been done in these years of Macedonian atrocity; so says one in position to know. The Bulgarians have sent in a notice to the consuls here in Monastir, saying that if the Turks do not stop doing such deeds they too, will begin to do the same & will not be held accountable. — In Radovish the Turkish authorities, on the 6th, surrounded the ward (where the Rot. church is) where 3 Komitadjees were supposed to be; they ordered out the children & the people & commenced firing upon the houses, sprinkling the houses with petroleum they set them on fire; 8 were burned, & many houses & two shops looted; many were beaten & imprisoned.

410

Rec'd JUN 24 1905

Monastir, Turkey.
June 8. 1905.

Ans'd JUN 29 1905

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of Apr. 28th I found here when I got back from my month's absence in Bulgaria, etc. It would have been a great pleasure to have had you with us, but I am glad that pleasure is in store for us & I believe your visit will prove just as timely & perhaps more so. I want to emphasize as much as possible the great need of a missionary for Albania, who would be a blessing in more ways than one. Some Board ought to carry on the work there vigorously, as it cannot be done at present, & I wish that Board might be ours. I expect to go to Korcha for the closing exercises of the school there on the 22nd; their not being allowed to use Albanian text-books

this year has made it still harder for the teachers; of five English books submitted for approval only two were allowed — Primer and First Reader (Swinton's); the Second & Third Readers were not allowed, & Greene's Grammar was pronounced "extremely dangerous". The people are not allowed to carry on correspondence in Albanian now; it has to be done in Greek or some other language. We have offered work in Albania to Mr. Toilka; he wants to be in the work there again, & seems to think that as our worker he will be safe. I pray that a missionary may be voted & found for there & that the two already voted for our Mission may soon be on the field.

I enjoyed the short tour I made on my way back from Bulgaria. Went by carriage from Salonica to Enidje, one of our out-stations, on Saturday, May 13th. The services on Sunday were well attended, about forty in the

morning, partly because of the baptism of ~~the~~ two children before the morning service & the reception of a new member in connection with the Lord's Supper in the afternoon. The few friends there seem to be earnest, the Protestants are respected in town & there is no persecution; I made a number of calls, especially on Monday, & was well received; at the Bulgarian school I met the teachers & also the president of the Bulgarian community, a priest, & all were cordial. The Greek vs. Bulg. spirit is very strong there; a few months ago about 9/10 of the people were Patriarchists & 1/10 Exarchists, but now it is just about the reverse. Tuesday morning early I walked over with Mr. Zlatneff (our preacher in Enidje & Vodena) to Vudrishta, a village an hour & a half or so away, where there has been an earnest follower for the past ten years; he

was present at the services in Enidje, an earnest, decided Christian; in the past he has had much persecution, from his own family as well as the villagers, but has stood firm; not only has persecution ceased but he was one year chosen to be the head-man of the village. We were at his home for dinner; he took us to several homes to call, & we heard afterwards that others would have been glad of a call. May this friendliness in the village to turned in many hearts to friendship with Christ.

Wednesday morning I had a pack-horse ride to Vertekope, & from there came home by train. Found the baby had grown quite a little during my absence; he bids fair to become more observant than I am. My wife's aunt & sister are making us a good long visit. With kind regards.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

W. P. Clarke
Tarsus, Turkey, June 5th 1905

Rec'd JUL 21 1905

Ans'd AUG 29 1905

Monastir, Turkey.
July 7. 1905.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I will reply first to your letter of May 19th to our Mission Sec'y, in regard to Miss Kyriak's salary, etc. Her salary has been partly from the Board & partly from the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society; during 1903-4 she had L.T. 30 from the Board & L.T. 15 from the B.L.M.A.S. — L.T. 45 in all; before that she apparently had L.T. 25 from the Board, also from the B.L.M.A.S., but how much I can't tell from the ledger. I refer you to Mr. Bond for further information. You write, "They also noted that Miss Kyriak's salary begin when she reaches Kortcha & be at the rate of $132 a year." Let me suggest to them that that is a matter for the trustees to decide & not for the Board at home.

I was glad to be able to go to the closing exercises of the school in Korcha, my wife's sister & Miss Currier going with me; the exercises were in English & Greek, with only a very little in Albanian, as during the year Albanian text-books had been forbidden. The municipality told me he would be glad to do what he could to help the school; he is an Albanian & wants the advancement of his nation, but his hands are tied. I was favorably impressed with the school & the town, & the scenery along the way was fine, especially the big hunk on to by the Presba Lake on in sight of it; it reminded me of Vierwaldstättersee, my favorite Swiss lake. Freedom will make great changes in all that region. Our closing exercises here passed off well, three girls graduating.

With kind regards.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke

Mr. O. Clarke
Turkey July 17-1905.

Dr Barton -

This is new the
Kilkenny cat
When were it run

W.W.P

AUG 18 1905

News Notes. (Incidents in the vilayet of Monastir only.)

In Burnik, a Moribovo village, lives a Traiko Voivoda [i.e. leader of a band] who is called the prince of Moribovo; he has shed much blood. A year ago this village became Exarchist; for this reason a Greek band entered the village & killed 10 men & a woman & wounded 3 men. Five houses, whose owners were considered spies, were burned. The band wished very much to kill the Voivoda Traiko, but he was not in the village. — In retaliation, a Bulgarian band of over 200 entered Gradeshnitsa (a Patriarchist Moribovo village) & burned 65 houses, killing the village priest & 30 others in the village; 4 others, from Florina & Turnovo, were killed outside the village. — The same Bulg. band entered another village near by, Petelina, killed one man & burned 2 houses. — Near Dragosh, between Monastir & Florina, in a fight between a Greek & a Bulg. band, two Greeks were killed & 1 wounded. — In Rishot, near Perlepe (Ritek) a Bulg. & a Servian band met & fought for a few hours; a Servian only was found killed; it

is said that the others killed & wounded were taken off by the bands. — A Turk, named Shefkie, noted for his wickedness, a faithful hero of the government & who had a body of cavalry for pursuing the bands, was killed by a Bulgarian band. This aroused the government as well as all the Turks, & there was great danger of a massacre, but nothing took place. — Within a few days 10 Patriarchist villagers have been killed in different villages by Bulg. bands. — Dobromir, a Moribovo village forced to become Exarchiste, was entered by Traiko the Voivoda & some companions; 5 men were killed & 10 others beaten almost to death; it seems that these 15 belonged to a Greek band. Though the village had become Exarchist there were some secret Patriarchists in it. — Seven Albanians from Lehova (an Albanian village near Florina) left Sorovich for their village with 9 horses; nothing is since known of them, & it is supposed that they were killed by Bulgarians because there were Greeks in their village who had fed the Greek bands. Soldiers were sent, & in a fight with a band 4 of the

and one killed & 1 wounded; only one soldier was killed. — In the village Zera, near Kazani, two hours from Monastir, on the way to Kortcha, 6 Turks were killed by Bulgarians; the Turks of this village are noted for their wickedness, & it will not be strange if they retaliate in some fearful way. These Turks were killed in the night of the 24th.

July 26. 1905.

News Notes - on Monastir

Wm. P. Clarke

July 26 - 1905.

News Notes.

Aug. 1905.

A Turk from Sorovitch, with some of his friends, went to Hasan Ebasel & killed 3 Bulgarian insurgents from Bachi. — Greek insurgents killed Pera Nano & his wife, Vallachians from Neveska, an old couple, burning down their house afterwards. — Greek merchants from Lehova, on their way back from Sorovitch, went into ambush by a Bulg. band near the village Artoz, who took from them 9 horses loaded with goods. — Naum Peter, leader of a Bulgarian band, & his companions, entered Obsirina & killed Kote, one of the leaders of the village, & took from Peter Tane 500 liras & receipts. — Some Bulg. insurgents killed Stoyan Popa Kostadin & Simeon Papa Christo, Greek, on Suhodol near Bilislid. — A Bulg. & Servian band met in Prishtad near Rilefi; while fighting a large band of soldiers arrived unexpectedly & dispersed them with 1 killed. — In a fight between a Bulg. & a Greek band in the mountains of Dragoshik, two Bulgarians were killed & one wounded. — Voivoda Dimko, of Magila, & four of his companions, entered Dobromiri, caught & bound Christo Ilia, Stoyan Ilia, Ivan Toshe, Kara Nichola & Terpe; after torturing them

for two hours he killed them in the presence of the villagers. — A band of 15 Turks entered Tsa-revik & killed 11 men & 6 women, wounding 2. — Papa Atanas, a Servian on his way to Di-bra, was killed by a Bulg. band near Petri-na (on the shorter route from Resna to Ochrida) — Voivoda Dimko & his band entered the Patriarchist village Lisan, & burned down the monastery, killing the steward, Tashko. — A band of 100 Greeks entered Kladorabi & killed 16 villagers, plundering the village. — In Neokazi near Florina 4 villagers were found killed in the cornfield, killed by Turks. — A Greek band of 100 entered Beshishta (Morihovo), plundered the village & took 8 men, killing them outside the village. — A Bulg. band entered Aetos & fought with the Turks of the village; one of the band was killed, 3 were captured & 2 es-caped. — In the Kaza of Alasonia, soldiers killed the leader Jupa & two companions. — Between Rahova & Temanit (Resba) soldiers fought with a Greek band, killing one. — A band of Greeks went on the mountains of Gamatikovo & captured 10 Wallachians, charcoal burners. — In Voden, on Sunday, Aug. 20, Mihal Kustodoroff, a Greek man, was killed by a young Bulgarian, the latter escaping al-though the shooting was in a public garden.

414
Rec'd NOV -2 1905
Ans'd NOV 2 1905

Monastir, Turkey.
Sept. 25. 1905.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D. D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I find I have not written to you since July 7th. In the meantime I have rec'd yours of July 1st & of Aug. 29th. I was very sorry you had to go to the Annual Meeting with a heavy debt, but hope for encouraging reports from there. I suppose Mr. Tsilka is about to leave America to go to Kortcha for the present; may the Lord's special blessing be upon the work in Albania. I hope the school will have fewer difficulties this year; Miss Zwasti Kyrias is back there with her former teacher; Miss Paraskevi Kyrias, who took her place there last year, being a teacher in our Girls' School here at present. We are all glad to welcome Miss Matthews back to her work, no one more so

than Miss Cole. It is a satisfaction & pleasure to us to know that a Deputation has been authorized to the Eng. Mission, & we at our station would say that the best time would be before the end of the school year, i.e. come to the Annual Meeting (which probably will be held in the spring in Macedonia) & then visit the stations afterwards. We have bought a place for the Essey Memorial Orphanage, but hope to add to it a small place adjoining — the money being given by the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society. Later we want to send out an appeal for funds to support the orphanage. Will there be any objection on the part of the Board? We have to refuse children on account of lack of funds & limited accommodations; I think we ought later to have the boys & girls in separate buildings, especially if we keep boys till they can go to the School in Salonica.

Since writing you I have been able to tour to Resin (Aug. 4-10) Voden (Aug. 19-22) & Prilep (Sept. 8-12). Mr. Marmaroff went with me to Resin. There is no regular preaching service there, but it seems to me that there is material for it; about forty gathered in the house where I was staying, mostly men, & paid good attention; I was received very cordially as I went to their homes or stores. The only thorough follower is the young lady who was our teacher in the Orphanage last year & also this year, but others I think are almost ready to take a stand. One day Mr. Marmaroff & I visited some of our girls in Podmochani & Krushee, two of the burned villages, going horseback & with a guard. I realized on that tour, more than ever before, how strong the feeling of the Bulgarians & "Greeks" is against each other. In Voden there were about thirty present

at the morning service; there we have a preacher, as I wish we could have at Resin, who divides his time between there & Enidje, & there are a few decided followers. They promised to keep up the services in his absence & did so last time. The preacher in Prilep is getting hold of some there, I think, especially a young teacher who was with him in prison. Mr. Petroff's three months in prison were a help on the whole, tho' hard at the time. About twenty came to the services the Sunday I was there. I do hope those two new missionaries will soon be out on the field; they (or a couple more) for Albania are much needed. I am to have two classes in the school this year to help out; have been having a teacher for Turkish lessons.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Clarke.

Turnaetir - Turkey, Sept. 25-1905.

Rev. W. O. Clark

Mr. Peet
Dr. Barton.

1 N. P. Clarke

Rec'd NOV 23 1905

News Notes. Oct. 1905.

In the last News Notes, mention was made of the bad consequences of the hatred existing between the Greeks and Bulgarians. This hatred is increasing from day to day. On both sides they try to completely break off business relations, which brings about great disturbances. Both Greeks and Bulgarians go armed, and for but little or no reason unpleasant affairs happen almost every day. The bands on both sides increase every day, and the daily tragedies, especially in the villages, are indescribable. What you will see in these News Notes is only a small part of that which takes place in the villages. Many villages forced to become Exarchist by the Bulgarian bands, are now being compelled by the Greek bands to again recognize the Patriach; otherwise they are killed and their village is burned. Both sides do the same, so that the condition of the poor villagers becomes so unbearable that they get discouraged trying to live. Moreover there are a number of Servian bands as also Turkish, which do great harm. In some cases Servian and Turkish bands unite and work against the Bulgarians and Greeks. All this makes village life unbearable. Neither life nor property is secure. Most of the fields remain unworked, the danger being great. With great fear the villagers come to the city to get the things most necessary for living; but they leave home knowing that they may not return alive. And finally the troops quartered in the villages add to the trouble. Many times as the villagers go to the neighboring villages or the city, they are caught and beaten by the soldiers even to death at times as if suspected committagjes.

1. Osnitchani (Castoria) formerly Patriarchist, was entered by a Greek band which killed Tosha Andon, wounded three women and burned 20 houses.
2. Rakovo, was entered by a Greek band which carried one of the villagers off to the mountains and killed him. In the same village the band met the Italian officer, Kostoldi, who had a long conversation with them.
3. Skotchivir. (Moriho) Six members of a Greek band were betrayed by the villagers there and were killed by the troops.

4. Makovo. Voivoda Traiko of Burnik, leader of a Bulgarian band with 150 men, entered the village and killed Damyan Goshe, Mihe Traitche and Kala Boikova, and wounded George Petko, burning 12 houses; the village was, and is, largely Patriarchist.

5. Orehovets (Prilep) was entered by a Bulgarian band of 7 men but the villages betrayed them to the troops and all were killed.

6. Armenesko. (Florina) A Greek band of 50 men entered the village, went to the church, gathered together the ikons, (images) the books and vestments of the priests, and burned them. Afterwards they caught Papa Christo, Vasil Boghin and another villager from Kronouradi and carried them off to the mountain.

7. Vurbyani (Florina) The troops in pursuit of a Bulgarian band which has spent the night there, caught only Voivoda Alexso of Banitsa and Papa George and put them in prison in Monastir.

8. Neolani. (Florina) A Patriarchist village was entered by a Bulgarian band, which beat several villagers and killed Papa Kostas.

9. Vidisfole. (Monastir) A Patriarchist village, recently become Wallachian, was entered by a Greek band led by Vlachoyani, an officer in the Greek army, and told that they would be severely punished if they did not again recognize the Patriarch.

10. Pontourouce (Prilep) Formerly Patriarchist, was entered by a Greek band, which burned 18 houses and killed two men and one woman, and wounded one man. The same band wanted to kill Kitan, but, not finding him, killed his two sons.

11. Tchernitchani. Formerly a Patriarchist village was entered by a Greek band and 10 houses were burned.

12. Aitos. (Florina) Was entered by a Bulgarian band which killed 4 men and 2 women, because they were Patriarchists. Many other villagers were beaten and houses robbed.

13. Roula. (Castoria) Voivoda Kote, of Roula, who was with the Bulgarian bands for a long time, and lately joined the Greek bands, was caught by the Government and hung in Monastir.

14. In a fight between a Bulgarian band and a Greek one, three Bulgarians were killed and one wounded.

15. Bazernik (Demir Hissar) Five villagers went into the mountains for wood, met a Turkish band and were all killed.

16. German (Prespa) was formerly Patriarchist. Four men from there were met by a Greek band and carried into the mountains.

17. Ruftsi. (Ochrida) As Dimo Stoyanoff and ten of his family were working in the field, a Turk, Mefair, of Monastir, and his companion Rifat, of Dumenik, fell upon them and killed his sons Nedan and Ivancho, 25 yrs. old and 12 yrs. old respectively.

18. Emin Etem, of Pesotchani, fired twice upon Riste Stefanoff, of Beltchichta, but missing him turned upon Ioakim Naidff, wounding him seriously.

19. Emin Etem and companion, Muharem, fired upon Yordan Taneff and Stephan Riste as they were working in their field, killing the former and wounding the latter in 4 places.

20. Emin Etem, Muharem, Mersin and Redjep killed Stoyan Dimoff, of Godine, and Lambo Stanasoff, of Ochrida, on their way to market in Ochrida.

21. Lovradi - (Castoria) A Greek band of 60 men entered the village, beat some of the leading men who had been the reason for the villages becoming exarchist, and burned 8 houses and two barns.

22. Glaboutchishta - (Ochrida) Mile Nedan, who was in the mountains after wood with his wife, was killed by Djelaledin Sepher, a Turkish leader with 22 men; he has several Servians in his band.

23. Djelaledin captured Stephan Ugrinoff of Glaboutchishta, demanding 150 liras ransom. This Voivoda is said to be working in connection with the Servians, being paid 8-10 liras per month.

24. Zeinel and Yonus, of Burgeshta, were killed by persons unknown, having gone after wood.

25. Poustarekha - (Krushevo) was entered by a Bulgarian band of 12 men; as they were going out, they were met by the troops and all 12 killed.

26. In Monastir, on the Bair, a Bulgarian killed a Greek without cause.

27. In Monastir a Bulgarian fired upon a Greek severely wounding him; another Greek seeing this, hit the Bulgarian with stones on the head, severely wounding him.

28. In Monastir as Papa Todi was going along the street with his two havasses, he was attacked by Greeks who tore his clothes and threw down his kamilafka (priest's hat) and beat him. Till recently a Greek priest he had become a Wallachian for better pay.

29. In Monastir, in the Arnaut mahala, the Bulgarian lady teacher was caught by some Greek girls, who severely beat her and covered her with mud.

30. In Monastir, some Bulgarians fired at a Greek but did not hit him.

31. In Monastir Cyril Logantcheff, a Bulgarian, was fired upon and severely wounded, by a Greek.

32. In Monastir the Bulgarians killed Matthia Katsoyanni, one of the richest and most honorable citizens; he was shot in the head and died instantly.

33. In Monastir, a Bulgarian teacher Loukanoff, was shot by a Greek and after two hours died.

34. In Monastir, a Bulgarian was shot by a Greek & died instantly.

35. Philip Wills, is not caught by the Albanian Brigands as some papers say. The Albanian brigands never demand a ransom as that of 6000 liras. They have not such means of correspondence as the brigands of Philip have. When they ask the ransom for the captured person, they urge him to write only a few words, the sum of the money they demand and that he is alive, and then they seal and sign the letter, which was never done in Philip's case.

Rec'd DEC 7 1905 416

Ans'd DEC 16 1905

Monastir, Turkey.
Nov. 22. 1905.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton;

I had a letter the other day from Mr. Tsilka saying that they were getting for 675 L.T. a property for which 1275 L.T. had been asked, and asking permission from me by telegraph to buy it in my name; Mr. Tsilka is advancing the money, but when the amount is collected from their friends in England & America, the property is to be passed over to the Board; it being in my name meanwhile to insure for it foreign protection from the start. You know that if the girls' school property there had been in the name of a missionary, many of the hindrances would have been escaped, & the restrictions on the school at present. I telegraphed

permission to use my name.
But I have just written him
that I do not at all endorse the
collecting of funds from persons
who might thereby withhold their
subscriptions to the general treasury
of the Board, & referring to your
letter (of Nov. 6th) just rec'd, about
appealing for funds for the Orphan-
age; & that I protest against such
appeals for money to pay for the place
unless he has your approval.
As to our Orphanage, it is even
now a "feeder" to the Girls' Board-
ing School, & probably will be, while
I hope that the boys in it will soon
become a nucleus for a boys' school
here. May the Lord help us in se-
curing the necessary funds to carry
it on, if that will be for his glory.
With kind regards.
Yours sincerely
W. P. Clarke.

Rev. W. P. Clarke
Transmitting Turkey
Nov. 22-1905

Rec'd DEC 26 1905

Mr. Peet.
Dr. Barton.

News Notes of Monastir Vilayet.
November. 1905.

1. Tase Mitre from Tuminek, (Presba), a coalman on his way to his village, was killed by a Turkish band, who, besides his life, ~~took~~ also his 12 liras that he possessed.

2. A villager from Pasharofki, (Monastir) started from his village for Monastir. After a day he was found on the way killed. The guilty are unknown.

3. A Wallachian man from Krushero was found on the way killed. The guilty are unknown.

4. Aetos, (Florina) was entered by a Bulgarian band. They burned and plundered 3 stores and 6 houses. They also stole many horses which they loaded with the goods they took. They murdered Dine Mincheff and also plundered the guard house, (kula) of Abdula Efendi.

5. The village Drenok, (Dibra) was entered by a Turkish band and plundered 800 pieces of their cattle, (sheep, goats, cows ect.) This is the only wealth of the village, and without them they suffer for bread.

6. The soldiers, who are quartered in Makovo, entered the village Rapesh and plundered honey. The next day they went again - fired several times so as to scare the villagers, that they may not come out, and plundered the rest of the honey. Then they took the chief men of the village, and after torturing them for about 5-6 hours, they left them free.

7. In any last copy of "News Notes", I mentioned that 12 persons of a Bulgarian band were killed by soldiers in Pusta Reka - but in that fight two soldiers were also killed of whom I did not speak.

8. In Monastir, in Mechkar Mahale, a Bulgarian was seriously wounded by a Greek.
9. A Greek band captured the chief of the village of Sfinichta, Presfa.
10. Angele Nebor, and Petro, on their way from Monastir to the village Tchamishta, were met by Voivoda Trajko, leader of a Bulgarian band, who killed both of them. Their dead bodies were found after 4 days.
11. In our country almost every house has small gates leading into another house, and sometimes to another street. These days the Vali has ordered that all such gates may be closed. This he did because the bad people often escape through those little gates and the government cannot possibly take hold of them.
12. The government has decided to build guard houses (kulas) in the cities as well as in the villages to protect the place. For this purpose is required, only from Monastir Vilayet 2600 liras. From our city the sum of 1600 liras is required. All people here have complained, that they can hardly pay their regular taxes because of the unsettled condition of the place - and how can they also pay this large addition.
13. In Neolani, a Greek band entered and killed 13 villagers and wounded 8 in the midst of whom were also some Turks.
14. The soldiers found near the bridge of Sopotnika, a killed man and a wounded one - both of them from Zvan. The guilty are Turks.
15. The Greek Bishop, Joakim, and the Secretary of the Greek consulate, went to the village Sveta Petka, which was in danger of being converted by the Bulgarians into Exarchist. Voivoda Chaum Petre, the chief of a Bulgarian band in this region - went and surrounded the village - on purpose to kill the Bishop and his companions. No sooner had the insurgents begun to fight with the Bishops guards than other soldiers who were near the village arrived.

[illegible] of [illegible] Vilayet

The result was the death of the leader, Naum, and 5 of his companions. The soldiers had only one wounded. The Bishop's coachman was also killed, who was an Albanian from Korcha. The Bishop's harass, Ali (Toske) showed himself very courageous like a brave Albanian man, exposing his life to danger to save his master.

16. Phillip Wills reached Monastir without having paid any ransom to the brigands. Mr. Phillip says, that he knows neither the names of the brigands or from what nationality they were. his ear is cut and he feels very week - which shows that he has suffered a good deal in their hands.

17. In the Mitropolis in Florina, a gun was fired by chance. The policemen thinking that there may be insergents hidden in that building, surrounded the Mitropolis. Many other soldiers arrived and began to fire. The result was the loss of two policemen and a soldier.

18. An officer with a number of soldiers, entered the village, Obsirina, and as he went from house to house to look for insergents - he found in the cellar of a house a Greek band under the leadership of a Greek named, Chollak - 9 of them were from Monastir, the rest from Greece - among them was also the one who killed the Bulgarian teacher Volkanoff - All were cast in prison.

19. A Bulgarian band entered the village Sreta Petka and killed the priest and leader of the village

20. A Greek band of 20 persons were in the village Petaline. Suddenly soldiers arrived and having learned where the band was hidden, they surrounded them - 10 of these were killed, among whom was an officer named Crikios - 4 were taken alive and the last 6 escaped - from the soldiers only one was wounded.

21. A Greek band under the leadership of George Lafe met with a number of soldiers and had a severe fight. George Lafe, the leader, and 7 of his companions

were killed, only 2 escaped - from the soldiers 2 were wounded -

22. Some Turks from Nezokazi and Voshtarani, went in the village Zakerdani, (Florina) They set fire and burned the church and 4 barns - Then they went out of the village and began to fire on the men that went to put out the fire - so they killed two men and a woman, they also wounded a man -

23. The soldiers surrounded the village Kozifa (Ketchor) where a Bulgarian band was found - The band being aware of it went out of the village, where they had a severe fight with the soldiers - In this fight, Boshe from Vehida was killed, and Joakim Laso and Fidan Dunia were taken alive, the rest five escaped -

24. A Bulgarian band was in the village Bontche (Dilep district) - The soldiers heard of it and surrounded them They had a fight and two members of the band and the head man of the village were killed - 7 were taken alive and the rest 7 escaped -

Prepared by S. D. K.

H. P. Clarke

Rec'd MAY 10 1906

418

March 24th 1906.

The teacher from Havadoric reported that many of the men had fled from the village, being utterly unable to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer. He added a heart rending account of cruelties practised to force payments. One instance; a man had a rope put around his neck and was being suspended when blood flowed from his nostrils and mouth, causing the interference of zaptieh standing by. He went to his superior officer with the inquiry, "Are the tax gatherers sent to collect taxes or to hang men?" The teacher from Derkevank gave a similar description of the abusive and barbarous measures resorted to in order to wrest taxes and other requirements from the people already reduced to a state bordering on starvation. The teacher from Mogoouk gave me numerous instances of a like character. He himself had barely been able to buy back a cow, with added present, said cow having been taken away in his absence for a small amount which he was arranging to pay. A woman from Mogoouk came to Moush while I was there to consult a physician for a friend suffering from a cruel beating lately received. She also had been most cruelly treated, and told me her husband, minus due cause, is in prison. Severe beatings, tortures, imprisonments and indescribable indignities heaped upon both men and women are of frequent occurrence.

Turkey Rec'd Report NE 1

Monasters, Jany 25, 1904

Rec'd APR 13 1906

Monastir, Mar. 26. 1906.

Ans'd JUL 9 1906

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I think I have not acknowledged your last letter, for I find it is some time since I last wrote you. I inclose the tabular view for Monastir Station for 1905; you will note the explanation for the great difference between this past year's native contributions & those of previous years. If we had succeeded in having a native pastor here, the amount would have been quite a little larger. I have some hopes that the one the church called last year will come this summer, if the condition of the country doesn't hinder his coming from Bulgaria. What the months just before us have in store, is hard to foretell — disturbances, quite likely. I hope that by the time we gather in annual meeting we shall have

Monastir, Jany 25, 1904

some encouraging word from you about funds & men for work in Albania, as well as for the work here & in Bulgaria. I am glad that the Board's campaign in America is proving so successful. We do need the new men promised us. The deed for the property purchased last fall for the "Essery Memorial Orphanage" has gone to Constple to be transferred to the Board; the alterations & repairs will be finished this week or next, & then the children can move in. We expected Mr. Gentle-Cockett up here from Salonica on his way to Egypt, but steamer connections compelled him to postpone his visit; as you know, the money for purchasing the property was from the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society. If you can secure any money for our orphanage & its forty children, we shall be most grateful.

Yours very sincerely,

W. P. Clarke.

W. P. Clarke
Turkey.
Jan. 26. 1906.

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

420

Salonica, Turkey.
April 21, 1906.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

We know that our help is from the Lord, and that it is in vain to put our trust in money; our reliance is upon the Holy Spirit. But, humanly speaking, our great need, as we come to this annual meeting, is for money; the financial question stares us in the face on every hand; advance is called for in various directions, but we are brought to a halt for lack of funds; we have not even sufficient means to keep up the work in hand. You will note that the Mission has authorized the Bor T. D. to incur a debt of L.T. 220 by the end of the school year, 1906-7, if necessary, part of which is already incurred; here Samokov Station not laboring under the burden of doing its work with 63% its estimates, such a vote

P. U. Clarke

would be out of place. The "supply of the field" gives us no little perplexity. Your letter asking us to choose between missionaries & native workers made us face again the financial question; for the present we cannot but choose to do the best with our present force of missionaries rather than have the amount granted us for general work reduced; nevertheless we ought to have both more missionaries & more native workers, & we call your special attention to our resolutions in the minutes in regard to the supply of the field; the stations are sadly in need of strengthening, & two new missionaries promised us are the least number needed. We still hope against hope that it will be possible to occupy Albania with missionaries and more native workers; if not, it is only right to offer the field to the Methodist or some other Board. We have had a very frank interchange of opinions in this meeting with Rev. E. E. Count, the delegate

from the Methodist Mission; in his view, cooperation necessarily includes the establishing of a Methodist preaching place in Sofia; all of us would be glad of cooperation, such as might be had in connection with the Zornitsa or the schools, but to most of us the time for a Methodist preaching place in Sofia does not seem to have come yet, for we confess we are not sure of the result of their strong sectarian spirit. May God keep us from a similar spirit. The special difficulty in which the Publication Dep't finds itself is due chiefly to two causes — the exhaustion of the reserve fund, & the ruinous reduction of the moderate estimate asked for it, the grant for 1906 being only 63% of the estimate; we know you appreciate the difficulty of the situation & that it is impossible to carry on any undertaking whatever successfully with 37% less than is absolutely needed.

In regard to the removal of the Samokove G. B. S., the opinion of the large

majority of those present at this annual meeting that it is not desirable to have it located in a large city, but there is a strong feeling that the suburbs of a city, like Saline, would be the best place; the majority, however, favor its remaining where it is, in Samokov. We call attention to the special of L.T. 15 asked for the traveling expenses of Miss Cole in taking a much needed rest in Switzerland, & hope that it will be considered & granted as soon as possible & word sent to Miss Cole. The special of L.T. 200 for the Bornitsa work we very much hope will somehow be able to grant; without it we see no way to continue the paper; it seems necessary to put it as a special rather than to combine it with the regular estimate for Publication Work & thus have it suffer the same reduction. The supply of Bibles & Testaments is fast getting exhausted, & though the Bible societies are putting new editions through

the press the work goes on so exceedingly slowly that we are anxious lest we soon be left with none on hand. A new edition of the Hymn-book, too, will soon be imperatively needed & ought to take the precedence of all other books from the Mission press, so that we not may be left without hymn-books & without the means to print any.

Mr. Fröhlich has proved an invaluable assistant in the Salonica station & we shall be glad if you can favorably act upon our proposition in regard to continuing him in the service; that part of Dr. House's salary which is paid by the T.A.D.S. will more than supply the extra salary needed; it is very desirable that he be informed as soon as possible of your decision, by July 1st at the latest, if possible, that he may make his plans accordingly. Such a man is very much needed in Samokov also, & he would free a missionary from much of the more secular work, of

which there is a good deal there; he could also teach in the C. & T. S.

In closing we would ask you to make our relations to our sister Methodist Mission a matter of special prayer, that the cause of Christ may be the best advanced.

In behalf of the Mission,

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

P.S. Permit me to add in connection with the reference to the C. & T. S. on page one, that the hope was expressed in the meeting that you would be able to inform us at least by the 1st of July whether or not the Prud. Com. will permit the incurring of this amount of debt. L. F. Ostrander

Received from Conference Treasurer Nicaragua Apr. 21-1906.

Rec'd JUL 23 1906
421

Monastir, Turkey,
June 28. 1906.

Dear Friends,

We have just bought a place between our church and the street. It seemed desirable to get it to prevent its falling into other hands, with the possibility of an undesirable building being erected there; it is, moreover, just the place for a parsonage sometime.

We beg you to help us pay the one hundred liras (about $90) of which we are not able to pay ourselves.

With fraternal greetings,
On behalf of the
Monastir Evangelical Church,

W. P. Clarke
Geo. O. Kyrias
Iovan X. Marmarof

Geo. D Kyrias &
Jovan D. Marmoroff

Monastir - Turkey. June 28 1906

Wm. P. Clarke

Rec'd JUL 23 1906
422

Monastir, Turkey.
July 6. 1906.

Ans'd JUL 24 1906

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I would like to say a word about the refusal of the Prudential Com. to approve of the desire of the Mission in regard to Mr. Fröhlich. The way I look at it is this, — Part of Dr. House's time has by agreement of the Pruden. com. been granted to the Industrial School & the proportionate part of his salary paid by the trustees of the School. The employment of Mr. Fröhlich as at present has been approved by the Pruden. com.; what is asked is that, approximately, the amount paid by the School on Dr. House's salary be allowed for Mr. Fröhlich, so that he can afford to marry & continue in the work at Salonica; i.e. practically that Dr. House continue to draw

his full salary from the Board & the School pay to the Station for its share of his time, this amount being then available for Mr. Frölich. That seems to me perfectly fair. Otherwise it does seem to me that the Board ought to send another missionary to Salonica; it is too much for two men to carry the burden of the work of that station. I sincerely hope you will reconsider the matter, for I feel strongly that it ought not to be left as it is. I am glad that there is a slight hope, at least, of more being done for Albania; two missionaries there, any ~~any~~ rate one (but one ought not to be off there alone) would mean much for the work, especially with governmental hindrances as at present. May the slight hope be fulfilled. Dr. House & I were in Kortcha for the closing exercises of the Girls' School on June 21st; the large audience

I do not think it would be practicable "for one missionary to be located in Monastir among the Albanians." (Original by the Mission to Turkey)

listened with evident pleasure to the exercises in Albanian (very little being in English); last year all was in English & Greek. The people do long for the free use of their language in print & writing, & will not be satisfied till they get it, a perfectly just desire. Mr. Tsilka has difficulties to contend with, but seems to be doing good; I should have liked to be there over a Sabbath but could not this time.

You will be glad to know that Mr. Mitchoff has at last accepted the invitation of the church here to be its pastor, & is expected to arrive with his family next week; may he come in the power of the Spirit, & be used in a special manner for the upbuilding of the church & community & city. Although he will be here I hardly expect to do much touring this summer, leaving my wife here alone; in the absence of both Miss

bole & Miss Matthews. My wife & little "James Franklin" are getting on pretty well; he gained two pounds the first month. Her eyes are very poorly & I hope she can go to Switzerland in the fall to be under the care of a good occulist; it is very hard for her, as she cannot read at all, & is much limited in other lines. The children of our Essery Memorial Orphanage moved into their "home" on the 1st of May; it cost, when ready for occupancy, L.T. 542 75/100, a gift from the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society — passed over to the Board. Our funds are quite low & I hope to get out an "appeal" soon. The Monastir church is sending out a limited number of the inclosed appeal; I am careful as to whom I send the few I am sending out, so as not to divert money from the treasury of the Board. With kind regards,

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

Monastir - Turkey - July 6 - 1906

Rec'd SEP 20 1906
423

Monastir, Turkey.
Sept. 5. 1906.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Ans'd OCT 8 1906

Thank you for yours of July 10th & 24th. I am hoping to hear soon from Mr. Fröhlich (& that the final decision of the Prud. com. has been favorable to his continuing there in Salonica). We are rejoicing in our native pastor here, who arrived with his family on the 16th of July. Mr. Mirchef is in a double sense "native" for he is not only not a foreigner but was born here in Monastir & spent his early years here. He was a shoemaker's apprentice with a Protestant (whose pastor he now is) became interested in the truth, then a follower & a member of the church here — not without persecution, especially from his mother who is now herself an earnest Christian — then

about twenty years ago
he went to the Col. & Theol. Institute
in Samokove, graduating from the
Theol. Dep't in 1892 & entering the
ministry. After several fruitful
pastorates in Bulgaria, he responded
to the call to become the pastor
of the Protestant church in his na-
tive town, where I believe he will
be richly blessed in his work for the
Master, both in church & town.
I inclose a copy of an appeal I am
sending out for our Orphanage; it
costs just about L.T. 10 for each child
— including board, clothes, furnishing,
service, etc. Of course I know you
are doing all in your power to secure
gifts for the direct Treasury of the Board
but I presume you know of some
who would be glad to help in this work also.
We would be glad if mention could be
made of it in the "Missionary Herald,"
noting the proviso; I inclose some pho-
tographs of the children & the place.
Yours fraternally,
W. P. Clarke.

Turkey-Turkey-Sept. 5-1906.

W. P. Clark

Essery Memorial Orphanage,
Monastir, Macedonia, Turkey.

Rec'd SEP 20 1906

Ans'd OCT 8 1906

424

Dear Friends, You remember reading of the massacres, pillaging, etc. here in Macedonia in the fall of 1903. Many were then made widows & orphans, many lost home & all. Our Orphanage was started the next spring in rented quarters, but last May, thanks to the Bible Lands Missionary Aid Soc., of London, it moved into a pleasant home of its own. We have been having 40 children 28 girls & 12 boys, from about 7 to 13 years of age, either with no parents or with only a mother living. Our funds are now practically exhausted & we appeal to you to help us carry the burden of the approximate expense of $5 per day, so that we need not send the children away. We believe that God, through you & others, will send us the money we need. Will you not help according as the Lord has blessed you? Do not give more than, if thereby your contributions to the Mission work in Macedonia shall be reduced. Send either to the undersigned, or check, or through Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

In behalf of Monastir Station,
Yours sincerely, W. P. Clark

Aug. 30. 1906.

American Board Mission,
Monastir, Turkey in Europe.

Orphanage - Brousa - Turkey -
H. P. Clarke

Aug. 30 - 1906.

Appeal for Essey
Memorial Orphanage

Rec'd DEC 8 1906
Ans'd DEC 29 1906

425

Monastir, Turkey.
Nov. 21. 1906.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your letter of Oct. 8th, & for your hope that the appeal in behalf of the Orphanage will bring in an ample response. So far the response has been slow — to try our faith perhaps. The Orphanage is in debt about as much as the value of the winter supplies on hand. There are so many people who could so easily give what we so much need. I hope the appeal may reach such people & that the Lord will put it into their hearts to respond liberally; it is such a small sum that we need annually — less than $2,000 — compared with what some could easily give & not feel the loss. Of course if we had a larger number of children, or a mission from America,

there would be need for more than that. The Bible Lands Missionary Aid Society will probably give us fifty or so pounds annually, but it is not responsible for all the support. You are right that when we tried to get a matron to come here we had funds on hand to pay her salary for three years, as we supposed; in which case, however, we should have had to appeal at once for funds for current expenses. But I afterwards learned that £200 of the amount had been given by the B. L. M. A. Society toward the purchase of a place, and the rest has been used up. That £200, with £300 more given for the purpose, has been used for the property the Orphanage is occupying now, & which is held in the name of the Am. Board. So, as you see, the Orphanage has a home of its own, has certain winter supplies in, but is in debt about eighty liras with a little on its way & much hoped for.

I am taking my dinners at the Orphanage, while my family is away, looking out for myself for breakfasts & suppers as a rule. I went with my wife & children to Sophia, where we left Henry, the older boy, with my father & sister; then she & Baby went to Switzerland and I returned here. She is now in Basel in the private hospital of an oculist, under treatment for her eyes, and I am praying that she may be greatly benefited there; Baby is meanwhile in her brother's family there in Basel. On my way home, I made a tour to Emidje & to Voden, & since then have been to Rilep. In Emidje they have very much wanted a teacher for the little children & are soon to have one. I was encouraged in all the places, but especially there; two, one a recent follower & the other I hope will be soon, forgave

each other after a quarrel of long standing; and there are a number in all these places, who are convinced of the truth & approve it, but they lack the positive deciding for Christ. In Prilep a former teacher, a young man, was received into church membership; he was in prison, for political reasons, at the time Mr. Petrof, the preacher there, was imprisoned & they had talks on the Bible & spiritual truths; this teacher was convinced of the truth & when freed began to attend the services, becoming an open follower; he knew he would probably lose his position as teacher — & he did — but that did not deter him. His wife approves of his step & I hope will be ready herself soon. Others from Prilep have become church members elsewhere, but he is the first rec'd there; may there be many more to follow!! The Bulgarian bishop from here was there while I was; he came

back last Friday & on Saturday night died suddenly, only a little over fifty years old. I went to see the body today; it was in a sitting posture, with his crown etc., on — just as he is to be buried, in the church itself. How much he might have done for the really spiritual upbuilding of his people; but now he has gone to meet his God & give account of his stewardship. May we be faithful to the trust committed to us. We are very grateful for our pastor here, Mr Mischoff; he is doing good faithful work, proving himself to be just the man for the place.

With kind regards,

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Blake.

We thank the Lord for the raising of the million dollars & the removal of the debt.

W. P. B.

Monastir - Turkey - Nov. 21 - 1906

Monastir, Turkey.
Feb. 4. 1907.

FEB 23 1907

Rev. E. E. Strong, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I was glad to get your letter of Dec. 29th, & thank you for it. Am glad that there is a hope of a liberal donation for opening new work in Albania, & with the money may the men be forthcoming for the work. Just now we are having trouble again in connection with the Girls' School there; an order has come from Constantinople to close the school on account of the use of the Albanian language which is forbidden in the schools. Through the Austrian Consulate here, the matter has been referred to the American Embassy in Constantinople & I hope will soon be straightened out. A resident missionary in Kortcha would be a great help in such cases.

There has been comparatively little

response to the appeals we have sent out for our Essery Memorial Orphanage; we pray that it may soon be out of debt & have at least a little ahead; would we might have some large gifts as well as small ones, but the Lord knows best.

I made a short tour to Resin from December 7th to 12th; at the Sunday morning service there were about 45 present & 35 or so at the afternoon meeting; they paid good attention, & welcomed me in their stores; one could almost think they were ready to enter the Kingdom, but the necessary deciding step remains untaken. I believe the right preacher living there, could help a good number to decide for Christ. Pray for for Resin & our regular out-stations, & we here in Monastir need your prayers just as much.

I inclose the Table of Statistics for Monastir Station for 1906. We have started a circular vote to have our next Annual Meeting held here beginning May 2nd.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely, W. P. Clarke.

Monastir Feb. 4th '07.

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
JUL 8 1907
Ans.

Monastir, Turkey.
June 24. 1907.

Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D.
Sec'y, A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Patton,

It is a long time since I received your letter of Feb. 13th, informing me of my having been adopted by the Allston Church as their foreign missionary, & I should have acknowledged it long ago. Meanwhile, however I have written to the church & have had the pleasure of receiving a helpful, brotherly letter from Mr. Foarvig. I hope to write again soon. It is an encouragement to be adopted so heartily, & I pray that the relationship may be mutually helpful. I shall be glad, when my wife & have an opportunity to personally meet the pastor & people of "our church", which I suppose will be in the course of half a dozen years.

I want also to thank you for your letter of Feb. 20th, 1905, in response to mine. By the way, the Miss Clarke you knew in St. Louis was my aunt + not my sister; my sister you will probably meet soon, as she goes to America this summer for her furlough.

With kind regards,

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

Rec'd NOV 4 1907

1

Monastir, Turkey.
Oct. 19. 1907.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I haven't time to write much now, but send just a word to go with the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Haskell to Mr. Peet. We are glad that you are safely back from your China tour & hope our turn will come in the not very distant future. We enjoyed reading your letter to Mr. Holway from "Off Shanghai". Shall be glad to welcome the Kennedys when they come. I hope my wife will go to Salonica soon for a much needed change & rest — leaving both children here.

With kind regards.

Yours fraternally,
W. P. Clarke.

Monastir-Turkey - Oct. 9 1907.

JAN 4 1908

Kortcha, Albania.
Nov. 30. 1907.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your letter of Oct. 22nd about Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy. You speak of their probably making Monastir their base of operations for Albania, by which I take it you had in mind that they would remain in Monastir for a while. They could study the language there, but it is far better for them to be here where almost everybody talks Albanian & they will be able to hear it constantly. When they come they will be warmly welcomed by many. You have heard from Mr. Haskell's letters of his stay here & of the situation, & will have heard by the time this reaches you of his going back home & my coming, & of the Kennedys'

being stopped in Salonica & not allowed to come on. I don't believe the government can keep them back long, for I don't see what ground it has to stand on; Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire just as Asia Minor is, & missionaries have the same right here. I came here on the 22nd of November, expecting to stay till the arrival here of the Kennedys. Mr. Bonatti, the Moavin, said to me, when I called at his home, "You did well to come"; he speaks English. The day after my arrival I called on the Mutesarif, Alla-udin Bey, with whom I could talk after a fashion in French. He at once remarked that the school was closed, to which I replied that for him it was but not for me; that I had not received notice of the closing through the Consulate. He asked me why I had come & I told him

that as I visited Prilep & other places, so I had come here — on account of the school, etc.; on his inquiry I said that I didn't know how long I was going to stay here. Reference was made to Mr. Kennedy of whose coming he of course already knew. I reporting our conversation to the Moudir, he said "That is what they all say" referring to my saying that I had received no notice through the Consulate. The government, three years ago, acknowledged, in writing, that I was the one "responsible" for this school; now the one responsible for any school is the one to whom official communications should be sent; the only way to officially notify me, an American, of the closing of the school (even if be not acknowledged as an American school) is, or was, through the Consulate; I received no such notice, and

hold that I have a right to consider the school as not closed. There are now seven boarders + a varying number of day-scholars; yesterday there were nine day-scholars, of whom four were boys; as soon as matters are straightened out with the government there will be more, though even then there will be the pressure on the part of the "Greeks" to keep them away. We are very thankful that Miss Doskell could come to our Essery Memorial Orphanage, even though only for a few months; she has made it much more homelike for the children; the Orphanage is in debt again, but not as much as a year ago; winter supplies are in. We have seven children at present. I preached here, in English, last Sunday, Mr. Tsilka translating, + he led the Sunday-school in the afternoon; about 25 present. With kind regards.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Blake.

Corlett Library
Nov. 28, 1904

Rec'd MAR 30 1908

13

Kortcha, Albania.
Feb. 25. 1908.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letters of the 29th of Nov. & the 8th of Jan. are before me, the first reaching Monastir while I was absent here in Kortcha & the second during my recent stay there. I was here from Nov. 22nd to Jan. 22nd, in Monastir from Jan. 23rd to Feb. 19th, & back here again on the 20th of Feb. While in Monastir I was busy with Station, church & other accounts, & other work that had accumulated in my absence, & did not have time to reduce much my pile of unanswered letters; so have brought them here to answer. When I got back here last week I learned that the police had again been watching what children came to the school, threatening parents, etc., but I believe matters will soon quiet down

& things go on as usual. In calling on the Mutesarif I referred to the fact that in the firman-nahmé I was put down as responsible for the school, that of course any notice in regard to the school ought to be given to the one responsible, that no notice as to the closing of the school having been given me, officially, it was still open, & that we had had instructions from Constantinople to keep it open; that of course he having orders to close the school had the right to try to do so in any honorable way. I refrained to speak more plainly about the dishonorableness of threatening parents, etc.; but thought perhaps I'd better not. I hope that the next time I call on him, I'll have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Kennedy. My father has written of planning to visit us in Monastir next month, the latter part, & I'd like to be there then; & my wife writes me that Mr. Horace G. Knowles, Minister to Roumania

& Diplomatic Agent to Servia & Bulgaria, is thinking of coming to Monastir about the middle of March; I met him in Samokove last summer. So if the Kennedys get along soon, I shall be glad. It seems as if it were high time that the embargo were lifted, & as though Mr. Leishman ought to have accomplished it by this time.

Now about the matter of our letters being opened by the Turkish authorities. I am not sure that that particular letter that you refer to in your letter of Nov. 29th was opened; it did take about a dozen days to get to Monastir from Samokove (as occasionally has been the case with letters from Bulgaria, coming around by way of Kustendil, etc. — why I don't know) but, whether opened or not, it got around at last. I am, however, inclosing to you a number of other envelopes that show, more or less clearly, that they have been

tampered with, & have filled out the blank you sent as best I can & inclose also. I hope the opening of our letters can be stopped, but I confess I haven't much hope of it. I wish something could be done so that native-born American citizens could have passports good "for life" & not for two years only, or, as I understand, for six months only if issued out of the United States. I'd be willing to pay a good sum for a passport but to have it good for life & not to continually be renewing it — which is rather inconvenient at times. I shall be very glad if that can be brought about, & I am sure that all the missionaries in the Turkish Empire, at least, will agree with me. When I have a good opportunity, I shall send this privately to Monastir to be sent from there by Austrian Mail; so it may be delayed. With kind regards.

Yours fraternally, M. P. Clarke.

Portsch-California- Feb. 25-1908.

APR 17 1963

430

7/24

Kortcha, Albania
Mar. 24. 1908.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Last week I succeeded, at last, in getting the last of the items for the Table of Statistics for Monastir Station, & at once sent off a copy to Mr. Ostrander; inclosed is the copy for the Rooms. I will write of some of the events of the past month here, & take this when I return to Monastir to send by Austrian mail. Last Saturday came the very welcome telegram from Mr. Haskell that the Kennedys were to reach Monastir on Monday & Korcha on Thursday. I am glad that the U.S.A. govt has spoken in this case at last; we were losing prestige here & the enemies were getting bolder & more active, as they saw that they were kept so long away & the school didn't get recognized. The arrival of the Kennedys will make quite a difference in the popular opinion, I believe;

friends will be encouraged, & others given a change of thought. I think I shall spend Friday with them here, & on Saturday go to Resen for the Sabbath, getting home on Monday; it may seem best for the sake of talking over matters, etc., that I stay here over Sunday, in which case I shall go straight to Monastir from here. My father expects to get there this week or next & make us a visit till it is time to go to Am. Meeting in Philippopolis. During the first two months that I spent here we had no difficulty with the school; but when I got back this last time I found the fanatics had been making trouble again, & they have kept it up more or less. They have been to the homes of the day pupils & the boarders from town, threatening the parents, etc.; so that our number is quite reduced — five boarders (from out of town) & three day-pupils (Mr. Tsilka's Elenchie & his nephew, & a little girl). Three weeks ago yesterday Mr. Tsilka was called to the chief of police & was asked the names of the girls' parents, i.e. of the

boarders; after consultation he went again & referred them to me as responsible for the school. One mother was compelled to come, a policeman accompanying her, & take her daughter out; the father of another girl was threatened with imprisonment because he had not obeyed orders & taken her out; and so on. The Mutesarif has been very anxious to find out the names of our remaining boarders; but by the time he does I believe the school will be regularly recognized as an American institution. Until I am officially notified through the Consulate that the school is closed, I shall consider it open, as I have told the Mutesarif. Two weeks ago yesterday Mr. Tsilka was again called to the chief of police, & was asked his age, employment, salary & by whom paid, who came to the services, etc. The next Monday he received a summons to appear in court the next day & answer to the charge of not closing the school, in spite of repeated orders to do so; of

bringing four or five girls from Monastir for the school & having them in his house, feeding & clothing them; & of teaching Albanian. The fact is he did not bring any girls from Monastir & has none (such) in his house (as might have been easily found out before the making of the charge); he doesn't teach at all in the school; & after being unjustly condemned here last summer for not closing the school, the Court of Appeal acquitted him & thus proved that he was not responsible for the school, but I, who am just in the usual-manner as responsible. I was present at the trial the next day, when the charges were read & answered; the case was postponed till today, & today postponed till Saturday. Last Friday Mr. Tsilka's house was searched by the police & they took a few books, magazines, papers, letters, clippings, etc. — 144 pieces in all. Mr. Tsilka was imprisoned, & I went at once to the Mutesarif & demanded, in the name of the Consulate, that he be released,

but was refused. The next morning they came again, with Mr. Tsilka of course, & searched the house again, taking off three boxes & three bags full of books, etc., etc.; they had missed a little history of Albania printed in Albanian that they took & did & were especially anxious to find that, & I think that was the reason for the second search; it wasn't found however. They were after books, etc. in Albanian, esp., but were foolish enough as to take Alb. parts of Scriptures with the censor's stamp. This last lot was examined Sunday, in spite of Mr. Tsilka's protest & request that it be on some other day, in his presence, & by half past six that lot of "plunder" was back in his house, except an Albanian Dictionary, Alb. Pentateuch, Psalms, & New Testament (all three with censor's stamp) & a lectograph copy of Albanian hymns. They had taken Saturday a book belonging to me, "Chinese Characteristics", wh. I had let Mr. Tsilka take to read. I claimed it, showing my name in it, &,

though I said they could examine it on the spot as much as they wanted to, told them they could not take it except "par force", on the ground that I was an American citizen. Sunday the Midimmum asked especially for that book; he wanted to return it to Mr. Tsilka, but he told him that he ought to return it to me; as he didnt want to do that I was going to put it back into the bag, Mr. Tsilka took it. Today they examined the first lot of things taken; a lot of his sermons, etc., were reserved for further examination. I went to the Mutesarif yesterday afternoon & asked him why Mr. Tsilka was not freed, that the matter ought to be hurried up; he said that he could not be freed till the examination was through, which probably would be in two or three days; they will try, of course, to keep him longer. He told me he hadnt had intercourse with me officially, as I hadnt been officially presented to the Govt. (I suppose he referred to my connection with the school)

but as a friend; & that as he had talked with me as a friend, I ought to treat him in the same way, & then he proceeded to ask me where the girls were from that we had in the school! I told him that they came from different places, but that if he wanted to know more particularly he could ask the Consulate. He is a man who is not liked, unless it be by the Bucomans, whose tool I think he is to a large extent; he is said to be a bribe-taker, & I should not wonder but it's so. Last Sunday I preached (though it was Mr. Tsilka's turn) & led the Sunday School service in the afternoon; Miss Kyriac translated, in the absence of Mr. Tsilka; notice was given that next Sunday either Mr. Tsilka or Mr. Kennedy would preach; I hope it will be Mr. T., for I want him to be out by that time. These past weeks & months have been trying times to us here, as also in Salonica & Monastir, but our trust is in the Lord, & we can rest there.

Monastir, Apr. 1. Here I am back at home once more. Last Thursday Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy reached Kortcha & received a welcome, a few of us going a couple of hours to the foot of the mountain to meet them. I wish they could have found Mr. Tsilka out of prison, but that undoubtedly was part of God's plan. Mr. Kennedy & I went that same evening to see the Mutesarif. Mr. K. referred to the entering & searching of Mr. Tsilka's house, his imprisonment, that he was his dragoman & he needed him, & asked that he be released on his responsibility to present him when called for; the Mutesarif said that the examination of the things taken was ended & the matter had passed out of his hands into those of the adlié ("la justice") & that it was for them to decide whether he would be tried or not, if committed for trial whether he could be let out on bail or not; he said,

what he had said to me before, that he talked to us as friends ("parhumanité") & not officially. The points against Mr. Tsilka, as Mr. T. told us, are three, - (1) His intercourse with Lazo & Vangel, two friends in prison; (2) Photographs of a cutting Nutchie (at present a colporteur for the Brit. & For. Bible Soc.) taken in Albanian dress with gun (these photos were found in Mr. Tsilka's home); (3) An intercepted letter, written to Mr. T. from Bucharest last December, & telling about band matters, collecting of money, etc. Of this letter Mr. Tsilka says, "(a) It was not delivered to me at all; (b) When shown it was opened; (c) Envelope was in French, letter in Albanian; (d) In the letter my name not mentioned, only on the envelope; (e) The contents of letter totally unintelligible to me; (f) Person undersigned unknown to me; (g) I think letter sent to bring me trouble with the government." Last Saturday,

when the postponed trial came off, these three charges were combined with the other charges & the case made one; the trial postponed again, but no date set. The developments of that Saturday were such that it seemed best to send the consul's Kawass, sent by the consul with the Kennedys, at once with a letter to the consul urging him to come to Kutcha; it was about midnight when we decided that I ought to come too & see the consul myself; so that was the reason for my travelling on Sunday, from 2¼ A.M. for fifteen hours. I went to the Consulate soon after getting here, & again Monday forenoon. Mr. Posfai, the consul was ready to take the matter up vigorously, but was waiting to get a telegram from the U.S. Embassy authorizing him to do so; he had written Mr. Geishman a full statement of the case. This doesn't effect Mr. Tsilka only, an Otto-

non subject though an employee of the American Mission, but I am sure that the action in his case will greatly effect Mr. Kennedy in his work as a missionary of the American Board. Vigorous action ought to be taken in this matter, & that, too, at once. My father is here for a short visit; it is good to have him with us.

With kind regards.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

Kortcha - Albania - Mar. 24 - 1908.

Rec'd JUL 31 1908

811

Monastir, Turkey.
July 13. 1908.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for your letter of April 14th & the various points it covered. I am glad that the Kennedys were able at last to get to Koritsa & get established there, but it has been very hard for them with Mr. Tsilka in prison; as Mr. Kennedy sends many of his letters to me to mail from here in the Austrian mail, I see that he is keeping you informed of how matters are going on there. I hope Mr. Tsilka will be able to get his trial transferred to Monastir or Salonica. The consul here is doing his best to help Mr. Tsilka, but having no backing, it is very hard for him; if only Mr. Leishman would help in the

Letter of June 4 received at Salonica July 11. Reply July 14. W. W. Peet

Mr. Leishman Post Office, Salonica, Turkey

matter officiously if not officially, but I don't have any expectation of much of anything from him. Our hope is in God first & above all, & then in our consul; may it be the Lord's will that Mr. Thilkaby be acquitted. Miss Baskell leaves on the 7th of Fourth, to be in Philippopolis & Samokov before starting for America; she has done much for the Essey Memorial Orphanage during her stay, & we are thankful she could come & help in our need. The "Station" had seriously thought of closing the Orphanage, but after word from Mr. Beattie-Lackett of the gift of £100 from the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society the Station voted to continue; that gift removed the last of the debt & left a little to encourage our faith for the future & give us courage to beg & keep on begging. The Orphanage is practically closed this summer, partly on account of the prevalence of

scarlet fever in the city, & even in our neighborhood, & partly on account of the financial situation; places have been found for most of them (the children) with relatives, friends, etc., & I hope in the fall we can get some one to take charge of the Orphanage for a year at least; we are on the lookout for a native matron, for we have no hope of finding an American (with her salary assured) during this summer.

The "Young Turk" party is beginning to be openly active. In Resen an officer got possession of the ammunition, etc., there & took to the mountains with some 300 soldiers & armed Turks of the town; in Prilep there has been some movement, but I don't know what; a report that the Kaimakam there was killed has been denied. Here in Monastir notices were posted up one morning by the Young Turk party calling to action;

W. P. Clarke
July 13, 1908

3 1

last Tuesday a Pasha was killed; he had been sent there in command of a "tabor" of soldiers to persuade that Resen band, but the soldiers refused to go on that errand, & then shot; a "usebashi" was wounded, & died that night, & two others were wounded, one by mistake. Last Friday an officer was followed on the train to Salonica by another officer & shot as he got out of the train. The plans of the Young Turk party seem to be well laid & matured not against Christians, but of course matters may get somewhat out of control. What they want is a constitutional government. My wife expected to spend the summer here but on account of the present likelihood of disturbed times & the prevalence of scarlet fever, she & the children expect to go to Bulgaria, with Mr. Haskell probably, who soon is to follow his family to Bulgaria for a little rest. Miss Bolis is there; Miss Matthews & her

Monastir, July 13, 1908
Mr. & Mrs. Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. Haskell

W. P. Clarke

Monastir Notes. July-1908.

On Fri., July 3rd, Major Niazi Bey, in Resen, seized the government stock of guns & ammunition, & with some 300 soldiers & armed civilians took to the mountains. Monday morning, July 6th, here in Monastir, notices were found posted up by the Young Turkey party calling to arms, but were torn down by the government. Tuesday afternoon Gen. Shemsi Pasha was mortally shot here by an officer; he had been sent by the Sultan in command of a force to pursue the Resen band, but when the soldiers got here & understood what was wanted of them they refused to go on. Several train-loads of soldiers sent by the Sultan came that week, but they became "Young Turks" soon after arrival, most of them being such already, probably. Friday a Turkish military chaplain was followed by an officer & mortally shot as he got out of the train at Salonica. During Wed. night, July 22nd, this city was "taken" by the Young Turkey party without bloodshed, the Vali & Osman Pashan, the general sent by the Sultan to take the place of Shemsi Pasha, being taken & the latter sent to Resen as a hostage. Thursday, July 10/23rd, was the great day here. Proclamations were issued to the people in various languages, telling them not to be afraid, stating their purpose of securing a constitutional government, Turks & Christians sitting side by side in the National Assembly & urging all who wanted true Freedom, Equality & Brotherhood to join them against their common enemy — the Tyrant. A great crowd from the city, Turks & Christians, military & civil, went out to meet the forces outside the city, & there was a grand parade through the city, followed by speeches by Turks & Christians in the open space before the barracks. In the afternoon all the prisoners were set free & sent throughout the village to the same effect; illuminations in the evening. Friday the different nationalities had parades. On Sat., July 25th, Niazi Bey & his band arrived, as also Tchertaling, the leader of the Albanian band with his men; they were met & welcomed enthusiastically & escorted with grand parade through the city. Friday, July 31st, some 200-300 Bulgarian committajis arrived & had a similar welcome. Greek bands are expected.

The "great day" for Skopia was July 9/22nd
" " " " Salonica " " 11/24th
" " " " Adrianople " " 13/26th (I think).

Romantic Notes

July - 1908.

New Turkey

Rec'd NOV 9 1908

Monastir, Turkey.
Oct. 26. 1908.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass't Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Thank you for your letters of July 24th & Aug. 1st and Dr. Barton's of Aug. 18th. Matters here are moving on pretty smoothly & I hope are getting onto a firm & permanent basis of real freedom & prosperity. Bulgaria's declaration of independance & the action of Austria are disturbing elements; from the beginning I did not believe there would be war with Bulgaria, & apparently that calamity will be averted. It has been suggested, as Austria is out of favor with Turkey just now, that the protection of American interests here in Monastir be transferred from the Austrian to the British Consulate, but I do not favor haste in the matter;

the Austrian Consulate has dealt well by us, & the Consuls who have been here have all seemed to be cordial & ready to help us whenever we have had need of their services. This strained relation between Turkey & Austria-Hungary will pass, & the Austrian Consulate be able to serve us as in the past & as well as any other consulate. Persecution comes from a quarter that we didn't have expected to have it, especially in this time of freedom of conscience for all. In Resilje-Vardar, where I made a tour last May, recent letters report persecution on the part of one of the Bulgarian band leaders: the Sunday I was there I married a couple, baptised a baby, and received six men into church membership; two of the six are brothers, both young, & have recently opened a store together. This band-

leader has said he won't have any Protestants in his "rayon" & has tried to keep people from patronizing their store — one market day no one stepped into their store; he has kept children from attending our little school there, & grown people from coming to the church services. All that is contrary, of course, to the spirit of the "Constitution" & steps have been taken (not this the government, & I hope there will be no need of that) to call that leader to account & stop such interfering; this persecution will help to show the true spirit of the followers. Last August I made a short tour to Resen, of Niazi Bey fame now; was welcomed, as at other times, in the stores, etc., but with papers from Bulgaria coming freely through the post the people had other things to occupy their thoughts. Sunday morning I went to the Greek church, where about fifty were present, then

to the Bulgarian church, where there were a hundred or so; after that we held our service in the house where I was staying, for which twenty-five gathered; in the afternoon service there were about the same number present. I am sorry that the Erickson can't occupy Tirana as a station, but the best having one family only in a station is a strong reason against their being there, while the lack of funds for two stations seems to decide the matter for the present; other reasons for their being there were mostly in favor of it, to my mind. Monastir station has this year (1908) barely 55% of its estimates, & with that it is pretty hard to enlarge; we ought to have a colporteur in the field, now that travelling about is safe. As you & the Rooms are all "one", I suppose Dr. Barton will accept this as an answer to his letter too. With kind regards.

Yours fraternally, W. P. Clarke.

Monastir, Turkey (Bul.) Oct. 26-1908

Rec'd MAR 22 1909

27

Monastir, Turkey,
Mar. 6. 1909.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass't Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have received your letter of Jan. 28th, inclosing instructions as to Annual Reports; will try to conform to them. I am glad for the "Joint Campaign" & hope it will be successful beyond all expectation. Our Mission is badly in need of men & of money. Salonica Station must have another missionary family or single man. Every Station, as for example Monastir, ought to have two missionaries for the sake of the out-station work. It is my hope & prayer that Albania may have two Stations with two missionaries in each; that question will soon be up in our next

Annual Meeting, in Kortcha; our gathering there will be quite a contrast to the time I spent there last winter "holding the fort."
We hear conflicting prophecies about the future of Macedonia & Turkey in general; some believe, & state their belief with great assurance, that this coming spring will bring activity of the bands once more, & that the reign of the "Constitution" will be a failure. I believe in expecting better things & a gradual improvement in the country. Things are not as they ought to be, but we can't expect a complete transformation in officials & people — Mohammedan & Christian — all at once; all the blame of lack of desired success can't be laid on the Turks, for I don't think the Bulgarians & Greeks (e.g.) love each other much more than they did before the 24th of July. One

Politics

day this week a Bulgarian was killed by a Greek, though quite likely drink had something to do with it. I am told that everyone carries a revolver, partly because of the uncertainty for the future. There has been some advance at any rate, and I expect more.

I am sending, inclosed, the "Table of Statistics" for Monastir ~~Station~~ for 1908.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Clarke.

Wm. C. Clarke

Monastir - Turkey - Mar. 6 - 1909.

Rec'd MAY 19 1909

A 35

Monastir, Turkey.
May 5. 1909.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I was very glad to get from you your book "Day-break in Turkey", and I thank you especially for it. I had clipped out the advertisement of it, to order when I should order other books. You will soon get the Annual Meeting documents, I presume; though I am now Missionary. It seemed best to have them sent from Bulgaria rather than from here on account of the recent disturbed condition of the country & the uncertainty as to mails. As matters have turned out, it would have been all right to send them from here. This time Abdul Hamid II made a miscalculation & his plans didn't come out exactly to suit him I imagine;

probably would prefer to be in his former palace in Constantinople rather than in his present quarters in Salonica, though the latter are altogether too good for him. There was great rejoicing here when the news came of his dethronement, with illuminations on three nights in succession. I believe a step in advance has been taken & the Constitution is more firmly established.

I wish some people's hearts could be touched to come & join our Mission & others to give us a little more money to use. Cannot some one be found for Salonica? If not, instead of not only not getting another man for Monastir (two families ought to be in every station) we shall be faced with the actual question of giving up Monastir as a station. I am willing to go to Salonica or any other station if thought best, but

need money men

I hope I'll not have to go & leave no one in my place. And I do pray & hope that more funds may be available for Albania; there ought to be more money forthcoming; & it will be too bad if the boys' school started in Korcha has to be given up. Possibly it will prove to be best that the school (boys') be in Tirana (or Elbasan later) but I do feel that the one in Korcha (already started) ought not to be given up till it is evident that it is not to be the school; possibly the plan for Tirana may not be a success (owing to Mohammedan opposition later), or it may be that that will be an industrial school. Whether the one in Korcha is to continue permanently or not, I hope it can be kept open at least another year (1909-10) & in the meantime there will be more light on the subject. I believe the Lord

can use & support two stations in Albania & I pray that women & means will come to see it in that light. I wish some one of my classmates were young enough to come to the help of Salonica, for there is no doubt of the great need there; some one must go there, & that, too, soon.

We enjoyed a little visit from my father, "Grandpa", on his way back from the Annual Meeting; he is not as strong as he was a few years ago, but I pray that he will be spared yet a few years.

With special regards.

Yours fraternally

W. P. Blake.

Mouradlik Turkey.

May 5-1909.

Rec'd JUN 21 1909

general information

436

Monastir, Turkey.
June 5: 1909.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass't Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I want to acknowledge your letter to me of Apr. 27th; also to me as Mission Sec'y your letter of May 19th & Dr. Barton's of May 17th. I thank you both (if Dr. Barton will take this letter as addressed to him too) for your welcome of me into the secretarial "goodly fellowship". Thank you, too, for the duplicate copies you send, which is a great help indeed. I hope I shall fulfil my duties satisfactorily. May the "Gun-shoe Committee" be successful; and may all efforts towards re-inforcing our European Turkey Mission be successful. What a loss the Central T. Mission has had, an irreparable loss humanly speaking — the "ruhy" we

shall understand sometime.
I was in Ribe Sunday before last; though there were only fifteen of us present at the morning service, yet I was encouraged on the whole; if only the few men who are very near to the kingdom, or seem to be, would decide each to take up his cross & follow Jesus I think there would be more to follow; pray for them, as also for the one in Esbjerg who is afraid to take a decided stand.
Our pastor, Mr. Mischeff, was in Odense last Sunday with two of the native teachers in the G.B.S.; they were well received & were quite encouraged; no doubt there will be opposition if the place is visited much, as the Bishop there won't be willing to see Protestant work advance there without trying to hinder it; but opposition is a good thing. I hope that we can do some out-station work when Mr. Campbell

comes, next fall or winter, I think. Mr. Kennedy is coming on Monday to come to audit his accounts or help him in them. Miss Coly has of course reached America, & I hope will find such medical treatment as will bring her out of her troubles all right. I hope to go to Emidy's for Sunday after next & for the closing exercises of the little school there & expect to take Mrs. Blake & Henry along, the first time she will have been with me on a tour. Jamie is enjoying his third birthday today.

With kind regards.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Blake.

Wm. T. Clarke

Monastir - Turkey. June 5 - 1909.

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

General information

Monastir, Turkey.
June 30. 1909.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton,
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Since writing last I have rec'd Mr. Bell's letter to me of the 27th of May, his mission letter of June 2nd & minutes of the 9th. I believe there is a little encouragement as to Miss Cole's recovery, for which we are glad. I had not realized how serious her case was. I am sorry the Minutes of our Annual Meeting were so delayed; when we came back from Kortcha, the country was in such a disturbed condition that it was thought best to have the Minutes & other documents taken on to Bulgaria & mailed from there. I am sure we shall all be glad to welcome the Bairds back to the Mission. I believe the Holways start on their furlough this week, just after the closing of the schools. My sister was expected back in

Mrs. O. Clark

Sophia yesterday. May the "hope" that you have found the man for Salonica have been realized by this time. I expect to go down there next week for a month, while Dr. House goes off for a rest & Mr. Haskell makes a tour. Dr. House has just been up here as trustee of our G.B.S.; the graduation exercises were held yesterday, two girls graduating; they are both wanted as teachers in the Salonica field the coming year. My wife & I took our first "tour" together recently, from the 18th to the 23rd, taking our baby along with us, going to Enidje. At the morning service there were fifty-five present, & about thirty at the Communion Service in the afternoon; one new member was received, a young shoe-maker of about 20, whose father is an Orthodox priest in a village a few hours off. Of the six men that I received there

a year ago last May, one has lately been troubled with doubts, partly at least the result of the influence of an infidel teacher; he & his brother (both young men) have stood out a good deal of persecution since they were received as church members, & we pray that they may be kept from falling away & take a stronger stand than ever for Christ & their faith in him. Pray for them & the other young Christians there. The closing exercises of the little school there (14 children) passed off very well; the Kaimakam sent a representative, & the room was filled with an interested audience. It is the second year we have had a school there & I think there has been good progress. The teacher has had a good influence among the women too.

With kind regards,

Yours fraternally

W. P. Blake.

Monastir – June 30-1909

AUG 6 1909

Salonica, Turkey.
July 24. 1909.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Three letters have come to me as secretary since I last wrote, dated of June 18th, 19th & 21st, & have been sent to the stations.

I came down here on July 6th; on the 8th Dr. House & family left for Switzerland, & on the 14th Mr. Haskell started on a tour for Ahmet Tchelebi & Razlog; his family went up to Monastir on the 17th to spend the summer, living in the G.B.T. annex. It is a pleasure for my wife & children to have them there.

I stay up at the farm, coming into town Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays, usually, for correspondence, etc.

Yesterday took the celebration of the anniversary of the beginning of the new regime. Even the house which is the prison of the former sultan was decorated & the wall around the

AUG 6 1909

premises was lined with lanterns, rather ironical. I suppose there was no joy in his heart, & there are many whose joy in the "Constitution" is only outward; many are inclined to look on the dark side & have but little or no hope for the future; of course there are many discouraging things, promises haven't been carried out as desired, & so on, but I believe the condition now is better than it was thirteen months ago & before. A couple weeks ago the Greeks in Monastir planned an insurrection or massacre, but it was discovered by the authorities in time.

With kind regards.

Yours fraternally

J. W. T. Clarke

Salonica - Turkey - July 24-1909

Rec'd AUG 19 1909

Salonica, Turkey.
Aug. 7. 1909.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Yesterday I received the circular vote (on its second round) in regard to the moving of the Kennedys & the Erickson's to Elbassan.

The vote reads,

"Whereas a letter from the Missionaries to Albania, dated Tirana, May 21st, 1909, asks that 'the Mission vote to authorize the removal of both the Mission families now in Albania to Elbassan as soon as circumstances permit';—

and Whereas this request has been once circulated for the opinions of the members of the Mission;—

Resolved that those voting in the Affirmative favor the above request, and those voting in the Negative do not favor it.

There are so far no votes in the affirmative; in the ~~affirm~~ negative

there are eight, as follows, — H. B. Haskell, L. F. Ostrander, Geo. D. Marsh, Robt. Thomson, Inez L. Abbott, J. F. Clarke, Elizabeth C. Clarke, W. P. Clarke.

I suppose the voting place of the vote is with the secretary in Monastir, & as I am soon going to return there, & the votes there would, probably, not change the result, I will take the vote when I go.

Taking it for granted that the four Albanian missionaries would have vote in the affirmative (I suppose they ought to have recorded their votes as they started the documents on the second round) it would still require twelve votes more on the affirmative to carry the vote; if I remember correctly, a two-thirds vote is necessary to carry a vote. So it seems that this vote is lost for the affirmative.

Rev. & Mrs. Peck arrived on the first of August & left for Monastir on the 3rd, expecting to stay there a day & then go on to Korcha. On Monday they saw a little of the

city & came out here to see the Thessalonica Agr. & Indus. Institute. Mr. Haskell interrupted a tour to come & see them Monday evening, & on Wednesday left again for the rest of the proposed tour, including the Razlog; he expects to get home on the 21st of Aug. Dr. House & family expect to get back on the 18th. I had not planned to stay here so long but shall probably be here till they arrive.

With kind regards,
Yours fraternally,
W. P. Clarke.

Wm. C. Clarke

Salonica - Turkey. Aug. 7 - 1909.

Albania

SEP 20 1909

Monastir, Turkey.
Sept. 6. 1909.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I believe I have not acknowledged your letter of July 21st & Mr. Bell's of Aug. 5th, both of which I received while in Salonica. Both letters were exceedingly welcome, bringing, as they did, the news of Mr. Coopsie's appointment to our Mission (for Salonica, of course) & the additional grant of £.L.143 14/100 for the Albanian work, & also the good report of Miss Cole's progress. I was in Salonica till the 23rd of August, when I returned home after a seven weeks' absence; Mr. Haskell had returned to Salonica on the Friday before & Dr. House on Saturday; am glad I could help them out this summer. On Aug. 27th I left Monastir

Memorial int.

again for a wedding in Bridje, getting home the following Tuesday. An Orthodox priest, however, performed the ceremony I had expected to perform, as the bridegroom yielded at the last to the influences brought to bear upon him by the bride & her relatives; a real or pretended sickness on her part the day before, at the prospect of a Protestant wedding was his excuse for yielding; may the Lord bring him back to his right mind and strengthen him. There were about 40 or 50 present at the morning service Sunday & 20 at the Lord's Supper in the afternoon; I think it was a profitable tour, though the wedding turned out as it did. My wife, together with Mr. & Mrs. Haskell & Miss Matthews, went to Bukovo Monastery near here last Monday for a change & rest; I expect them back today.

Yours sincerely, W. P. Clarke.

Mornastir, Turkey, Sept. 6-1909.

JAN 17 1910

Monastir, Turkey.
Dec. 28. 1909.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass't Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have to acknowledge Dr. Barton's letters of Nov. 3rd & Nov. 16th; & your letters of Nov. 4th, Dec. 3rd, Dec. 6th & Dec. 10th; some arrived during my absence in Sofia & the rest since — & copies have been sent to the Stations. We are thankful for the slight improvement in Miss Cole & the hope of further improvement; may the Lord see fit to make the remainder of her years happy, after the years of service for Him. The six hundred dollars extra grant for 1910 is very welcome, as you can well imagine; we are glad that the Board is in better condition than of late to meet the needs of the coming year; the removal of the debt is a great encouragement to you at home & to us

on the field. I wish it might have been best to appoint Mr. Campbell; his visit to Macedonia for evangelistic work was postponed, & perhaps we shall miss it altogether. I was glad to have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Cooper at the Sophia station, & later to have his company to Salonica. I left my father much better than I found him, & he has been gaining since then, for which we are thankful. My two boys are having no whooping-cough but are getting along nicely.

With kind regards,

Yours fraternally

W. P. Clarke.

Mon. Oct. Board
Mon. Turkey - Dec. 28-1909.

The Division of the "Lump Sum" ($9100.00 = L.T. 2068.18) granted the Eur. Turkey Mission for 1909 was, — I think this is what your letter of Dec. 3rd asked for. The division for 1910 will be decided at our next Ann. Meeting. W. P. C.

Monastir,	L.T. 142.59	
Philippopolis,	442.75	
Salonica,	504.49	
Samokov,	938.07	
Freights + Discount,	15.28	
Annual Meeting,	25.00	
	L.T. 2068.18	

Rec'd NOV 26 1909

Monastir, Turkey.
Nov. 12, 1909.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have to acknowledge several letters from the Rooms — to the Mission & to the Station, — yours of Sept. 24th with inclosures about the Methodist occupancy of Sofia; of Oct. 5th in regard to the changed conditions in Turkey, with letter of Mr. Bell's accompanying it; of Oct. 26th in regard to furloughs; & Mr. Bell's letter of Oct. 29th.

Monastir Station favors an "all Turkey" conference to discuss work in Turkey in view of the changed conditions, & that by all means you ought to be one of the delegates from the Rooms; from what you write, & the fact that Turkey is not really settled yet, it seems that such a conference could not well be held till sometime in 1911, & meanwhile the missions can discuss the matter & take action in

Annual Meeting. We are glad Mr Cooper is this side the Atlantic, & perhaps he will reach his station by Thanksgiving; it is understood by the Mission that he is to be located at Salonica, but no formal action has been taken yet. To me the action in regard to more frequent furloughs came as a surprise, as I had not realized that the question was being discussed; I hope the result will be advantageous all around. It is a great cause for thanksgiving that the Board begins this new year without debt, & gives courage & hope for the future; at the same time may the native Christians realize better their privilege as regards self-support.

My father, as you may have heard, had a stroke of apoplexy on the 17th of October; he is doing well & I hope God will grant him returning health & strength. It may be, as we hope, a long time before he has another stroke but we cannot tell; I expect

apoplectic stroke

to go next week to Sophia to see him, & shall stay there a week or so probably.

Sunday before last I was in Resen, the home of Niazi Bey, but had no services being prevented by the vekil Kaimakam. I had hardly gotten out of the carriage before a policeman was after me to examine my teskere; was later called to the beledié where the vekil Kaimakam examined my teskeré & asked a number of questions, & even wanted to see my passport, which I sent to him. I told him I expected to hold two services on the following Sunday (I got there Friday night), & again Saturday I saw him & told him just the hours for the services. Sunday morning he sent a policeman a hour before the time for the morning service that I could not hold services without twenty-four hours previous notice in writing. I went to see him & told him he was to blame for not telling me Friday when he saw me, & that if there was such a

Note allowed to hold services at Tirnovo

new law that affected me, the Vali in Monastir should have notified the Austrian consul to notify me. I told him that I should hold the services & he could send a policeman to keep people away; but then as I thought I might get the people into trouble in whose house I had hired a room, I said I would not hold the services on their account; and yet he sent word to them not to let anyone in to see me, to send me out, & to take down the sign of the Constitutional Club (to which they were renting a room). I telegraphed our consul, went to the house of some friends, & stayed as long as I had planned to — till Tuesday. The consul reported the matter to the Vali, who said I had the same right I had always had to preach without any such notice & hope to go there again soon.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Clarke.

Monastir, Turkey, Nov. 12-1908

H. L. Cole

443

Monastir, Turkey in Europe,
May 1, 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

The inclosed is a copy of the Circular Vote, which was sent to the various stations of our Mission on April 10th, but which, owing to the irregularity of the mails, has not yet returned to Monastir. I fear it has been lost, and am preparing a duplicate to send in to-morrow's post.

Will you please present my request to the P. C. for consideration, and if granted, on condition that the Mission favor it, may word be sent to me as soon as possible, that I may make arrangements, as the time is short?

I understand that Mr. William Clarke and wife of Samokov, expect to go to the United States in July, and I may be able to travel in their company.

Very sincerely yours,
Harriet L. Cole.

Monastir, May 1, 1901
Enclosing Copy of Circular Note

MAY 16 1901

Copy

Circular Vote, No. Monastir. April 10, 1901.

Whereas, it will be ten years next August since I, Harriet L. Cole, returned from the U. S., and, although I am in good physical health, I feel the need of a furlough for change and rest, and,

Whereas, next year we shall have no graduating-class, owing to the invade of typhoid fever, while the following year we expect to graduate a larger class than usual, and,

Whereas, Miss Matthews is willing to carry on the school for the year 1901-'02 with competent Bulgarian assistants, with the prospect of my return for the next year,

Therefore, deeming it the best time for such an absence, I ask leave to take a furlough in the U. S., to begin the coming summer -

Monastir May 7 1901

Year.	Name.

Monastir, Turkey in Europe,
June 26, 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Smith;-

Your favor of June 5th, arrived the evening before the closing exercises of our school took place. The vote of the mission, which was in the affirmative, came not long after I had sent my letter to Dr. Barton, and was reported to the Rooms on May 4th, by our Mission secretary, Mr. Bond. I hope it reached you safely. I am most grateful to you for presenting my request, and to the Prudential Committee for granting me a furlough. I expect to leave Samokov in company with Mr. William Clarke and wife about Aug. 1st, and reach the United States by the first of Sept.

Our closing exhibition passed off pleasantly. The schoolroom was well filled with guests, though the afternoon was rainy.

Miss Matthews joins me in very kind regards to Mrs. Smith and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

Hamilt Cole
July 1901

Mrs. Hamilt Cole
Monarch, Shunn 26-1901
Paid Jan 1st
July 1st

Miss Harriet L. Cole 446

DEC 28 1901
DEC 30 1901

"The Madison",
Omaha, Nebraska
Dec. 26, 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton;

Welcome back to your home, your dear children and your native land. I was sorry that I could not remain in Auburndale long enough to meet and greet you. I hope it may yet be my privalege to see you before I return to my work in dear old Macedonia. I have now

been four months in the United States. Coming back after an absence of ten years, I found so many old friends gone, so many changes among those still remaining, that I have felt more like a stranger than otherwise. "Change" is written over all I meet, until my heart turns longingly and lovingly back to the land of my adoption. I did not come to America because of my health, but with the hope of doing something in the way of study, lectures and getting general information along the line of teaching. Thus far the way towards the accomplishing of (my)

my purpose has not seemed to open clearly before me.
I came to Omaha to visit a dear old lady friend whom I have known from my childhood. This is the last visit that I have to make among friends, and I now feel that I can no longer remain idle. I have no home in this country, and it is not agreeable to go about among strangers. I have been very homesick much of the time, and I feel that, under the existing circumstances I can get no more benefit by remaining longer in the United States. Doing nothing and being where I cannot be in touch with educational work, only increases

the restlessness. It seems a pity also to have Miss Matthews work on alone while I am here getting no real benefit from the furlough. I would like to go back to Worcester just as soon as I could find a traveling companion. Will you kindly take the matter into consideration and let me know what you decide? This enforced idleness is not only very foreign to my natural disposition, but it is positively injurious to my health. If I am obliged to remain in America till spring, I feel that I must look about for some way

of earning something. Coming out to Omaha has drawn heavily on my allowance up to Jan. 1st., and I cannot get the change and intellectual improvement, which as a teacher, I feel I need, out of $37.50 per month, and leave enough for my board and traveling expenses. Were I ill and obliged to make heavy drafts upon the Woman's Board, I should feel difficulty, but I am perfectly well, and not only able to work, but very anxious to do so. After looking about in several directions, I felt that the place where I could get the most help in the line of school work, was in the Teachers College in connection with Columbia University, New

York City. The only expense for me would have been for board, as I have a letter from professor Lloyd assuring me that Dean Russell had told him that I could spend as much time there visiting classes and attending lectures as I desired.
I am corresponding with Miss Florence Howe about the cost of board.
Miss Stanwood has kindly taken up the matter in my behalf and found a lady who is willing to lend me $100 for this purpose, but I am not quite willing to accept this offer. If there were

some way whereby I could earn the extra money I would need for one or two months in New York City, I would be very glad to go there, and am sure it would be time well spent.

An invitation has this morning come to me, to attend the Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, to be held in Toronto, Feb. 26 = March 2nd. I have a dear friend spending her vacation in this country, Miss Barker from Constantinople now in Toronto, and it would give me great pleasure to visit her and be present at the convention. Were it possible on my present

allowance to get back to New York City or to Boston, I should do so by all means within a month, and then plan to attend the convention in case you decide that I cannot go back before spring. I have this morning received a letter from Miss Matthews full of good cheer about the school. There are now twenty-four boarders, and everything is going on smoothly. Mr. Bond had recently received a letter from Mr. Tsilka from Sofia, in which he spoke of Miss Stone and his wife as being safe and well.

That was early in December.
Have you had any recent official word from Constantinople?
There is another matter about which I wanted to talk with you. It was in regard to the sending of Mr. Richardson to Monastir to take up Albanian work. I talked with Dr. Smith, but he referred me to you. There may be some opportunity later on.
I shall wait eagerly for your answer to my proposal about Monastir. For the present Omaha will be my headquarters.
With very kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,
Harriet L. Cole.

Miss Harriet L. Cole

MAY 8 1902

C. C. THAYER, M.D.
J. H. NORTH, M.D.
F. W. SPAULDING, M.D.
C. P. W. MERRITT, M.D.
H. E. BARIGHT, M.D.
B. O. KINNEAR, M.D.
J. A. SANDERS, M.D.
MIRIAM GARDNER, M.D.
WILLIAM MALCOLM, M.D.
J. R. BOYNTON, M.D., SURGEON

MAY 8 1902

The Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y.

MRS. M. E. FOSTER, SUP'T AND TREAS.
HENRY J. BOSTWICK, ASSISTANT.

May 7. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, LL.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Word came to me last evening from Mr. William Clarke, that passage had been secured for me with them, on the transport Steamer Caledonian, sailing from Boston for London June 21st. This is earlier by two weeks than I had expected, from the talk I had with Mr. Clarke last March in Chicago. My impression was that we were to sail on a regular passenger steamer, leaving Boston for Liverpool not earlier than July first. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will

spend July and August with Mrs. Clark's relatives in Switzerland, reaching Bulgaria about Sept. first. Arriving in London the first of July, would give me nearly two months to dispose of before I could go on with them to Bulgaria. I must either remain in London, paying board, or undertake the rest of the journey to Monastir alone. Were I to remain in London, I should want to stay with Mrs. Cory on Lovington Square, where I boarded some two months, seven years ago, and that would be more expensive than my allowance would permit, as Mrs. Cory's lowest price for room and board is from six to seven shillings per day. To undertake the journey across the continent alone and in the heat of summer does not seem to me a wise undertaking. I would have been glad to have gone back in May, reaching

C. C. THAYER, M.D.
J. H. NORTH, M.D.
F. W. SPAULDING, M.D.
C. P. W. MERRITT, M.D.
H. E. BARIGHT, M.D.
B. O. KINNEAR, M.D.
J. A. SANDERS, M.D.
MIRIAM GARDNER, M.D.
WILLIAM MALCOLM, M.D.
J. R. BOYNTON, M.D., SURGEON

The Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y.

MRS. M. E. FOSTER, SUP'T AND TREAS.
HENRY J. BOSTWICK, ASSISTANT.

190

Monastir by the end of June, before the hot season began, but as that did not seem best, would it not be wiser to remain some weeks longer in the United States, and plan to reach Monastir in time for the opening of school in Sept.?

A recent letter from Miss Barker of Constantinople, a personal friend, who is also in this country, says she expects to sail sometime in Aug. reaching Constantinople the first of Sept., and she expresses a strong desire to have me go in her company. She writes that she is to be in Boston the middle of July to meet Mrs. Mardin.

As soon as her letter came it occurred to me that it might be possible to rearrange matters so that Miss Barker and I could make the entire journey together, as we have for months been hoping we might do. She was waiting for definite word from Mr. Smith. He will know whether final arrangements have yet been made about her sailing. If such arrangements have not yet been made, and passage can be secured for Miss Barker and myself it would give great pleasure to both of us. We would prefer to share the same state room. I should suppose sailing from Boston would be more convenient for Miss Barker as she comes from New Brunswick. I shall await with some anxiety your final decision.

C. C. THAYER, M.D.
J. H. NORTH, M.D.
F. W. SPAULDING, M.D.
C. P. W. MERRITT, M.D.
H. E. BARIGHT, M.D.
B. O. KINNEAR, M.D.
J. A. SANDERS, M.D.
MIRIAM GARDNER, M.D.
WILLIAM MALCOLM, M.D.
J. R. BOYNTON, M.D., SURGEON

The Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y.

MRS. M. E. FOSTER, SUP'T AND TREAS.
HENRY J. BOSTWICK, ASSISTANT.

190

I am well aware that she will give some trouble to Mr. Wiggin, and possibly incur expense, but it cannot amount to as much as would my board in London for two months while waiting to find company the rest of the way. From the first I have not liked the idea of going on any other than a regular passenger steamer, and that first class. We had a most uncomfortable passage coming as we did last summer second class. I am having a very restful visit here in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury. My long stay with my dear friends in Omaha proved to

be the thing I most needed, and I came back east feeling greatly refreshed. Though I did considerable work among the churches on my way back I find that I am not weary. We are hoping to see Nick Stone before long. I get only good news from dear Nice Matthews. She seems to have kept well in spite of care and hard work.

With very kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

"The Sanitarium",
Clifton Springs.
Care of F. L. Kingsbury.

MAY 14 1902
MAY 14 1902

Syracuse, New York,
May 13, 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Your favor of the 8th. was forwarded to me from Clifton Springs, and I thank you for the trouble you have taken. After reading your letter, I was somewhat troubled lest there might after all be some difficulty in engaging passage for Miss Barker and myself, in season for me to reach Monastir for the opening of school. I should be very sorry if anything should come in the way to prevent my going. I wrote to Miss Barker last evening, and quoted from your letter, that she might understand that we must fix upon the time at once. Rather than be left in the United States all summer, I would prefer to go as was first planned, with Mr. and Mrs. Clarke in June, and trust to finding company the rest of the way when

I arrive in London. Would it not be possible to hold a place for me on the "Caledonian" for June 21st. till I could hear from Miss Barker? If she wishes to delay beyond the second week in Aug. I should decide at once upon June 21st. To whom must we make application for the engagement of passage?

I have been in Syracuse a few days on business, but return to Clifton Springs this afternoon. It is not my purpose to remain there during the summer.

I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing Miss Shore when she was here last Thursday. It was hard to realize that she had passed through so much suffering. I will give your message to Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury when I see them this evening.

Very sincerely yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

"The Sanitarium",
Clifton Springs.
New York State.

Miss Harriet L. Coles

449

C. C. THAYER, M.D.
J. H. NORTH, M.D.
F. W. SPAULDING, M.D.
C. P. W. MERRITT, M.D.
H. E. BARIGHT, M.D.
B. O. KINNEAR, M.D.
J. A. SANDERS, M.D.
MIRIAM GARDNER, M.D.
WILLIAM MALCOLM, M.D.
J. R. BOYNTON, M.D., SURGEON.

MAY 17 1902
MAY 21 1902.

The Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y.

MRS. M. E. FOSTER, SUP'T AND TREAS.
HENRY J. BOSTWICK, ASSISTANT.

May 16, 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Your favor reached me this morning. I heard from Miss Barker yesterday, stating the time when she can be ready to sail. I will quote from her letter. She says, "I would as soon go from Boston as anywhere. There are some fine steamers on the Dominion Line. How would about the 13th. of Aug. suit you for time?" I wrote her immediately, saying that I was waiting for a second letter from you, and that as

soon as it came, I would write and send in our application for passage to be engaged for us for that time. We may therefore consider Aug. 13th as the date settled upon, with the understanding that in case you cannot secure passage for just that date, the time be a few days earlier rather than later.

As to rate we would wish to leave that with you to decide.

If possible we would like an outside state room, first class on a good passenger steamer.

I hope we shall not need to give you any further trouble on our behalf.

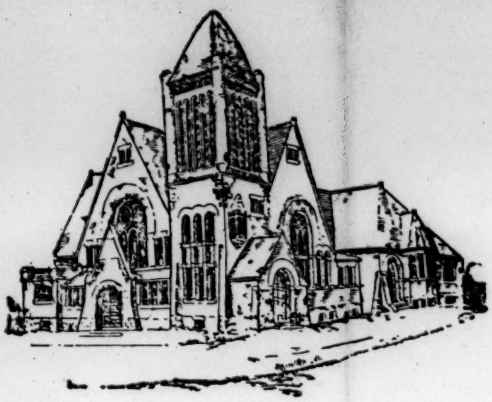
I have just had the pleasure of a call from Mrs Kyle.

Very gratefully yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

Miss Harriet L. Cole 450

MAY 23 1902



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
COR. ELMWOOD AVE. AND BRYANT ST.
PASTOR'S STUDY.
OFFICE HOURS 11 TO 12.
RESIDENCE, 45 LEXINGTON AVE.

MAY 31 1902

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 21. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

The inclosed letter from Dr. Smith to Miss Barker, reached me this A.M.. Miss Barker seems to prefer Aug. 16th. rather than a date earlier than the 13th. It makes no great difference to me, unless you have already arranged for an earlier date.

We will be satisfied with anything which you may have decided

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
COR. ELMWOOD AVE. AND BRYANT ST.
PASTOR'S STUDY.
OFFICE HOURS 11 TO 12.
RESIDENCE, 45 LEXINGTON AVE.

BUFFALO, N.Y., _____ 190

upon for us. When the passage is actually engaged, if you will kindly let me know, I will pass the word on to Miss Barker.
I am here enjoying the good things which the Meeting here and Buffalo in general has to offer us.

Very sincerely yours,
Harriet L. Cole.

451

MAY 26 1902

Clifton Springs, N. Y.,
May 24. 1902.

MAY 31 1902

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Your favor of the 22nd., and two from Mr. Higgin, were awaiting my return this afternoon. Many thanks to you both for your kindness in behalf of Miss Barker and myself. In accordance with the request of Mr. Higgin, I have made a copy of his letter, to forward at once to Miss Barker, informing her of the fact that our passage is secured for Aug. 13th. to sail from Boston.

I will attend to the "health certificate" as early as possible, and if satisfactory, forward it to you. I think there can be no difficulty in securing one, as I am in perfect health.

I found the meeting in Buffalo most enjoyable. While there a letter was received from Miss Matthews, in which she spoke of the great joy she experienced in having Dr. and Mrs. Clark as her guests at the school,

and the good sure to result from their visit.
On looking back over the months of my stay in the United States, I find much for which to be thankful. The many beautiful Christian people whom I have met, as I have gone about among the churches, have been, and ever will be, a great inspiration to me.
I shall return feeling richer because of their love and devotion.

Very gratefully yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

Mrs Harriet S. Cole,

Clifton Springs, May 27
1902.

MAY 27 1902

452

Clifton Springs, N. Y.
May 26. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

I have this morning been to the Sanitarium to consult with Dr. Gardner, and obtained the inclosed certificate of health. I hope all will now be satisfactory. Please let me know if there is anything further required. I do not expect to start east till after the missionary gathering here breaks up.

Very gratefully yours,
Harriet L. Cole.

Rev. James L. Barton
Harriet L. Cole

Clifton Springs,
May 23, 1902

Miss Harriet E. Cole,

JUN 10 1902
JUN 11 1902

C. C. THAYER, M.D.
J. H. NORTH, M.D.
F. W. SPAULDING, M.D.
C. P. W. MERRITT, M.D.
H. E. BARIGHT, M.D.
B. O. KINNEAR, M.D.
J. A. SANDERS, M.D.
MIRIAM GARDNER, M.D.
WILLIAM MALCOLM, M.D.
J. R. BOYNTON, M.D., SURGEON.

The Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y.

MRS. M. E. FOSTER, SUP'T AND TREAS.
HENRY J. BOSTWICK, ASSISTANT.

June 9. 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Your last letter gave me much comfort, and I thank you for it. I am expecting to leave here on Friday of this week, spend the Sabbath with my relatives in Syracuse, then go on to Catskill Station on Monday the 16th. I visit friends there a few days, possibly a week, and may arrive in Boston by the 21st. or the 23rd. at the latest.

Can you tell me whether the Missionary Home at Auburndale will be kept open during the months of July and August? I have a little

more business to attend to in Boston, besides one or two visits to make in the vicinity, and thought I could not do better than make the Home my head-quarters for a week or ten days. For the greater part of July and of August I am looking towards Northfield as a desirable place to be where I can hear some of the speakers there and rest besides.

Are you expecting to be in Boston between the last of June and the middle of July? There are one or two matters connected with our work about which I would like your advice. I am enjoying the meetings now in session here.

With very kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

June 9, 1902

454

Rec'd DEC 27 1902

Monastir, Dec. 11, 1902.

Ans'd DEC 27 1902

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

I did not think when I left Boston, that you would not hear from me during all this time, but the fact is, I hardly keep up with my daily duties in the school. An attack of malaria, upon reaching Monastir, seemed to take much of the strength I had gained during my furlough. The part of the journey which I was obliged to take alone, after leaving Miss Barker, proved a very hard experience, and had much to do with my inability to overcome the sudden change of climate. I have felt a good deal discouraged at times, and have wondered whether my coming back to settle down for another long period of work, was not a mistake.

Our school is most encouraging. We have never had a finer set of boarders. I believe that every girl is trying to live as an earnest Christian. We have twenty-one girls from the city, the largest number we have had for years. The class of five, to graduate next June, is one of which we may well be proud. I left America feeling so rested, with my mind and heart full

of new hopes for greater improvements along various lines of work, that it has been a bitter disappointment to find all my ambition gone e'er the year was hardly started.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to Mrs. Barton and yourself, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

Dec. 17, 1902

Mr. Barton,

Rec'd MAR 31 1909

Philippopolis, Bulgaria,
March 17. 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton;-

When your letter to Miss Matthews and myself came to Monastir last fall, it was then my purpose to write you at once, but the days were so full of happy work in the school, that they slipped by without my knowing it. I knew that Miss Matthews had written to you, and told you all there was of interest connected with our work, and so I put off my part for a more convenient time.

Now it is not a very cheerful report that I am obliged to give of myself. About the middle of Jan., I began to see evidence that my nerves were giving out, and though I took every precaution to prevent any serious breakdown, it came in spite of me, and on the tenth of Feb., I was obliged to leave Monastir,

Monastir, Dec. 11, 190

Report of health

accompanied by Miss Pavlova, one of our assistant teachers, and come to Philippopolis, for a change and rest. When I left Monastir, the plan was, to remain here until time for the missionaries to start for our Annual Meeting, about the first of April. It is more than a month since I left, and though I am very much better, and gaining every day, as I look into the future, it does not seem to me best to try to go back for the remainder of the school year. I wrote to Miss Matthews, asking for the opinion of the station in regard to my going back now, and the answer was as follows. "No one here knows what the future will bring, but we do not think it advisable for you to miss an opportunity for a company to the homeland, and get well as fast as you can."

This evening summer will be the regular time for my furlough, it being seven years next August since I returned to Turkey. I had been so well all the fall and early winter, that I had no intention of asking for a furlough

for two or three years longer. I had never before taught so many classes, together with my other duties in the school, and do not remember a year when I was happier in my work. I can see now that I overdid in many ways. It is a great trial to leave my work in the middle of the year, but by taking my furlough now, I may prevent a more breakdown, and be able to return in time for the opening of school, a year from next Sept..

Our school is smaller now than it has been for many years, and if I must go it is as good a time as any to be spared, and Miss Matthews agrees with me that I should get fully restored before going back. Mr. Clarke has taken some of my classes, and Miss Matthews writes that the work is not too hard for her as it is now arranged.

I am not sick physically, but my nerves have had several severe shocks, and I need to be for a time in a place where I can rest, have plenty of fresh air and sunshine, nourishing food,

and nothing to trouble me. I always recover rapidly under favorable circumstances, and feel sure that I shall come out of this, as I have from other similar attacks, and be good for another twenty years of work. I am feeling so well this morning, that it seems almost needless for me to be away from my station, but as I am already out of Turkey, no doubt it will do me much more good to have a longer rest now, than it would at the close of the school year. My only desire is to get back my strength as soon as possible and be at work again. I believe God still has work for me to do for the dear girls of Macedonia, and he was given to me to comfort my heart and give me hope, the morning I left Monastir was, "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now."

I have passed through some hard experiences in Monastir during the past six years, and the only wonder is that I have not broken

down before this.

I do not know whether Miss Matthews has written you of some of the difficulties we have had in our station this year. Early in the fall, the Roumanians opened a day school in the house jutting into our yard, and so near, that when our windows were open, it was difficult to hear our classes recite. We tried to settle the matter with the owner of the house, but failing in that, we sent in a protest to the government, through the Austrian consul. After waiting a month or more, the answer came that nothing could be done to remove the school.

Difficulties work Political

During the summer, the Bulgarians had purchased the property on the right of us, for a boarding and day school for boys. By the laws in Turkey, one school could not be established so near another, and as ours was there first, it seemed clear that we had the right to protest.

We therefore entered a second protest, and through Mr. Pest has been doing all in his power to aid us, nothing has yet

been accomplished in our favor. It has been evident that the Austrian consul, who acts in our behalf, has had very little influence with Turkey, or else he has not cared to push our cause against either the Roumanians or the Bulgarians. Considering the strained relations between Austria and Turkey, it might have been better for our interests, had we been under the care of the British consul.

The situation in Macedonia is a peculiar one, on account of the various nationalities living there, and it now looks as though some time would yet be needed, before matters will be adjusted satisfactory to all of them.

I will keep you informed of my plans as fast as they are made. I am boarding with Dr. and Mrs. Haskell, while I am waiting for suitable company for the rest of the way. I may have to wait for some time longer, as this is not the season when many are leaving for the United States. I go out every day for long walks with Dr. Haskell,

and continue to feel more and more like myself. I shall not be surprised to find that I am fully recovered by the time I reach Boston.

Probably the best will be for me to go first to the Missionary Home in Auburndale, if there is room for me there, and then make further arrangements as circumstances and providence indicate.

I want to be well enough by Oct., to attend the meeting of the American Board in Milwaukee. I have never forgotten the inspiration I received from the one I attended in Hartford the last time I was home.

Though I have no real home in the United States, I shall doubtless spend some months with dear friends in Sioux City, Iowa, taking in the Board meeting on the way. As much variety as possible while I am in the States, will aid much in my recovery. We in Monastir are so shut in, and being on one side, see so few travelers, that when I get away from there,

I always want to visit as many places and people as possible. It is never a rest to me to remain long in any one place.

As I do not know how soon I shall leave Philippopolis, should you write, please send to me here in care of Rev. H. C. Haskell, D.D., and he will forward it to me.

With very kind regards to Mrs. Barton and yourself, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Harriet L. Cole.

Philippopolis-Bulgaria Nov. 17/1909.

Harriet L. Cole

REC'D JUN 2 1909

456

Philippopolis, Bulgaria,
March 25, 1909.

Mar. 25-1909

Dear Friends of the European Turkey Mission:-

You are all acquainted with the fact, that because of a nervous breakdown, I was obliged to leave my station on Feb. 10th., and come to Philippopolis for rest and change.

This coming summer will be the regular time for my furlough, it being seven years next August since I returned to Turkey. I had been so well all the fall and early winter, that I had no intention of asking for a furlough, for two or three years longer. Under the present circumstances however, it does not seem advisable to return to Monastir to finish out the school year.

It is a great disappointment to leave my work in this way, but a longer rest now seems desirable, and I therefore ask you to approve of my taking my furlough as soon as arrangements can be made.

Very sincerely yours,
Harriet L. Cole

Estimated cost, $180.

Carried as opt.

A/

Rec'd NOV 22 1909

N. C. Cooper

457

Nov. 10 - 1909.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

We have left Queenstown and expect to dock at Liverpool before breakfast tomorrow. Have had a smoothe sea and quick trip. It was rough two days only and then not bad. Some of us, however, were unable to appreciate the good meals served during that time.

Last night we had a concert for the sailor's orphans' home. I was asked to give a ten minutes talk on Turkey and told something about the founding of Robert College and its

subsequent influence. The people seemed to enjoy what I told them and some said they did not know we had an American college in Turkey. One gentleman who expects to be in Constantinople in about two months says he intends to visit the college.

The voyage on the whole has been most interesting and pleasant, passengers very congenial. My ministerial room-mate turned out to be a young Catholic curate of England but a pleasant fellow.

I plan to spend about a week in England and one in France and then on from Marseilles. Address me at Salonica.

C. J. Sukeris, M.D., one of our second cabin men is a graduate of Anatolia College. He is a Greek has practised in Boston and expects to take post work in London or Paris.

With best wishes to all,

Very truly,

W. C. Cooper

S. A. M. - Here we are in merrie England with a clear moderate day ahead.

W.C.C.

H. C. Cooper

en route - Nov. 10 1909

Rec'd DEC 10 1909

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 27, 1909.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I arrived at Sofia early this morning and Mr. Clarke, Jr. met me. Dr. Clarke is able to sit in the wheelchair and dictate a little correspondence. I have been most kindly received, have visited one of Miss Clarke's kindergartens this morning and am delighted with the good work being done and the solidity of the building plant.

I plan to go on Tuesday to Samakov, from there on Friday to Philipopolis, return here on Monday and thence to Salonica on Monday night with

Mr. Clarke.

I am glad thus to get a view of the work and meet our people both American and native.

I changed my plan, coming across the continent instead of by water from Marseilles, for several reasons.

First because the first boat would give me very brief time to see London and for Paris more, while the second boat would require me to take a week longer than I needed. Then I found, contrary to all previous advice, that the rail trip would cost about 2½ pounds less than the water trip. In addition it gave me the opportunity I desired to see the continent and our stations here.

By the time this reaches you I shall hope to have ended my many journeyings for the present.

Very truly yours,

W. C. Cooper.

W. C. Cooper

Sofia. Bul. Nov. 27/1909.

REC'D DEC 27 1909

First impressions

Salonica, Turkey, Dec. 13, 1909.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Mr. Bell:- At last I am settled at my station and at work on language having arrived on Dec. 7. For the present I am living with Dr. House at the farm. This is a very happy place to stay and with the Bulgarians in the school, the teachers and servants I feel I shall have good opportunity to learn to talk. I shall go in to the mission house in the city often and help in the office work but plan to put all my strength on the language for a while.

I feel that my visit to the Bulgarian stations was very profitable, I got to see what is being done and to meet the workers.

The kindergarten house at Sofia is a most excellent stable building, I was impressed with its stability and adaptation to the work, still more with the efficiency and adaptation of Miss Clark for her work.

I enjoyed the stay at Samakov, looked into everything and spoke in both the boys' and girls' school. My impression was, for I am only giving impressions, that I would like to sweep all those old crazy buildings off the map and to put up one or two good modern structures to compare favorably with the government school across the street. However I realize fully that the efficiency of a school does not depend upon its buildings and so rest content. I could see that

much high grade work is being done in these old houses especially, (and this is another impression,) especially in the girls' school. Economy at Samakov seems to be set in the last notch, as for instance, the doors, windows, and board ceilings which have never seen paint. They are made of knotty pine lumber and a few dollars spent in paint would put a new aspect on affairs.

Philippopolis has a beautiful church; Dr. Marsh built it and from the thickness of the stone walls I think he intended it should stand to the end of the millenium and it doubtless will. Dr. Marsh's new house is being built on the same style. They had tremendous expense at Sofia some time since on account of cracking walls, not so at P. I was glad to note good church attendance at both places, at Sofia about 300 each, morning and evening, at P. about 200, at a rough guess. More than half of each audience was men.

Dr. House is building up a beautiful work here at the farm. The main building is excellent and a good new barn is underway. Dr. House compares favorably with the greatest and best men I have ever met. Wise, level headed, alert, able, careful, spiritual, he is the man for the place and will doubtless leave a large and effecient institution when he dies. He knows how to do things right and how to get others to do them that way.

Dr. House's work

On the whole we have a splendid group of men and women in the mission and they seem to be working in

close harmony.

It is a great satisfaction to me to be at last on the mission field. I seem to have come into my verycow. I hope I may be able to continue thru years as there my predecessors have done, to accomplish like them some large work, to reap, it may be, the fields they have sown.

I pass daily the home(?) of Abdul Hamid, safely sheltered behind a wooded lawn, a high brick and stone wall and a cordon of soldiers. So glad he has a peaceful place in which to spend his declining days where none can molest and the cares of state do not disturb.

With best wishes,

Very truly,

W. C. Cooper.

Salonica Turkey. Dec. 13-1909.

Copy section for
Dr. Chamberlain

WES

460
REC'D OCT 5 1905

Edith V. Cumnor
Clifton Springs
October 4th. 05.

Dr. Barton -

Dear Sir -

After my return from Monastir, I thought it wise to take a rest, and prepare myself for this winters work - Coming here for the treatment I might receive - I found I had to have credentials from the Board - so write to ask you if you will kindly favor me with the same - for which I shall be much grateful -

Yours truly
Edith V. Cumnor

Edith V. Currier

Clifton Springs - Oct. 4 - 1905.